PARL. PAPERS
FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

605027

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

FIFTEEN VOLUMES.

—(10.)—

RELATING TO

LAW; LUNATICS.

Session

19 *February* —— 10 *September* 1835.

VOL. XLVI.

1835.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2026

https://archive.org/details/accountspapersof0046grea_c1u8

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1835.

FIFTEEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

TENTH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Paper; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

LAW:

Bankruptcy Court:

615. Amount of certain Annuities granted in pursuance of the Act, to establish a Court of Bankruptcy - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 1

619. Business brought before the Court of Review, from its Appointment up to Trinity Term 1835 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 3

534. Fiats and Compensations under the Superintendence of Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5

225. Number of Fiats placed under the Superintendence of Official Assignees, under the Bankruptcy Act - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 13

Lord Chancellors:

239. Names and Amount of Retiring Salaries granted to Lord Chancellors as Pensions; Periods of Service, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - 83

Chancery, Court of:

376. Business set down for hearing before Lord Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Master of the Rolls, in Hilary Term 1835 - - - - - - - - - - - - 85

Lunacy:

372. Number of Commissions since 1833, and to how many Commissioners directed, 87

Chancery Offices:

410. Sums laid out in Repair of various Offices, 1814–1834 - - - - - - 89

Church Rates:

487. Suits for Recovery of Church Rates in Ecclesiastical Courts, since 53 GEO. III. c. 127, in detail - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 91

Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas:

314. Report on the Consolidation of the Offices in the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 105

Court of Requests:

352. Returns from Courts of Requests, in Bills of Mortality; stating Amount of Suitors, Cash, &c., in Court, and remaining unclaimed - - - - - - - 115

524. Fees, Salaries, &c., of Assistant Barristers of the Local Courts of Requests n *England*, 1830–1834 - - - - - - - - - - - - 125

Southwark Court of Requests:

375. Return from the Court of Requests of *Southwark* - - - - - - - 155

Westminster Court Leet:

230. Sums of Money received by Court Leet and Court of Burgesses, 1800–1834 - 159

Court of Requests, Westminster:

231. Money paid into the Court as Fees, 1831–1834 - - - - - - - 163

Palace Court, Westminster:

433. Number of Writs of Execution issued from Palace Court, *Westminster*, 1834 p. 165

Doctors' Commons:

224. Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c., of Master of Faculties and Vicar General - 183

Dorchester Unionists:

250. Indictment and Record of Conviction in Prosecution against *George Loveless* and others, 1834 - - - - - - - - - - - - - 187

King's Counsel:

155. Licenses granted to King's Serjeants and King's Counsel in *England* and *Ireland*, for the last Ten Years, to plead against the Crown - - - - - - 195

Licensing Justices:

480. Return from Justices of *Middlesex* and *Surrey*, concerning Licenses granted, transferred Appeals, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - 197

Brighton Guardian:

312. Return of the Expenses of the Prosecution paid by Government - - - 217

Prerogative Court:

623. Patents of Master, and Registrar of Faculties and Vicar General; with Tables of Fees - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 219

Sheriffs' Accounts:

204. Return of Sheriffs' Accounts audited under 3 & 4 WILL. IV. c. 99 - - 227

Wills Attestation:

616. Returns from Diocesan Courts of Unattested Wills and Wills attested by one Witness only - - - - - - - - - - - - - 231

Unstamped Publications:

555. Information and Conviction of *Joseph Forster*, for selling Unstamped Publications; Memorial addressed to Lord *Melbourne* - - - - - - - - 243

Wolverhampton Inquiry:

343. Minutes of Evidence taken at *Wolverhampton* on account of Inquiry into the Proceedings which occurred there, 27 May - - - - - - - 245

Writs:

257. Number of Writs issued, 1834, out of the several Courts of Common Law - 451

173. Number of Bailable Writs issued from the different Courts, 1830–1834 - 453

Entails (Scotland):

163. Report of the Lords of Session on the future Entail Bill and Bill for Heirs of Entail - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 455

Court of Session (Scotland):

68. Number of Causes instituted or decided in the Court of Session, *Scotland*, 1834, 465

157. Number of Clerks belonging to the Court of Session; Number of Days they Officiate; Duties, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - 467

504. Return from Court of Session, Jury and Justiciary Courts, and Commissions of Tiends, *Scotland* - - - - - - - - - - - - - 489

Sheriffs (Scotland):

545. Return relating to Sheriffs Depute and Sheriffs Substitute, *Scotland* - - 501

602. Names of Sheriffs and Steward Clerks; Number of Deputies; other Offices held; Salaries, &c. &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - 543

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY ANNUITIES.

RETURN to an Order of The Honourable the House of Commons, dated 27 *March* 1835;—*for*,

A RETURN of the AMOUNT of certain ANNUITIES which have been ascertained and certified in pursuance of an Act, intituled, "An Act to establish a Court in Bankruptcy;" specifying the NAMES of the PARTIES receiving such ANNUITIES, the OFFICE for which COMPENSATION was given, and whether in receipt of any other Official Payment, and the Nature thereof.

NAMES OF PARTIES entitled to Compensation.	OFFICE for which Compensation was given.	AMOUNT OF ANNUITIES.	ADDITIONAL OFFICIAL PAYMENT, and Nature thereof.
		£. s. d.	
Rev. Thomas Thurlow -	Patentee of Bankrupts -	- - 7,352 14 6	Clerk of the Hanaper.
B. B. Hollinshead - -	- - - - -	- - 200 - -	None.
John Newland - - -	- - - - -	- - 200 - -	,,
Basil Montagu - - -	- - - - -	- - 200 - -	,,
G. D. Collinson - - -	- - - - -	- - 200 - -	,,
John L. Dampier - -	- - - - -	- - 200 - -	,,
John Trebeck - - -	- - - - -	- - 200 - -	,,
James Seton - - -	- - - - -	- - 200 - -	,,
A. H. Rawlins - - -	- - - - -	- - 200 - -	,,
C. T. Swanston - - -	- - - - -	- - 200 - -	,,
Robert Belt - - -	- - - - -	- - 200 - -	,,
Edward G. Smith - -	- - - - -	- - 200 - -	,,
John Turner - - -	- - - - -	- - 200 - -	,,
John Beames - - -	- - - - -	- - 200 - -	,,
Nathaniel Clayton - -	- - - - -	- - 200 - -	,,
Nathaniel Ellison - -	- - - - -	- - 200 - -	,,
William Conant - -	- - - - -	- - 200 - -	,,
Thomas Metcalfe - -	- - - - -	- - 200 - -	,,
John Dyneley - - -	- - - - -	- - 200 - -	,,
John Beauclerk - - -	- - - - -	- - 100 - -	,,
William Roberts - -	Late Commissioners of Bankrupts.	Proportion of £. 200 - 89 17 -	,,
John Pensam - - -		£. 200 - 53 - -	Cursitor for Gloucester, at an Income of £. 147 per annum.
William Welfit - - -	- - - - -	£. 200 - 121 - -	ditto - - £. 79 ,,
*George J. Pennington -	- - - - -	- - 200 - -	One of the Judges of the Island of Corfu.
George D. Harvey (dead.)			
Thomas Farrer (dead.)			
John S. Hudson (dead.)			
Sir G. F. Hampson (dead.)			
*Francis C. Parry - -	- - - - -	- - 200 - -	Deputy Registrar, Court of Bankruptcy.
*Thomas H. Plumer - -	- - - - -	- - 200 - -	One of the Examiners of the Court of Chancery.
*Francis Gregg - - -	- - - - -	- - 200 - -	Deputy Registrar, Court of Bankruptcy.
*Francis Vesey - - -	- - - - -	- - 200 - -	One of the Comptrollers of the Hanaper.
*John S. M. Fonblanque -	- - - - -	- - 200 - -	Commissioner, Court of Bankruptcy.
*Robert G. C. Fane - -	- - - - -	- - 200 - -	- - - ditto.
Rev. Thomas Thurlow -	Clerk of the Hanaper -	- - 484 16 9	Patentee of Bankrupts.
John Holdship - - -	Chaff Wax - - -	- - 568 - -	
Robert Hand - - -	Sealer - - -	- - 449 - -	
William Learmonth - -	Lord Chancellor's Messenger - - -	- - 200 - -	
William J. Smith - -	Clerk of Chancery, Public Office - -	- - 100 - -	
Richard Pollen - - -	- - - - -	- - 52 - -	One of the Comptrollers of the Hanaper.
Francis Vesey - - -	- - - - -	- - 52 - -	- - - ditto.
William Turton - -	The Six Clerks in Chancery - - -	- - 52 - -	- - - ditto.
Edward V. Utterson - -		- - 52 - -	- - - ditto.
L. B. Allen - - -	- - - - -	- - 52 - -	- - - ditto.
Henry Gawler - - -	- - - - -	- - 52 - -	- - - ditto.
Horace Twiss - - -	Examiner of Letters Patent - - -	- - 50 - -	
Charles Lewis - - -	Ditto - of Court of Chancery - -	- - 17 8 4	
Alexander Blazdell - -	Ditto - ditto - -	- - 17 8 4	

* Not in receipt of any Compensation, holding Office producing more than £. 200 per annum.

W. G. Adam, A. G.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY ANNUITIES.

A RETURN of Amount of certain ANNUITIES granted in pursuance of the Act to establish a COURT in BANKRUPTCY.

(*Mr. Harvey.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
9 *September* 1835.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

RETURN to an Order of The Honourable the House of Commons, dated 19 May 1835;—*for*,

AN ACCOUNT of the NUMBER of MATTERS and THINGS in BANKRUPTCY, under whatever Title or Description, which have been brought before the COURT of REVIEW in each Year, from its appointment to the latest period; and the Number of MATTERS and THINGS now standing to be disposed of; —also, of the Number of DAYS, and of HOURS in each Day, on which the JUDGES of the COURT of REVIEW have been engaged, from 1st January to 31st December 1834; with a Statement of the SALARY or other EMOLUMENTS received by each JUDGE.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of MATTERS and THINGS in BANKRUPTCY which have been brought before the COURT of REVIEW in each Year, from its appointment up to Trinity Term 1835, and the Number of MATTERS and THINGS now standing to be disposed of; the Number of DAYS, and HOURS in each Day, on which the JUDGES of the COURTS of REVIEW have been engaged from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December 1834; and also the AMOUNT of the SALARIES of the JUDGES of the said Court.

	ORDERS made on hearing, and which include PETITIONS and MOTIONS.	ORDERS on PETITIONS which are of course, but requiring a minute Examination, and are not moved in Court, except on a particular objection.	Total.
From 12 Jan. 1832 to 12 Jan. 1833	738	112	850
From 12 Jan. 1833 to 12 Jan. 1834	652	131	783
From 12 Jan. 1834 to 12 Jan. 1835	549	129	678
From 12 Jan. 1835 to Trinity Term	231	39	270

PETITIONS answered and set down for Hearing:

In 1832	738
1833	603
1834	353
1835 to May 21	187
TOTAL	1,881

BANKRUPTS' CERTIFICATES examined and allowed by the Court, but not mentioned in open Court, except where some particular objection presents itself:

In 1832	956
1833	795
1834	730
1835 to May 21	365
TOTAL	2,846

THE Number of MATTERS and THINGS in BANKRUPTCY remaining to be disposed of by the COURT of REVIEW; viz.

Petitions adjourned at the request of the Parties from Easter Term to Trinity Term 1835	14
Standing for Judgment	1

N. B.—The last Petition answered for Hearing on the last day of Easter Term was disposed of in its turn by the Court on that day, the whole of the general list of Petitions, with the exception of the above remanets, having been previously disposed of.

Petitions answered for Hearing on the first day of the ensuing Trinity Term	14
TOTAL Matters undisposed of	29

(*continued.*)

THE Number of DAYS, and HOURS in each Day, on which the JUDGES of the COURT of REVIEW have been engaged from the 1st January to the 31st December 1834:

16 Days	6 Hours	96	Total Hours.
35 ditto	5 ditto	175	ditto.
13 ditto	4 ditto	52	ditto.
12 ditto	3 ditto	36	ditto.
14 ditto	2 ditto	28	ditto.
56*ditto.			
Total Days - 146			

* These are days chiefly set apart for hearing Motions, and have generally occupied the Court from one to two hours.

SALARIES of the JUDGES of the COURT of REVIEW:

The Chief Judge	£. 3,000
Each of the other Judges	£. 2,000
TOTAL	£. 7,000

These Salaries are payable under the Act of the 1st & 2d of the present King, c. 56. s. 50.

William Barber,
the Registrar attending the Court of Review.

619.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

AN ACCOUNT of Business brought before the COURT of REVIEW from its appointment up to TRINITY TERM, 1835, &c.

(*Mr. Harvey.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
9 *September* 1835.

BANKRUPTCY.

RETURN to an Order of The Honourable the House of Commons, dated 24 March 1835;—*for*,

A RETURN, by each of the OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES appointed under the Act, intituled, "An Act to establish a Court in Bankruptcy," to the following effect:——The Number of FIATS placed under his Superintendence in each year to the present time, with the result of each BANKRUPTCY in the following Particulars:—1. The Amount of DEBTS proved;—2. The Amount of ASSETS realized;—3. The DIVIDENDS paid, and whether the same be final;—4. The greatest Amount of MONEY in hand at one time, and for what period, with the Amount unappropriated at the time of the Return, and by whom held;—5. COSTS allowed to the SOLICITOR;—6. The ALLOWANCE made to the OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, distinguishing Per Centage from other Charges;—7. The Account of ANNUAL EXPENSES incurred by each OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE for his Establishment of CLERKS and OFFICERS, stating by whom the same is borne;—8. A RETURN of the Number of COMMISSIONS investigated, and which were issued before the Establishment of the Court in Bankruptcy; stating the Amount of ASSETS found to be unadministered in each case, and of Dividends which have since been final; and the time of the last Dividend, when the Estate was under the direction of Assignees;—9. The MONEY received by each OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, on account of such Investigation.

(*Mr. Harvey.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
17 *August* 1835.

A RETURN, from *P. H. Abbott*, Official Assignee, of the Number of FIATS placed under his Superintendence, in each year, to the 24th day of March 1835, with the Result of each BANKRUPTCY, in the following Particulars; viz.

	NAME of the BANKRUPT.	1. The Amount of DEBTS proved.	2. The Amount of ASSETS realized.	3. THE DIVIDENDS PAID, and whether the same be final.		4. The greatest Amount in hand at any one time, and for what Period, with the Amount unappropriated at the time of the Return, and by whom held.				5. COSTS allowed to the Solicitor.	6. The Allowance made to the Official Assignee, distinguishing per Centage from other Charges.			7. Account of Annual Expenses incurred for Establishment of Clerks and Officers; stating by whom the same is borne.
						Greatest Amount in hand at one time.	For what Period.	Amount unappropriated at this Date.	By whom held.		Per Centage.	Stationery.	Petty Charges.	
	1832:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1	George Benson	653 14 5	194 19 8	/4	final	With reference to this item (except when otherwise expressed), an audit has taken place at the expiration of about four months. When there were sufficient Assets, a Dividend was immediately declared; so that, in most cases, no money was unappropriated for a longer period than three months, or thereabout.		- nil -	- - -	22 13 4	2 12 2	- 10 -	- 9 2	- £. 550. Borne by P. H. Abbott.
2	Charles Pyne	176 19 9	- nil -	none made	- -			- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
3	Edward Bauckham	2,923 19 7	- nil -	- ditto	- -			- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
4	J. C. Easling	1,013 18 6	213 18 9	/4	final			- 13 4	Official Assignee	64 1 4	4 19 7			
5	J. Gilbert the yr	2,582 10 8	1,050 - -	5/	final			- 13 6	Accountant Gen[l]	37 18 -	20 7 10	- -	- 12 8	
6	Isaac Wiseman	- annulled.												
7	J. C. Schureso	803 9 -	23 7 8	none made	- -			3 7 8	Official Assignee.					
8	S. J. Manning	1,438 9 1	8 - -	- ditto	- -			8 - -	- ditto.					
9	James Abbott	247 - 9	290 17 7	- ditto	- -			- nil -	- - -	63 1 5	12 - -	- 10 -	- 3 -	
10	Henry Hewetson	1,670 13 1	518 - 8	3/	- -			96 18 1 39 7 11	Accountant Gen[l] Official Assignee	35 16 6	12 19 -	2 - -	1 10 -	
11	Thomas Ryder	453 18 2	110 1 6	none made	- -			- nil -	- - -	10 5 2	2 15 -	- 10 -	- 4 7	
12	J. L. Gardner	4,050 4 11	1,781 2 2	6/ and 7 *d.*	final			- nil -	- - -	120 16 6	54 19 7	4 5 -	- 13 9	
13	Frs Prestinari	- superseded.												
14	William Wilmington	6,971 13 7	3,438 16 4	3/ and 1/1½	final			2 19 10	Accountant Gen[l]	123 7 1	85 19 1	1 10 -	3 14 11	
15	Thomas Greenhill	4,202 1 7	392 12 5	/10¾	final			- nil -	- - -	84 13 6	20 14 3	- 15 -	- 13 9	
16	John Weston	10,198 19 8	1,216 - 8	1/4	- -			86 7 2	Accountant Gen[l]	77 14 8	30 8 -	3 - -	1 13 7	
17	James While	560 12 3	308 7 7	2/8	final			1 10 4	Official Assignee	58 7 6	7 14 2	1 - -	- 15 3	
18	William Ritchie	2,793 19 7	962 13 10	3/ and 1/1¾	final			- 7 5	- ditto - -	40 7 6	24 1 6	3 10 -	1 3 -	
19	C. F. Woolcott	605 7 8	267 10 6	1/10½	final			- nil -	- - -	48 2 9	6 11 2	- 10 -	- 9 4	
20	Anna and William Coombs	2,085 2 7	377 3 7	1/2	final			- nil -	- - -	50 17 -	19 7 4	2 - -	- 5 11	
21	Anna Coombs, sep. est.	600 - -	140 - -	4/2	final			- nil -	- - -	5 16 4	6 5 4			
22	Wm. Coombs, ditto	- - -	70 2 11	none made	- -			- nil -	- - -	35 7 6	1 15 2			
23	Thomas March	42,413 14 10	1,967 8 4	- ditto	- -	1,380 - -	18 ms	1,300 - - 78 18 2	Accountant Gen[l] Official Assignee	20 19 2	27 10 -	- 10 -	8 8 4	
24	Benjamin Clever	798 12 7	560 11 -	9/ and 7 *d.*	final	- - -	- -	- nil -	- - -	69 14 10	14 - 3	- 5 -	- - 2	

25	John Stead	5,752 2 3	3,908 2 7	11/7 and 2d.	final	- - -	- -	13 3 8	Official Assignee	50 10 11	106 1 5	4 5 -	4 12 8	
26	M. & M. S. Newton	2,205 - -	474 18 1	1/8 - -	- -	- - -	- -	6 9 2	- ditto - -	49 14 2	16 12 7	1 - -	- 5 2	
27	Robert Taylor	1,856 11 7	180 - -	none made -	- -	138 9 4	2 yrs.	100 - - Accountant Gen[l] 38 9 4 Official Assignee		19 6 6	4 10 -	- 5 -	4 15 8	
28	Joseph Scobell	2,040 16 2	977 15 8	8/6, and 1/7½ on £.445. 5. 10.	final	- - -	- -	- 8 -	- ditto - -	47 4 10	25 7 3	- 10 -	4 18 2	
29	Horatio Carter	826 6 6	301 4 7	2/9 - -	final	- - -	- -	- nil -	- - -	37 1 8	8 5 8	- 5 -	- 15 11	
30	James Callow	1,703 4 4	415 8 11	2/6 - -	final	- - -	- -	- nil -	- - -	49 1 2	10 14 -	- 10 -	- 8 9	
31	W. & T. Simpson	- - -	- nil -	none made -	- -	- - -	- -	- nil.						
32	William Jarvis	- superseded.												
33	John Shaw	- ditto.												
34	John Bush	- - -	61 3 6	none made -	- -	- - -	- -	- nil -	- - -	54 13 4				
35	William Mabley	3,250 19 7	2,639 15 6	11/ and 1/6	final	- - -	- -	- nil -	- - -	101 4 10	71 14 2	- 5 -	1 3 -	
36	J. B. Bowley	1,237 15 2	354 3 -	2/6 and 4½d.	final	- - -	- -	1 - 9	Official Assignee	28 3 3	22 1 11	- 5 -	- 5 11	
37	Henry Back	- - -	132 16 2	none made -	- -	- - -	- -	54 11 -	- ditto - -	23 5 -	2 17 11	- -	- 8 3	
38	H. H. Ladd	- - -	- nil -	- ditto.										
39	Morris & Harrison	- superseded.												
40	Chapple & Snow	- - -	37 8 5	- ditto -	- -	- - -	- -	4 1 2	- ditto - -	- -	1 12 8			
	1833:													
1	R. & T. Coulthard	2,680 10 4	1,341 9 10	7/ and 4½d.	final	- - -	- -	2 9 4	Official Assignee	88 2 6	64 10 9	1 - -	2 6 6	
2	Thomas Baker	- - -	685 14 11	none made -	- -	282 17 3	10 m[s]	150 - - Accountant Gen[l] 87 16 8 Official Assignee		330 6 6	10 1 4	- -	- 16 10	- £.600 borne by P. H. Abbott.
3	John Beare	2,686 19 3	295 8 8	/7½ - -	- -	- - -	- -	2 1 6	- ditto - -	88 3 10	24 9 4	- 5 -	8 9 8	
4	John Griffiths	- - -	87 3 1	none made -	- -	- - -	- -	- nil -	- - -	30 5 -	9 17 2	- -	- 3 1	
5	Ja[s] Grimble & Son	5,986 6 8	613 12 1	1/3 and 1d.	final	- - -	- -	- nil -	- - -	41 10 4	30 7 5	- -	- 17 10	
6	J. D. Stainback	2,016 10 6	828 8 1	4/ and 1/ -	- -	51 12 3	15 m[s]	51 12 3	Official Assignee	95 7 6	51 8 2	- 10 -	5 12 4	
7	Thomas Arber	- - -	331 2 4	none made -	- -	- - -	- -	325 8 -	Due W. O. A. -	- -	- -	- -	1 2 5	
8	C. Thorogood	920 17 11	250 5 6	1/ - -	final	- - -	- -	- 9 1	Official Assignee	43 9 8	12 3 -	- 5 -	- 3 4	
9	Sarah Coleman	820 12 1	1,164 16 7	9/3 - -	final	- - -	- -	- 13 4	- ditto - -	59 14 3	37 8 7	- 10 -	- 14 11	
10	Philip Powell	736 18 7	241 15 -	3/3½ - -	final	- - -	- -	- nil -	- - -	35 5 7	14 1 2	- 5 -	- 10 6	
11	Henry Allenby	1,278 15 5	405 5 11	2/5½ - -	final	- - -	- -	- 1 3	- ditto - -	55 19 6	19 6 9	- 5 -	- 3 2	
12	Samuel Nottley	- - -	269 15 10	none made -	- -	- - -	- -	55 12 5	- ditto - -	57 3 6	17 3 2	- 10 -		
13	H. R. Eyles	- - -	49 8 -	- ditto -	- -	- - -	- -	- 5 4	- ditto - -	- -	7 9 4	- 5 -	- 4 4	
14	William Blofield	1,490 15 6	2,583 9 -	3/ - -	- -	132 1 1	12 m[s]	126 7 9 Accountant Gen[l] 43 3 3 Official Assignee		52 10 6	44 16 1	- 10 -	- 10 -	
15	John Wilson	- - -	1 1 -	none made -	- -	- - -	- -	- 18 10	- ditto.					
16	J. C. Keane	- - -	- nil -	- ditto.										
17	John Paul	- - -	12 4 4	- ditto -	- -	- - -	- -	12 2 10	- ditto - -	- -	- -	- -	- 1 6	

(continued.)

RETURN, from *H. P. Abbott*, Official Assignee, of the Number of Fiats placed under his superintendence, in each year, to the 24th day of June 1835—*continued*.

	NAME of the BANKRUPT.	1. The Amount of DEBTS proved.	2. The Amount of ASSETS realized.	3. THE DIVIDENDS PAID, and whether the same be final.		4. The greatest Amount in hand at any one time, and for what Period, with the Amount unappropriated at the time of the Return, and by whom held.				5. COSTS allowed to the Solicitor.	6. The Allowance made to the Official Assignee, distinguishing Per Centage from other Charges.			7. Account of Annual Expenses incurred for Establishment of Clerks and Officers; stating by whom the same is borne.
						Greatest Amount in hand at one time.	For what Period.	Amount unappropriated at this Date.	By whom held.		Per Centage.	Stationery.	Petty Charges.	
	1833—*continued*.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
18	Charles Friend	2,223 13 11	600 16 1	3/	final	- - -	- -	78 15 9	Official Assignee	97 11 1	27 9 7	- 10 -	1 15 8	
19	Robert Seabrook	3,533 2 8	1,707 15 2	4/ and 1/9	final	- - -	- -	3 - 2	ditto	90 - 1	99 1 11	- 15 -	12 19 2	
20	James Flude	- - -	nil.											
21	William Scott	4,791 1 -	1,899 - 2	3/ and 2/7	final	- - -	- -	2 9 6	ditto	144 16 6	88 6 5	- 15 -	1 12 2	
22	David Davis	- - -	212 2 6	none made	- -	- - -	- -	nil -	Accountant Gen[l]	57 5 4	14 6 1	- 10 -	3 16 11	
								30 3 9	Official Assignee					
23	William T. Gooding	2,050 17 4	763 1 1	2/6	- -	- - -	- -	143 12 11	Accountant Gen[l]	57 - 1	32 9 3	- 10 -	1 4 6	
								25 19 5	Official Assignee					
24	William Palmer	- - -	3 5 4	none made	- -	- - -	- -	3 4 -	ditto	- -	- -	- -	- 1 4	
	1834:													
1	Robert Widowfield	1,038 - 1	351 18 10	/6	final	- - -	- -	3 18 9	ditto	93 1 11	15 17 3	- -	- 3 8	£.600, borne by P. H. Abbott.
2	Robert Wilson	6,353 17 4	695 1 9	1/1	final	- - -	- -	2 14 9	ditto	99 5 7	45 8 9	- 10 -	2 1 2	
3	J. Middlemist	834 11 9	298 19 5	2/5½	final	- - -	- -	1 6 11	ditto	33 5 2	14 17 8	- 5 -	- 4 -	
4	Jacobs & Son	- - -	nil.											
5	R. P. Staples	- - -	nil.											
6	Richard Bowles	- - -	nil.											
7	James Poynton	1,909 15 7	138 6 6	/1½	final	- - -	- -	- 10 6	ditto	47 - -	9 1 11	- -	- 10 -	
8	Thomas Showell	- - -	72 3 6	none made	- -	- - -	- -	nil -	- -	20 4 10	10 - -			
9	Thomas Binstead	- - -	nil.											
10	James Eve	2,437 9 -	446 10 2	1/9½	final	- - -	- -	1 15 2	ditto	52 14 6	26 6 8	- 10 -	- 16 6	
11	Thomas Weaver	- - -	80 - -	none made	- -	- - -	- -	2 18 1	ditto	30 16 -	4 - -	- 5 -	1 8 3	
12	William Mawbey	- - -	67 19 10	ditto	- -	- - -	- -	- 11 6	ditto	14 12 5	5 - -	- -	- 5 5	
13	William Tewsley	2,585 6 3	514 4 1	2/6	final	- - -	- -	3 5 1	ditto	38 14 -	32 11 7	- 10 -	1 6 9	
14	Thomas Hunt	1,396 9 6	515 4 10	2/6	- -	- - -	- -	34 13 9	ditto	67 12 3	25 2 -	- 15 -	2 18 1	
15	Henry Prior	9,244 5 10	2,560 15 11	4/2	- -	- - -	- -	74 2 9	Accountant Gen[l]	52 9 9	127 12 9	2 - -	1 3 -	
								37 5 11	Official Assignee					
16	Charles Cue	- - -	nil.											

| | | |

A RETURN, from *P. H. Abbott*, Official Assignee, of the Number of COMMISSIONS investigated, and which were issued before the establishment of the COURT in BANKRUPTCY; stating the Amount of ASSETS found to be unadministered in each case, and of the DIVIDENDS which have since been final, and the time of the last DIVIDEND when the Estate was under the direction of the Assignees, and the MONEY received by him on account of such Investigation.

8.						9.									
NAME.	ASSETS found unadministered.			DIVIDENDS which have since been final.		MONEY received on account of Investigation.									DATE of last Dividend by the Assignees.
				Date.	Amount.	Commission.			Stationery.			Charges.			
	£.	s.	d.		s. d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Applegath, Augustus	4,998	3	1	7 Jan. 1834	-/6 ¾	76	17	8	1	–	–	1	9	1	3 June 1831.
Alder, Daniel	86	10	4	- - -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		25 Mar. 1831.
Aguilar, Isaac	1,820	16	5	4 Dec. 1833	-/3 ½	53	3	3	-	-	-	-	-		14 Dec. 1816.
Acton, John	577	2	6	- - -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		none made.
Blanckenhagen, T. C.	567	17	–	- - -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		- - 1819.
Burford, C. R.	40	19	5	- - -	- -	30	4	1	–	10	–	1	13	7	none made.
Barnett, John	111	10	1	16 Jan. 1834	1/	75	1	2	1	–	–	3	2	–	Dec. 1831.
Baylis, Henry	nil		-	12 Mar. 1835	-/5 ¾	109	8	8	1	5	–	1	7	10	none made.
Brown, R^t Hill	382	11	–	- - -	- -	17	15	–	–	10	–	–	11	10	none made.
Bull, Banks & Co.	1,563	16	7	- - -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		18 Mar. 1831.
Bolderos & Co.	- - Uncertain, still under investigation -			- - -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		July 1823.
Black, John	61	16	8	9 Jan. 1834	1/9	77	7	6	-	-	-	-	-		8 June 1830.
Broad. Thomas	222	4	7	- - -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		12 Feb. 1828.
Bankes, Henry	231	10	8	25 Nov. 1834	-/2 ½	20	9	4	–	5	–	-	-		15 May 1829.
Bromedge, Thomas	387	15	11	- - -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		5 Apr. 1817.
Cooper, Charles	35	6	11	21 May 1833	-/4 ½	3	15	8	-	-	-	-	-		7 Dec. 1827.
Collis, Tho^s Joseph	100	5	–	- - -	- -	5	–	–	-		-	-	-		none made.
Cauty, T. H. H.	1,965	5	8	- - -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		none made.
Cooke & Herbert	2,656	12	11	- - -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		4 June 1830.
Dunsmure & Co.	91	17	4	- - -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		June 1826.
Driver, A. P.	320	10	1	29 May 1835	-/2 ¼	15	2	5	–	5	–	-	-		none made.
Elder, Joseph	421	11	1	15 Feb. 1833	-/7 ¼	26	1	4	–	10	–	–	5	8	none made.
Elston, William	3	12	11	- - -	- -	12	2	1	-	-	-	–	3	8	none made.
Evans, William	50	7	10	- - -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		21 June 1825.
Ellill, John	458	3	8	12 Feb. 1835	/- ¾	30	15	2	–	5	–	-	-		6 Aug. 1817.
Fairbairn, Alex^r	- - Uncertain; under investigation - -			- - -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		none made.
Gardner, Charles	17	8	9	- - -	- -	5	17	4	-	-	-	-	-		28 May 1825.
George, Robert	1,828	7	1	- - -	- -	156	9	11	–	10	–	2	10	8	none made.
Goodwin, John	514 and Estates unsold -	9	7	- - -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		none made.
Goodair, John	3,441	14	5	14 Nov. 1834	-/5 ¾	151	19	–	1	–	–	-	-		24 July 1824.
Glennie, Son & Fry	107	13	1	- - -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		20 Feb. 1832.
Grant, James	134	19	5	29 May 1835	-/5 ¾	6	9	8	–	5	–	-	-		none made.
Holgate, Edward	nil		-	- - -	- -	15	17	3	–	10	–	–	10	6	none made.
Hudson, William	nil		-	- - -	- -	20	7	1	–	10	–	–	13	11	none made.
Hudson, Joseph	1,314	7	6	22 Jan. 1833	20/	32	11	6	-	-	-	–	6	6	none made.
Harris & Price	162	13	8	- - -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		June 1826.
Hingeston, C. & R.	Uncertain		-	- - -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		29 Mar. 1817.
Hornblow, William	240	12	7	10 Apr. 1834	/- ½	18	14	4	-	-	-	-	-		23 Mar. 1829.
Heath, William	60	–	–	- - -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		none made.
Hartsinck & Co.	635	16	4	10 Apr. 1834	-/6	48	19	7	-	-	-	–	3	8	4 May 1827.
Hind, John	11,574	2	9	6 Mar. 1835	20/	197	7	8	–	10	–	-	-		none made.
Homan, William	949	8	11	3 Apr. 1834	2/3	43	10	8	–	5	–	-	-		1 Aug. 1818.
Hardy & Gardiner	507	14	4	- - -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		8 Aug. 1832.
Hamilton & Agar	526	15	4	- - -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		30 Sept. 1820.
Le Mesurier & Co.	nil		-	29 Jan. 1835 of unclaimed Dividends	-/1 ⅝	33	10	10	–	10	–	–	8	9	proceeds lost.
M^cLean, Hugh	62	19	1	27 Mar. 1834	2/	7	10	1	-	-	-	–	–	5	5 Oct. 1827.
Mowbray & Co.	Under investigation			- - -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		27 May 1831.
Moore, George	52	17	6	6 Feb. 1834	-/2 ⅛	7	2	8	-	-	-	-	-		none made.
Marsden, John	Uncertain		-	- - -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		none made.
Martindale, John	348	16	5	- - -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		29 July 1823.

RETURN, from *P. H. Abbott*, Official Assignee, of the Number of Commissions investigated, &c.—*continued.*

8.						9.						
NAME.	ASSETS found unadministered.		DIVIDENDS which have since been final.			MONEY received on account of Investigation.					DATE of last Dividend by the Assignees.
			Date.	Amount.		Commission.	Stationery.	Charges.			
	£. s. d.			s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Muilman & Co.	1,278 – 8		- - -	- -		- - -	- - -	- -			- - - 1831.
Miles, Richard	329 17 5		- - -	- -		- - -	- - -	- -			24 Sept. 1825.
Newman, Henry	87 1 4		- - -	- -		- - -	- - -	- -			10 Apr. 1822.
Nantes, Henry (*vide* Muilman & Co.)											
Persent & Bodecker	1,287 12 3		- - -	- -		- - -	- - -	- -			3 July 1811.
Pinkerton, Thomas	572 5 7		- - -	- -		- - -	- - -	- -			11 July 1818.
Redpath, Christopher	50 3 3		6 Feb. 1834 on new proofs	2/		6 16 –	- - -	– – 4			11 July 1832.
Read, Thomas	- nil	-	- - -	- -		6 – 2	- - -	1 7 2			none made.
Remington & Co.	4,087 10 7		- - -	- -		572 12 11	10 – –	3 18 1			Dec. 1831.
Richardson & Vokes	160 18 1		- - -	- -		- - -	- - -	- -			Oct. 1825.
Starke, Robert	- nil	-	- - -	- -		4 17 9	- - -	– – 4			none made.
Sherwood, J. W.	- nil	-	- - -	- -		58 6 9	3 – –	– 18 9			none made.
Starey, T. & S.	- nil	-	7 May 1833	3/1		38 8 11	1 – –	– 7 10			none made.
Spiller, Robert	59 19 11		- - -	- -		- - -	- - -	- -			Aug. 1829.
Sikes, Snaith & Co.	6,493 8 6		- - -	- -		324 9 4	12 – –	12 8 –			31 July 1829.
Streather, Robert	980 – 2		- - -	- -		- - -	- - -	- -			none made.
Stephenson, Rowland	3,634 8 11		- - -	- -		705 18 10	2 – –	1 12 11			Dec. 1831.
Smith, John	185 2 11		- - -	- -		- - -	- - -	- -			24 Feb. 1818.
Stephens, Thomas	- nil	-	13 June 1832	3/4		6 8 7	- - -	– 1 11			none made.
Smith & Atkinson	275 17 –		- - -	- -		- - -	- - -	- -			28 Jan. 1826.
Shoolbred & Stewart	686 12 3		- - -	- -		- - -	- - -	- -			24 Apr. 1827.
Sheppard, Walwyn	36 – –		- - -	- -		- - -	- - -	- -			30 Oct. 1824.
Tempany, George R.	- nil	-	4 Dec. 1833	1/8		41 – 5	1 – –	2 15 9			none made.
Thwaites, Joseph	218 10 11		- - -	- -		- - -	- - -	- -			none made.
Tierney, John	1,608 9 3		- - -	- -		- - -	- - -	- -			Aug. 1811.
Timbrell, W. T.	147 17 4		- - -	- -		7 7 9	- - -	– 2 2			none made.
Turnbull, Forbes & Co.	104 3 11		- - -	- -		- - -	- - -	- -			19 Apr. 1831.
Topham, Benj. G.	- nil	-	- - -	- -		5 – –					
Walton, J. E. & T.	1,116 12 11		13 Aug. 1833	1/1¾		51 7 10	- - -	– 2 9			24 Jan. 1818.
Welch, Wm. John	598 17 2		29 Apr. 1834	3/4		35 18 10	- - -	- -			- - - 1816.
Worthington, Isaac	Uncertain	-	- - -	- -		- - -	- - -	- -			4 Feb. 1826.
Zachary, Henry	230 10 3		13 May 1834	–/3⅛		23 1 6	- - -	- -			25 June 1822.
Wilkinson, Thomas	- nil	-	2 Feb. 1835	–/9		142 7 –	1 – –	1 19 8			27 Apr. 1827.

83 Commissions as above.

349 Mr. Abbott has likewise been appointed to 349 Commissions, not included in the foregoing List, for the following reasons:

No Assets, or none sufficient for a Dividend have been found unappropriated.

Unclaimed Dividends only have been paid over to Mr. Abbott.

Neither proceedings, Assignees, nor Accounts to be found.

432 No Assets found in Assignee's hands, but proceedings still pending to recover monies.

Upon none of which has Mr. Abbott received any remuneration for his trouble of investigation.

King's Arms Yard, London,
March 24, 1835.

BANKRUPTCY.

RETURN

Of Fiats and Compensations under the Superintendence of each Commissioner of the Court of Bankruptcy.

(*Mr. Harvey.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
17 *August* 1835.

BANKRUPTCY.

RETURNS to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 24 March 1835;—*for*,

A RETURN, by each of the OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES appointed under the Act, intituled "An Act to establish a COURT in BANKRUPTCY," to the following effect:—The Number of FIATS placed under his superintendence in each Year to the present time, with the Result of each Bankruptcy, in the following Particulars:—1. The Amount of Debts Proved;—2. The Amount of Assets Realized;—3. The Dividends Paid, and whether the same be Final;—4. The greatest Amount of Money in hand at one time, and for what period, with the Amount unappropriated at the time of the Return, and by whom held;—5. Costs allowed to the Solicitor;—6. The Allowance made to the Official Assignee, distinguishing Per-centage from other Charges;—7. The Account of Annual Expenses incurred by each Official Assignee for his Establishment of Clerks and Offices, stating by whom the same is borne;—8. A Return of the Number of COMMISSIONS investigated, and which were issued before the establishment of the Court in Bankruptcy; stating the Amount of Assets found to be unadministered in each case, and of Dividends which have since been Final; and the Time of the last Dividend, when the Estate was under the direction of Assignees;—9. The Money received by each Official Assignee on account of such Investigation.

(Mr. Harvey.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
21 *May* 1835.

FIATS.

	No.	BANKRUPTS.	Amount of Debts Proved. £. s. d.	Amount of Assets Realized. £. s. d.	Dividends Paid.	Greatest Amt in hand at one Time. £. s. d.	PERIOD. From — To	At present Unappropriated. Off[l] Assg[ee]. £. s. d.	Acco[t] General. £. s. d.	Costs allowed Solicitor. £. s. d.	Allowance to Off[l] Assignee. Per-centage. £. s. d.	Other Char[s]. £. s. d.	
1832	1	John Maberly	149,082 8 3	76,669 18 4	1st, 2*s.*	12,696 9 –	23 Mar. 1835—25 Mar. 1835	48 17 5	12,578 12 3	4,620 19 10	1,572 18 6	—	
	2	W. J. de Buck	1,244 5 6	211 19 –	F. 1*s.* 5*d.*	142 1 –	2 Apr. 1832— 1 May 1832	- - -	- - -	43 3 10	5 6 –	—	
	3	John Stephens	2,005 14 3	435 16 3	1st, 2*s.* 6*d.* F. 4*d.*	235 16 8	12 Feb. 1833—14 Mar. 1833	- - -	- - -	46 9 3	14 2 2	—	
	4	W. T. Maugham	1,591 14 1	466 12 1	1st, 1*s.* 10½*d.*	232 7 8	18 Dec. 1832—31 Dec. 1832	– 2 11	- - -	61 19 4	15 12 10	– 13 –	
	5	John Edward Johnson	1,219 19 4	265 3 –	- - -	265 1 6	12 Jan. 1833—25 Jan. 1833	- - -	- - -	103 12 2	- - -	- - -	Est[te] dr 2*s.* 2*d.*
	6	Arthur Hughes	436 16 9	36 5 8	- - -	33 1 8	13 July 1832— 2 Aug. 1832	11 3 10	- - -	- - -	– 17 4	—	
	7	W. F. Campbell	3,869 13 4	702 4 3	F. 2*s.* 9¼*d.*	698 10 5	23 July 1834—24 July 1834	- - -	- - -	80 2 5	25 4 6	10 14 –	
	8	James Marshall	384 3 4	23 8 –	- - -	23 8 –	4 May 1832— 3 Aug. 1832	2 16 4	- - -	- - -	– 11 8	—	
	9	Samuel Parker	23,602 4 1	3,715 16 6	1st, 1*s.* 6*d.* 2d, 10*d.*	1,833 15 2	16 Aug. 1832—22 Aug. 1832	24 17 6	57 6 9	188 7 7	138 16 4	4 11 –	
	10	Ramsay & Lancaster, *j.*	9,887 19 4	879 9 2	- - -	636 14 1	25 July 1834—31 Mar. 1835	86 14 1	550 – –	103 10 5	10 17 –	—	
		Samuel Lancaster, *s.*	33,297 1 4	917 1 4	- - -	477 9 4	14 Feb. 1835—31 Mar. 1835	77 9 4	400 – –	34 14 4	5 7 10	—	
		T. G. Ramsay, *s.*	809 12 6	228 12 8	1st, 1*s.* 2*d.*	226 18 4	3 Oct. 1832—31 Oct. 1832	7 12 8	- - -	7 11 2	9 6 3	– 7 –	
	11	George Reynolds	1,063 16 5	753 6 1	1st, 6*s.*	347 15 8	31 Oct. 1832—28 Nov. 1832	38 – 5	80 – –	26 16 –	16 9 –	—	
	12	William Acres	438 5 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	13	Henry Thomas Salmon	5,711 2 8	1,407 12 6	1st, 3*s.* 2d, 8*d.*	1,096 7 3	9 Dec. 1832—18 Dec. 1832	68 2 6	21 14 7	138 5 8	37 11 4	– 17 –	
	14	Joseph Dodson	2,722 12 5	1,569 2 9	- - -	351 7 –	6 July 1832—22 Aug. 1832	– 1 4	- - -	338 6 8	27 18 5	—	
	15	James Ritchie	678 18 3	223 19 6	- - -	41 9 5	26 Feb. 1834—31 Mar. 1835	41 9 5	- - -	24 10 6	4 12 4	—	
	16	William M'Capin	414 7 10	54 8 3	- - -	31 5 9	23 July 1832— 3 Aug. 1832	1 19 –	- - -	20 3 3	1 7 6	—	
	17	William Bean	703 13 –	5 13 –	- - -	5 8 –	30 Aug. 1833—31 Mar. 1835	5 8 –	—	—	—	—	
	18	George Beaver	509 6 6	407 5 6	F. 2*s.* 6*d.*	141 3 3	23 Nov. 1833—15 Dec. 1833	- - -	1 6 8	82 4 10	10 3 11	—	
	19	Henry Watson	218 6 –	4 7 –	- - -	4 7 –	26 Oct. 1832—27 Dec. 1832	3 19 6	—	—	—	—	
	20	Sewell & Garrod	13,429 3 4	1,640 14 7	1st, 1*s.* 3*d.*	1,084 11 –	25 Dec. 1832—30 Jan. 1833	58 19 6	266 10 5	83 12 2	30 13 1	—	
	21	George Shipman	600 6 11	153 4 5	- - -	43 12 9	7 Jan. 1834—31 Jan. 1834	21 11 5	- - -	31 1 10	2 17 9	—	
	22	Thomas Preston	480 17 9	162 17 7	- - -	43 11 5	15 Feb. 1833—21 Feb. 1833	6 17 2	- - -	47 8 8	4 1 –	—	
	23	John Hall	180 – –	63 3 10	- - -	41 7 –	14 Sept. 1832— 4 Oct. 1832	- - -	- - -	22 2 10	3 14 9	—	
	24	B. W. Puckeridge	415 2 11	102 17 9	- - -	36 15 –	6 Oct. 1832—28 Dec. 1832	23 14 2	- - -	- - -	2 1 1	—	
	25	Jesse Parker	1,326 14 8	389 11 5	1st, 2*s.* 6*d.* F. 3½*d.*	298 4 7	17 Jan. 1833— 2 Feb. 1833	- - -	- - -	66 2 3	10 15 1	– 12 –	
	26	Charles White	880 5 5	98 6 1	- - -	30 – –	24 Nov. 1832—27 Dec. 1832	15 11 11	- - -	21 16 8	4 2 2	5 – –	
	27	S. D. Norton	446 13 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	28	Henry Palmer	939 10 8	173 4 6	- - -	62 14 8	27 April 1833— 3 May 1833	38 1 4	- - -	33 5 2	—	—	
	29	Henry Crace	11,631 – 3	1,614 5 3	1st, 1*s.*	958 12 3	29 May 1833— 8 June 1833	88 11 9	318 9 –	82 11 8	43 17 9	13 12 –	
	30	Albert Barrett	1,404 15 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	31	Daniel Gorely	1,968 8 11	763 14 10	1st, 2*s.* 6*d.* –	263 18 2	23 Jan. 1833—30 Jan. 1833	98 19 –	- - -	55 7 1	26 18 7	11 19 –	
	32	Francis Taylor	2,177 6 7	394 16 11	1st, 6*d.* - –	112 11 7	23 Mar. 1833—23 April 1833	37 4 10	- - -	72 13 8	15 1 5	11 6 –	
	33	T. & G. Courtney, *j.*	16,415 12 6	2,722 17 4	1st, 1*s.* - –	1,483 8 5	2 Nov. 1833—21 Nov. 1833	92 15 2	429 6 5	155 14 10	89 17 –	22 16 –	
		Thomas Courtney, *s.*	1,457 12 7	388 1 10	1st, 2*s.* - –	260 11 –	8 Mar. 1833—27 June 1833	82 2 9	54 4 8	21 5 10	10 1 9	5 4 –	
		George Courtney, *s.*	174 10 11	159 3 –	1st, 5*s.* - –	133 6 3	15 Mar. 1833—19 Mar. 1833	20 17 5	- - -	3 13 8	7 9 6	– 6 –	
1833	34	Charles Howard	1,360 – 3	579 7 6	1st, 5*s.*	484 18 2	2 April 1833—27 June 1833	4 10 3	30 – –	38 4 6	22 19 8	5 18 –	
	35	B. J. Winbolt	957 10 –	274 2 8	1st, 3*s.* 6*d.*	184 1 6	7 Aug. 1833— 9 Aug. 1833	9 18 11	- - -	20 17 2	17 9 4	5 15 –	
	36	Meir Macnin	23,952 4 4	540 – –	- - -	495 15 3	27 May 1834—31 Mar. 1835	45 15 3	450 – –	—	—	—	
	37	Gilbert Nelson	376 7 6	2 8 9	- - -	1 13 9	6 Sept. 1833—31 Mar. 1835	1 13 9	—	—	—	—	
	38	Daniel Leary	1,878 1 5	305 15 1	- - -	146 5 6	1 April 1833— 3 May 1833	39 9 11	100 – –	34 17 –	6 7 4	10 – –	
	39	George Mathews	281 18 11	24 6 7	- - -	22 12 7	26 Nov. 1834— 6 Feb. 1835	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 4 4	—	
	40	John Newson	918 8 9	11 10 –	- - -	11 10 –	27 Feb. 1834—31 Mar. 1835	11 10 –	—	—	—	—	

	41	John Math. Williams	-	758	–	5	26	–	–	-	-	-	21	–	–	4 June 1833—16 Nov. 1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	–	–		
	42	Joshua Jowett	-	5,545	13	5	3,600	4	2	1st, 7 *s.* F. 2*s.* 4*d.*			2,425	11	6	12 July 1833—16 July 1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	4	10	152	11	5	24	19	5		
	43	William Smith	-	2,719	–	9	203	10	8	-	-	-	94	8	2	11 Nov. 1834—31 Mar. 1835	94	8	2	-	-	-	21	14	11	3	18	4	5	–	–		
	44	John Baker	-	773	7	1	1,130	18	1	-	-	-	98	2	–	5 Dec. 1833—16 Dec. 1833	14	5	–	—			—			—			—				
	45	Howell Newall	-	704	7	4	104	11	–	-	-	-	80	–	–	21 June 1833— 1 July 1833	5	9	–	-	-	-	6	15	10	4	–	–	5	–	–		
	46	Barbara Verrinder	-	4,583	1	5	3,468	2	9	F. 12 *s.* 6 *d.*			3,425	–	5	4 Nov. 1833— 7 Nov. 1833	10	–	5	-	-	-	95	17	10	157	15	1	20	10	–		
	47	George Ross	-	10,530	10	3	384	17	9	F. 2 *d.*			196	6	6	3 Feb. 1834— 3 Mar. 1834	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	16	–	11	7	3	5	4	–	-- Estate D^r	
	48	Philip East	-	2,429	7	11	530	18	4	1st, 2 *s.* -		-	346	7	10	10 Sept. 1833—16 Sept. 1833	40	18	2	-	-	-	59	11	2	18	8	5	11	5	–	8 *s.* 9 *d.*	
	49	Henry Holt	-	265	4	3	16	2	6	-	-	-	14	18	–	21 Nov. 1833—21 Nov. 1833	1	4	6	-	-	-	-	16	4	–	16	4	5	–	–		
	50	Thomas S. Hude	-	356	19	6	206	2	2	-	-	-	143	5	–	31 July 1833— 1 Aug. 1833	56	10	6	-	-	-	20	11	4	6	1	2	5	–	–		
	51	Josh. Hickley	-	336	18	4	–	5	–	-	-	-	–	5	–	18 Nov. 1833—31 Mar. 1835	–	5	–	—			—			—			—				
	52	John Latchford	-	1,000	7	6	512	18	3	1st, 5 *s.* -		-	255	1	11	20 Feb. 1834— 3 Mar. 1834	70	19	11	-	-	-	38	14	–	26	5	6	10	16	–		
	53	James Dudderidge	-	8,338	11	1	2,457	4	10	1st, 4 *s.* -		-	2,087	16	11	27 Sept. 1833— 2 Oct. 1833	34	6	4	232	5	9	75	8	5	75	12	6	21	10	–		
	54	T. J. Dimsdale	-	8,285	6	2	973	14	2	-	-	-	724	18	5	13 Jan. 1834— 16 Jan. 1834	–	5	11	550	–	–	143	13	9	31	12	4	10	–	–		
	55	J. A. Boden	-	671	11	8	393	1	4	1st, 6 *s.* 8 *d.*		-	214	18	7	15 May 1834—16 May 1834	35	1	9	-	-	-	43	3	–	17	7	2	5	15	–		
	56	Samuel Wells	-	430	16	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	57	J. O. Atkins	-	613	1	4	149	2	6	-	-	-	93	11	3	26 Feb. 1834—20 Mar. 1834	1	18	3	-	-	-	70	4	10	3	14	6	5	–	–	-- Estate D^r	
	58	Alexander Gibson	-	2,413	19	1	403	19	11	1st, 8 ¼ *d.*			229	9	–	17 Apr. 1834—23 Apr. 1834	1	5	2	-	-	-	62	1	2	13	16	5	10	9	–	15 *s.*	
	59	Richard Hayday	-	42,918	–	10	7,419	11	4	1st, 2*s.* 6 *d.* 2d, 4 *d.*			6,452	10	11	8 May 1834— 16 May 1834	50	9	1	117	12	2	75	13	–	245	14	2	25	19	–		
	60	W. S. Castell	-	1,404	11	8	511	9	–	1st, 3 *s.*			324	15	5	23 Feb. 1834— 1 Mar. 1834	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	14	–	20	16	9	12	10	7		
1834.	61	John & James Wright		3,092	8	11	258	19	10	-	-	-	161	2	–	16 Apr. 1834—14 May 1834	26	17	7	-	-	-	78	2	2	18	4	–	10	–	–		
	62	William Johnson	-	1,245	2	6	668	8	–	1st, 7 *s.* 2 *d.*			509	4	6	8 Mar. 1834—12 Mar. 1834	2	11	8	-	-	-	70	11	9	31	9	6	5	17	–		
	63	Ferrers & Macintosh, J.		3,873	18	6	10	3	3	-	-	-	10	3	3	24 Apr. 1834— 8 Aug. 1834		—			—			—			—			—				
		T. B. Ferrers, S.	-	1,304	12	4	95	13	6	-	-	-	69	16	6	7 Aug. 1834— 8 Aug. 1834	16	7	6	-	-	-	20	1	6	5	11	–	5	–	–		
		L. J. Macintosh, S.	-	523	11	6	–	11	6	-	-	-	–	11	6	6 Aug. 1834— 9 Aug. 1834		—			—			—			—			—				
	64	Richard Heale	-	1,050	–	11	29	–	–	-	-	-	29	–	–	28 May 1834—30 June 1834	9	–	–		—			—			—			—				
	65	Ashenden & Baker, J.		8,303	19	3	267	9	11	-	-	-	209	5	1	14 Oct. 1834—17 Oct. 1834	36	15	3	100	–	–	69	5	7	10	9	3	5	–	–		
		Edward Ashenden, S.		2,291	6	10	225	16	6	-	-	-	215	15	–	13 Aug. 1834—13 Oct. 1834	82	7	10	100	–	–	7	–	6	5	12	10		—				
		T. C. Baker, S.	-	1,090	5	11	1,914	16	–	F. 17 *s.* 6 *d.*			997	8	1	13 Oct. 1834—17 Oct. 1834	1	16	2	-	-	-	30	12	4	59	7	2	10	18	–		
	66	E. B. Gibbons	-	1,693	3	1	60	6	9	-	-	-	54	8	9	4 June 1834—14 June 1834	4	1	4	-	-	-	22	12	9	3	–	–	5	–	–		
	67	Robert Gooch	-	524	6	5	91	18	10	-	-	-	40	5	7	23 May 1834—25 June 1834	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	18	–	4	2	–	5	–	–	-- Estate D^r	
	68	George Williamson	-	167	7	6	63	19	4	-	-	-	45	7	9	3 June 1834—24 July 1834	19	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	10	5	–	–	2 *s.* 11 *d.*	
	69	John Robinson	-	407	19	11	343	5	5	-	-	-	150	18	2	4 July 1834—24 July 1834	85	19	7	-	-	-	22	6	–	9	19	6	5	–	–		
	70	James Green	-	1,557	3	5	287	1	6	-	-	-	146	19	8	25 Sept. 1834— 4 Dec. 1834	34	18	4	-	-	-	36	10	8	7	7	7	5	–	–		
	71	William Stevens	-	4,419	6	7	—				—		—					—			—			—			—				
	72	W. & S. B. Parker, J.	-	3,774	16	10	221	15	5	-	-	-	91	5	11	13 Oct. 1834—21 Oct. 1834	3	6	5	-	-	-	20	2	8	6	19	2	10	–	–		
		S. B. Parker, S.	-	-	-	-	45	4	9	-	-	-	38	14	–	5 July 1834—16 July 1834	22	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6		—			
	73	James Plimpton	-	9,966	6	8	408	9	11	-	-	-	379	16	11	5 Sept. 1834—24 Nov. 1834	66	4	8	150	–	–	47	7	6	12	11	4	5	–	–		
	74	George Palmer	-	1,605	10	1	550	5	3	1st, 1 *s.* 6 *d.*		-	344	1	2	17 Oct. 1834—22 Oct. 1834	95	13	5	29	11	10	58	–	8	13	6	8	11	1	–		
	75	Thomas Tapster	-	16,263	1	4	4,540	6	5	1st, 3 *s.* -		-	2,785	6	11	21 Jan. 1835—22 Jan. 1835	121	10	2	200	–	–	162	15	7	170	6	–	23	13	–		
	76	Thomas Roberts	-	3,962	7	8	665	15	10	1st, 1 *s.* 10 *d.*		-	424	11	2	28 Nov. 1834—12 Dec. 1834	48	19	1	-	-	-	61	1	4	29	–	11	11	9	–		
	77	A. L. Vogel	-	9,450	15	6	1,660	7	–	-	-	-	960	16	8	5 Mar. 1835—31 Mar. 1835	60	16	8	900	–	–	200	6	5	24	19	–	20	–	–		
	78	Thomas Cocking	-	348	5	2	201	14	9	-	-	-	133	18	8	18 Oct. 1834—20 Oct. 1834	15	19	9	-	-	-	25	4	2	6	1	10	5	–	–		
	79	S. D. Evans	-	1,396	1	3	123	9	3	-	-	-	102	12	6	19 Jan. 1835— 2 Feb. 1835	20	19	5	-	-	-	30	14	4	—			—				
	80	Samuel Buttenshaw	-	4,803	2	7	2,085	12	6	-	-	-	1,501	1	9	31 Mar. 1835— (*)	201	1	9	1,300	–	–	62	–	8	66	16	–	10	–	–		
	81	Robert Flaxman	-	493	7	10	382	13	1	-	-	-	334	6	10	16 Mar. 1835—19 Mar. 1835	63	7	7	250	–	–	20	13	3	—			—				
	82	Horatio Jones	-	1,365	17	11	41	–	–	-	-	-	27	1	–	20 Dec. 1834—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	–	–		
	83	Edmund Phillips	-	801	15	5	115	18	–	-	-	-	115	18	–	1 Dec. 1834— 4 Dec. 1834	46	–	2	-	-	-	21	17	10	—			—				
	84	Josh. Rivers	-	403	6	9	135	1	–	-	-	-	115	1	–	23 Dec. 1834— 6 Jan. 1835	60	6	–	-	-	-	24	15	–	—			—				
	85	Henry Dakin	-	184	2	8	76	17	–	-	-	-	66	10	–	14 Nov. 1834—23 Dec. 1834	2	18	4	-	-	-	20	15	10	2	–	–	5	–	–		
	86	François Vouthier	-	97,014	10	4	4,060	13	10	-	-	-	3,372	4	1	11 Mar. 1835—31 Mar. 1835	72	4	1	3,300	–	–	-	-	-	35	6	–	20	–	–		
	87	Thomas Thatcher	-	781	6	8	423	11	4	-	-	-	329	15	–	31 Mar. 1835— (*)	329	15	–	-	-	-	21	–	–	—			—				
	88	Bradley & Cattell	-	755	6	7	622	15	6	-	-	-	458	15	11	5 Jan. 1835— 9 Jan. 1835	58	–	8	350	–	–	—			—			—				
	89	Richard Gray	-	1,560	6	3	678	11	2	-	-	-	502	12	11	20 Feb. 1835—24 Feb. 1835	88	10	7	400	–	–	20	9	10	—			—				
	90	Thomas Walker	-	767	2	3	149	9	3	-	-	-	136	3	–	10 Feb. 1835—24 Feb. 1835	73	17	–	-	-	-	24	6	–	—			—				

(continued)

	No.	BANKRUPTS.	Amount of Debts Proved.	Amount of Assets Realized.	Dividends Paid.	Greatest Amt in hand at one Time.	PERIOD.	At present Unappropriated. Offl Assee.	At present Unappropriated. Acct General.	Costs allowed Solicitors.	Allowance to Offl Assignee. Per-centage.	Allowance to Offl Assignee. Other Chars.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	91	Poole & Thompson -	1,308 4 –	3 8 –	- - -	3 8 –	31 Mar. 1834 - (*) -	3 8 –	—	—	—	—
	92	Francis Driver -	1,964 16 2	135 13 –	- - -	118 9 –	20 Feb. 1835—24 Feb. 1835	88 4 –	—	—	—	—
	93	W. H. Newington -	1,038 2 2	630 16 7	- - -	574 2 7	26 Mar. 1835—27 Mar. 1835	70 5 7	500 – –	—	—	—
1835.	94	John Hayward -	1,169 8 1	169 3 8	- - -	130 9 4	7 Mar. 1835— 9 Mar. 1835	47 19 4	- - -	21 – –	—	—
	95	William Rotherham -	11,344 6 1	7,123 11 7	- - -	6,757 2 4	31 Mar. 1835 - (*) -	557 2 4	6,200 – –	40 12 10	—	—
	96	J. T. Reeve -	2,172 6 –	423 7 –	- - -	388 19 6	20 Feb. 1835—24 Feb. 1835	99 19 6	250 – –	30 7 6	—	—
	97	James Boothby -	243 15 10	17 10 –	- - -	17 10 –	13 Feb. 1835—31 Mar. 1835	17 10 –	—	—	—	—
	98	Joseph Oldham -	1,302 15 1	867 9 10	- - -	651 13 5	25 Mar. 1835—31 Mar. 1835	101 13 5	550 – –	25 16 4	—	—
	99	Alexander Ritchie -	1,357 3 6	10 – –	- - -	10 – –	2 Mar. 1835—25 Mar. 1835	8 – –	—	—	—	—
	100	William Mitchell -	429 15 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	101	James Bulman -	2,011 14 10	91 1 –	- - -	91 1 –	31 Mar. 1835 - - -	91 1 –	—	—	—	—

The Balances in hand, thus marked (*), arise from receipts which took place upon the day on which this Return is made.

The Total Charges paid during the period embraced in this Return for Establishment of Clerks, Office Rent and other expenses, amount to 1,735*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, being at the average rate of 548*l.* per annum, and borne by me.

Alexander Brymer Belcher.

COMMISSIONS.

COMMISSION.	Assets unadministered.	Last Dividend under Old Assignees.	Dividends since made.	Allowance to Official Assignee.	COMMISSION.	Assets unadministered.	Last Dividend under Old Assignees.	Dividends since made.	Allowance to Official Assignees.
	£. s. d.			£. s. d.		£. s. d.			
Henry Jenkins - - - -	30 9 –	—	—	—	Prideaux Selby - - -	199 18 –	18 Mar. 1820	—	—
Mingay & Nott - - -	430 8 2	4 April 1815	—	—	Thomas Hacker - - -	39 9 9	10 Jan. 1832	—	—
M. J. J. Donlan - - -	11 12 5	8 Nov. 1825	—	—	William Denison - - -	29 9 4	No dividend.	—	—
Brickwood & Co. - - -	3,806 17 8	18 Mar. 1828	—	—	Gibson & Johnson - - -	29 – 8	17 Aug. 1819	—	—
Yates & Gallie - - - -	72 4 4	28 Mar. 1822	—	—	James Annen - - -	197 2 3	19 Feb. 1825	—	—
Thomas Mair - - - -	1,401 18 7	30 Dec. 1831	20 June 1834, 1½*d.*	68 17 –	Francis Wardale - - -	296 6 3	21 Aug. 1827	—	—
Thomas Foster - - - -	6 12 6	May 1828	—	—	Cuthbert, Brook & Co. - -	25 9 4	24 Oct. 1832	—	—
W. H. Kilbinton - - -	86 14 9	23 Sept. 1831	31 May 1833, ⅜ of ¼*d.*	7 9 –	Henry Higginson - - -	184 – –	8 June 1830	—	—
Nicholas Horne - - - -	38 13 8	17 Mar. 1810	—	—	G. Geddes & Co. - - -	397 15 5	4 June 1830	—	—
Mure & Co. - - - -	628 7 6	20 May 1831	—	—	Stephen Morrey - - -	138 8 10	27 June 1826	—	—
Richard Bruce - - - -	96 12 8	26 Mar. 1794	—	—	J. W. Hayward - - -	36 19 10	No dividend.	—	—
Henry Waddington - - -	801 14 –	4 Nov. 1831	—	—	Robert Bent - - -	49 16 6	3 Jan. 1832	—	—
Francis Fisher - - - -	428 10 2	30 May 1820	—	—	F. W. Schmaling - - -	139 7 1	3 Apr. 1821	—	—
Joseph Jackson - - - -	90 15 9	29 Oct. 1830	6 Dec. 1833, 6*d.*	6 13 2	Smith, Chesmer & Co. - -	109 2 9	23 Jan. 1821	—	—
Joseph Barret - - - -	158 2 3	15 Oct. 1830	June 1834, 3 ½*d.*	14 2 5	Hopkins & Summer - -	9 19 10	11 Oct. 1831	—	—
J. F. Lettsom - - - -	3,578 14 8	12 July 1823	30 Aug. 1833, 1*s.* 6*d.*	103 8 11	Robert Bennett - - -	75 13 8	No dividend.	—	—
John Sinclair - - - -	71 18 10	20 July 1824	21 June 1833, 3 ¾*d.*	4 16 9	E. & J. Mitchell - - -	426 16 6	6 Jan. 1832	—	—
Guyenette & Geary - - -	189 9 10	No dividend	- - - -	10 6 6	Alexander Anderson - -	3,805 3 3	29 Nov. 1831	—	—
John Wilson - - - -	275 9 2	No dividend	12 June 1834, 1*s.* 2*d.*	15 2 2	Maltby & Co. - - - -	22 13 5	N. P.	—	—
Edward Helling - - -	94 18 6	18 June 1825	12 June 1834, 4*s.*	6 5 8	Clark & Gray - - - -	22 5 10	16 Jun 1821	—	—
Thomas Gorton - - -	999 3 –	No dividend	- - -	24 19 6	T. P. Oakley - - - -	18 16 10	27 May 1820	—	—
Henry Thomas Shirley - -	74 17 –	22 Jan. 1830	12 June 1834, 2*d.*	9 10 4	J. Bond - - - - -	15 9 8	N. P.	—	—
George Mason - - - -	5 1 7	13 Oct. 1826	—	—	T. & J. Taylor - - - -	1,080 2 6	21 Mar. 1828	—	—
D. & K. Coxe - - - -	– 5 3	18 Aug. 1826	—	—	James Somervaile - - -	341 6 7	8 Mar. 1814	—	—
Peter Williams - - - -	8 14 8	13 Dec. 1822	—	—					

N. B.—This Return is exclusive of investigated Commissions under which the sums handed over to the Official Assignee, and paid into the Accountant-General's hands, have consisted entirely of unclaimed Dividends; also of others, where, although the alleged Assets have been large, no collections appear to have been made by the Assignees; and likewise of such, where collections appearing to have been made, the Balances have not yet been paid over to the Official Assignee.

Alexander Brymer Belcher.

2.—RETURN of David Cannán, Esq.

FIATS.

No.	DATE of FIAT.	NAME of BANKRUPT.	AMOUNT of DEBTS PROVED.	AMOUNT of ASSETS REALIZED.	AMOUNT of Dividends Paid. Marked thus* are Final.	The Greatest Amount in Hand at One Time, and for what Period †.		Amount now unappropriated. With Accountant General.	Amount now unappropriated. With Official Assignee.	AMOUNT of Costs allowed to Solicitor.	Remuneration allowed to Official Assignee.	Allowed to Ditto for Petty Expenses incurred by him, viz. Postages, Stationery, &c.
	1832:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	13 January	Childs, James	897 – 9	368 16 5	* 140 3 –	190 – –	1 to 3 months	1 6 7	– – –	38 9 –	20 – –	– 19 2
2	17 —	Farden, Samuel	– – –	50 4 6	– – –	20 – –	2 months	– – –	– – –	– – –	5 8 6	1 15 –
3	19 —	Tranfield, Thomas	1,348 11 4	295 7 11	* 118 – –	180 – –	3 ditto	– – –	– – –	55 1 10	14 2 9	2 14 –
4	10 —	Powell, Samuel	2,777 8 4	1,587 7 3	* 1,261 7 9	1,400 – –	2 ditto to 3	– – –	– – –	55 14 8	39 17 11	– 16 8
5	— —	Musgrove, Samuel	– – –	131 5 –	– – –	60 – –	3 ditto	– – –	– – –	54 3 10	21 14 9	– 17 5
6	26 —	Athearn, William	– – –	96 8 –	– – –	25 – –	3 ditto	– – –	– – –	9 – –	10 – –	2 1 4
7	6 February	Coker, William Taylor	2,641 14 5	283 5 6	* 77 1 2	120 – –	3 ditto	– – –	– – –	34 12 –	18 8 8	1 5 –
8	7 —	Montague, James	9,794 17 10	795 13 1	* 444 1 8	450 – –	2 ditto	– – –	– – –	53 6 11	38 3 2	2 8 –
9	29 —	Osborne, James	8,639 12 11	1,118 16 2	* 792 – –	800 – –	1 to 3 ditto	– – –	1 16 2	78 9 2	59 13 2	2 18 6
10	17 March	Lazarus, John	– – –	29 13 6	– – –	– – –		– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	1 17 6
11	26 —	Ward, James	– – –	53 – 6	– – –	– – –		– – –	– – –	– – –	10 5 –	2 7 –
12	3 April	Newland & White	– – –	73 – –	– – –	– – –		– – –	– – –	– – –	30 – –	1 – –
13	19 —	Sherley, Frederick	938 6 10	457 2 2	* 113 5 3	150 – –	2 ditto	– – –	– – –	62 8 1	18 18 9	2 11 2
14	— —	Robertson, James	453 13 10	213 18 4	* 39 14 –	90 – –	2 ditto	– – –	– – –	54 11 8	16 14 11	2 11 6
15	9 May	Wood, John	1,001 5 8	278 3 7	* 112 13 –	170 – –	2 ditto	– – –	– – –	54 17 –	24 18 6	5 4 –
16	11 —	Burgiss, Daniel	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
17	25 —	Mould, Henry	3,483 19 2	1,593 16 3	* 1,320 13 8	1,400 – –	1 month	– – –	– – –	47 4 5	86 7 –	7 4 6
18	30 —	Edwards, A. T.	1,916 6 8	425 8 –	* 203 12 6	290 – –	1 ditto	1 7 6	– – –	51 18 8	28 18 1	4 9 6
19	9 June	Thomas, Thomas	5,037 6 8	1,960 2 7	* 1,435 3 8	1,500 – –	{ 500*l.* 2 months / 1,000 *l.* 1 week }	– – –	– – –	87 4 11	53 15 4	6 13 6
20	21 —	Sowerby, Thomas	952 12 2	188 15 –	* 23 16 6	80 – –	1 month	– – –	– – –	62 – –	16 12 6	3 7 –
1	2 July	Saxe, Charles	6,908 3 8	2,758 16 5	* 2,224 5 10	1,400 – –	1 ditto to 3	– – –	2 1 –	92 9 11	156 1 6	16 17 –
22	20 —	Bird, Edmond	– – –	37 14 –	– – –	– – –		– – –	– – –	– – –	3 5 6	1 17 6
23	19 —	Macwatt, Robert	– – –	82 3 3	– – –	– – –		– – –	– – –	20 11 6	8 10 9	2 6 6
24	24 —	Boyle, William	1,778 10 6	304 1 3	* 96 7 3	150 – –	3 ditto	1 11 8	– – –	44 19 1	21 13 –	3 13 6
25	7 August	Agate, Michael	1,677 10 8	463 9 7	293 11 1	390 – –	3 ditto	26 9 –	11 4 6	48 15 –	26 16 10	4 17 4
26	13 —	Alexander, Henry, junior	– – –	29 4 6	– – –	– – –		– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	3 9 8
27	14 —	Bewsher, William Noble	845 2 4	412 6 8	190 3 –	270 – –	3 ditto	9 17 –	15 – 10	40 9 2	36 2 –	4 5 6
28	20 —	Croker, Edward	– – –	51 – –	– – –	– – –		– – –	– – –	– – –	20 – –	– – –
29	— —	Gadsden, Robert	– – –	8 16 7	– – –	– – –		– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	2 7 –
30	25 —	Short, William M.	– – –	126 1 –	– – –	70 – –	2 years	– – –	67 – 10	20 10 6	– – –	2 10 –
31	31 —	Fraser, James	– – –	127 5 8	– – –	25 – –	9 months	– – –	– – –	– – –	11 10 –	2 7 6
32	9 September	Stanley, J. B.	1,157 5 6	244 14 1	* 79 11 –	120 – –	1 ditto	– – –	– – –	38 9 4	17 9 4	2 19 –
33	15 —	Woolbert, J. H.	– – –	410 5 7	– – –	340 – –	2 ditto	– – –	– – –	– – –	60 – –	2 18 –
34	25 —	Cripps, Richard	18,595 1 10	4,594 9 11	* 3,063 4 –	2,600 – –	1 ditto	– – –	– – –	118 15 10	81 3 6	7 6 6
35	20 —	Feaks, John S.	3,758 4 –	2,594 7 10	1,597 5 6	1,500 – –	part 1 to 3 mos.	253 18 6	64 16 4	262 1 2	193 15 –	43 9 10
36	12 October	Wells, Anthony	– – –	170 9 6	– – –	50 – –	2 ditto	– – –	16 8 10	27 6 2	13 10 –	2 15 6
37	— —	Stewart, John	– – –	254 10 –	– – –	50 – –	2 ditto	2 11 5	– – –	28 18 4	29 8 –	4 10 –
38	25 —	Lindsay, James, junior	3,175 2 3	499 7 2	245 – –	350 – –	12 ditto	56 1 6	6 14 –	51 17 4	36 5 –	6 8 6
39	31 —	Russell, Villaroy	12,798 17 –	1,964 19 4	1,145 14 6	1,800 – –	1 to 3 ditto	76 – 8	3 7 10	393 9 8	51 11 –	8 – 6
		Total of 1832 £.	90,576 14 4	25,134 6 1	15,016 14 4	– – –	– – –	429 3 10	188 10 4	1,982 15 2	1,281 – 5	175 19 10

† The amount in this column with the Accountant-general, except a trifling sum with the Official Assignee for the incidental payments of working the fiat, at no time exceeding 100 *l.* on one estate; the aggregate average of which at any given time is seen from the result of column "Amount now unappropriated," total "With Official Assignee," on 94 fiats, 1,299 *l.* 2 *s.* 9 *d.*

No.	DATE of FIAT.	NAME of BANKRUPT.	DEBTS PROVED. £. s. d.	ASSETS REALIZED. £. s. d.	AMOUNT of Dividends Paid. Marked thus * are Final. £. s. d.	The Greatest Amount in Hand at One Time, and for what Period †. £. s. d.		Amount now unappropriated. With Account-ant General. £. s. d.	With Official Assignee. £. s. d.	AMOUNT of Costs allowed to Solicitor. £. s. d.	Remuneration allowed to Official Assignee. £. s. d.	Allowed to Ditto for Petty Expenses incurred by him. £. s. d.
	1833:											
40	12 January	Beaumont & Holt	3,781 17 10	1,397 9 5	1,047 12 4	800 – –	pt 1, 2 to 3 mos	13 1 11	29 3 2	55 2 11	134 13 –	19 16 –
41	5 February	Jones, W. R.	1,883 1 3	486 3 1	* 102 – –	150 – –	14 ditto	2 4 10	– – –	62 8 11	24 – –	3 – 6
42	12 —	Gunning, W. B.	– – –	81 7 2	– – –	– – –		– – –	– – –	– – –	20 – –	3 4 6
43	28 —	Holthouse, C.	33,273 13 9	12,074 14 2	*10,432 13 6	9,500 – –	part 1, 2 and 3 months	– – –	2 18 1	265 14 1	229 7 3	7 11 –
44	20 March	Threlkeld, William	– – –	62 15 6	– – –	– – –		– – –	– – –	9 16 1	15 7 9	2 4 6
45	27 —	Metcalf, C.	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
46	15 April	Anderson, J.	– – –	16 1 10	– – –	– – –		– – –	16 1 10	—	—	—
47	30 —	Peacock, Henry	451 17 5	145 10 1	* 18 1 –	80 – –	6 ditto	– – –	– – –	55 15 2	16 14 7	2 10 –
48	8 May	Quarterman, J.	1,383 4 –	334 14 7	* 151 6 –	220 – –	1 to 3 ditto	– – –	– – –	48 5 4	23 6 2	2 8 –
49	20 —	Palmer, Jarvis	– – –	13 5 2	– – –	– – –		– – –	8 7 2	– – –	– – –	3 18 –
50	4 June	Hoad & Wadey	291 2 7	149 6 4	* 16 7 6	70 – –	1 to 4 ditto	– – –	– – –	49 16 10	26 12 2	3 12 –
51	— —	Ford, Thomas	– – –	88 14 4	– – –	50 – –	1 ditto	– – –	– – –	26 16 10	19 19 –	2 6 –
52	27 —	Taylor, J. A.	2,466 8 –	320 10 –	* 87 7 6	130 – –	1 ditto to 4	– – –	– – –	39 15 4	13 6 11	3 13 –
53	17 July	Brown, William	752 – 9	126 6 –	* 40 14 6	50 – –	1 ditto to 4	– – –	– – –	31 15 10	9 – 10	1 7 –
54	3 August	Plowright & Bond	16,822 18 3	7,319 12 1	* 6,621 9 6	6,500 – –	1 ditto to 3	– – –	5 19 8	147 16 9	123 – –	5 11 6
55	1 —	Gunner, John	– – –	88 6 9	– – –	– – –		– – –	– – –	33 18 7	16 4 –	2 1 –
56	23 —	Jackson, John	3,098 15 2	1,226 6 1	474 17 –	700 – –	1 ditto to 3	102 1 5	16 8 5	63 11 6	30 7 6	4 – –
57	28 —	Pheney, Richard	– – –	677 11 11	– – –	490 – –	pt 8 & 12 ditto	410 – –	80 9 7	25 13 2	– – –	7 14 –
58	— —	Corp, William	1,478 18 5	867 1 2	* 440 12 –	650 – –	1 ditto to 3	– – –	1 15 3	105 11 3	86 18 6	7 8 –
59	12 September	Berenburg, John	– – –	284 10 5	– – –	150 – –	1 ditto to 3	19 19 7	12 19 9	113 12 6	22 5 6	3 1 6
60	12 December	Mills, F. & J.	– – –	135 15 –	– – –	70 – –	50 *l.* 1 week, and 20 *l.* 2 months	– – –	– – –	28 7 –	18 1 8	4 19 –
61	20 —	Dick, Robert	– – –	282 17 11	– – –	116 – –	part 5 mos and part 11 ditto	50 – –	66 18 4	20 3 10	– – –	3 18 –
		TOTAL of 1833 £.	65,683 17 5	26,178 19 –	19,433 – 10	– – –	– – –	597 7 9	241 1 3	1,084 1 11	829 4 10	94 3 6
	1834:											
62	7 January	Sharp, William	2,902 18 10	378 7 3	* 223 15 6	300 – –	1 month to 3	– – –	– – –	53 – 8	33 13 7	3 4 –
63	17 —	Mills, A. W.	7,161 9 –	1,174 14 4	746 3 –	900 – –	1 month to 3	48 7 1	27 12 11	126 14 2	69 17 –	8 11 6
64	22 —	Lamb, B.	– – –	657 12 3	– – –	400 – –	300 *l.* 1 month 100 *l.* 2 ditto	– – –	– – –	46 6 8	43 10 –	8 9 6
65	8 February	Bullock, W. H.	– – –	226 4 5	– – –	80 – –	1 to 10 mo.	– – –	82 19 –	22 – 8	– – –	6 18 –
66	22 —	White & White	1,165 2 6	254 19 2	* 72 16 8	130 – –	1 to 3 ditto	– – –	– – –	34 4 3	15 12 2	1 16 5
67	10 March	Turner, W. R.	786 14 4	197 15 4	* 93 8 6	130 – –	1 to 3 ditto	– – –	– – –	35 19 –	15 2 10	1 18 –
68	19 —	Paul, James	1,037 9 8	862 19 11	378 2 3	600 – –	1 to 2 ditto	88 12 6	53 4 2	121 2 5	33 16 –	6 12 –
69	3 April	Morphew, David	975 15 3	771 12 3	390 6 –	700 – –	1 week	109 14 –	42 16 1	21 9 10	30 2 –	4 11 –
70	21 —	Lewer, William	– – –	26 4 2	– – –	– – –		– – –	5 4 2	—	—	—
71	28 —	Aughtie, J. W.	9,587 5 7	5,012 3 1	* 3,915 11 –	4,100 – –	1 to 3 ditto	– – –	– – –	158 6 11	84 14 –	7 17 –
72	23 May	Jones, William	– – –	48 2 6	– – –	– – –		– – –	1 13 6	– – –	– – –	4 4 –
73	17 June	Conroy, Thomas	1,142 15 5	211 11 2	* 79 14 6	120 – –	1 to 3 ditto	– – –	– – –	29 18 2	17 19 6	3 4 –

74	5 July	Mitchell, George	-	-	-	-	-	-	19 7 –	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 4 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 17 –
75	15 —	Briggs, William	-	-	-	-	-	-	117 13 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 12 9	23 10 4		10 – –				4 7 –
76	22 —	Kesteven, J. & J.	-	-	-	9,827 7 2			2,898 4 6	1,965 9 –			2,100 – –			1 to 3 weeks		184 11 –	93 1 2		78 18 9		155 16 –		24 15 –
77	31 —	Allen, J. N.	-	-	-	-	-	-	42 2 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 2 6	—		—				—
78	6 August	Colvin & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	844 5 –	-	-	-	790 – –			1 to 3 ditto		700 – –	55 8 3		57 1 2		-	-	1 6 –
79	14 —	Mackinnon, D.	-	-	-	-	-	-	125 – –	-	-	-	75 – –			1 to 3 ditto		- - -	65 – –		25 17 2		-	-	1 10 –
80	19 —	Kesterton, J.	-	-	-	352 11 6			328 10 1	79 6 6			120 – –			2 months		- - -	10 3 10		31 – 6		25 3 6		5 11 6
81	21 —	Stratton & Secretan	-	-	-	5,705 16 9			990 6 4	557 – –			700 – –			1 to 3 ditto		132 – –	77 18 8		62 16 11		56 – –		5 13 –
82	27 —	Mason, W.	-	-	-	—			—	—			—			- - -		—	—		—		—		—
83	9 Sept[r]	Gallaway, J.	-	-	-	-	-	-	57 – 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	11 1 4		—		—		—
84	– —	Law, E.	-	-	-	10,347 17 8			1,060 – –	665 3 6			950 – –			1 to 3 dittto		30 – –	- - -		128 16 –		107 11 –		10 14 6
85	17 —	Mills, W.	-	-	-	-	-	-	51 3 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	- - -		3 6 6		8 15 –		1 3 –
86	4 Dec[r]	Bloxam, W.	-	-	-	—			—	—			—			- - -		—	—		—		—		—
87	15 —	Clark, J. B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	69 13 11	-	-	-	39 – –			2 weeks		- - -	39 13 11		—		—		—
88	30 —	Clark, Charles	-	-	-	-	-	-	83 – –	-	-	-	40 – –			2 months		- - -	40 – –		—		—		—
		TOTAL of 1834 - - £.				50,993 3 8			16,508 13 4	9,166 16 5			- - -			- - -		1,293 4 7	634 17 2		1,060 10 1		707 12 7		114 2 5
	1835:																								
89	20 January	Key, William (superseded)	-			-	-	-	1,865 14 –	-	-	-	1,800 – –			1 to 6 weeks		- - -	- - -		40 12 5		50 – –		3 15 –
90	– —	Tombs, John & Thomas	-			-	-	-	376 – –	-	-	-	200 – –			1 to 8 ditto		150 – –	‡ 110 – –		23 5 4		—		—
91	29 —	Langhorne, W.	-	-	-	-	-	-	289 14 –	-	-	-	160 – –			1 to 5 ditto		120 – –	39 14 –		20 7 4		—		—
92	2 February	Ebers, John	-	-	-	-	-	-	370 – –	-	-	-	90 – –			1 to 4 ditto		- - -	85 – –		27 13 8		—		—
93	– —	Adams, W. Junior	-	-	-	—			—	—			—			—		—	—		—		—		—
94	3 March	Tipper, Samuel	-	-	-	—			—	—			—			—		—	§ —		—		—		—
		TOTAL of 1835 - - £.				-	-	-	2,901 8 –	-	-	-	- - -			- - -		270 – –	234 14 –		111 18 9		50 – –		3 15 –
		1832 - - - -				90,576 14 4			25,134 6 1	15,016 14 4			- - -			- - -		429 3 10	188 10 4		1,982 15 2		1,281 – 5		175 19 10
		1833 - - - -				65,683 17 5			26,178 19 –	19,433 – 10			- - -			- - -		597 7 9	241 1 3		1,084 1 11		829 4 10		94 3 6
		1834 - - - -				50,993 3 8			16,508 13 4	9,166 16 5			- - -			- - -		1,293 4 7	634 17 2		1,060 10 1		707 12 7		114 2 5
		1835 - - - -				- - -			2,901 8 –	- - -			- - -			- - -		270 – –	234 14 –		111 18 9		50 – –		3 15 –
		TOTAL - - £.				207,253 15 5			70,723 6 5	43,616 11 7			- - -			- - -		2,589 16 2	1,299 2 9		4,239 5 11		2,867 17 10		388 – 9

† *See* Note in page 5. ‡ Joint Estate 60 *l.*, separate of J. T. 50 *l.* - - £. 110. § 150 *l.* in advance.

	£.	s.	d.
Expenses of Clerks and Offices for 1832 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	550	–	–
Ditto - - ditto for 1833 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	500	–	–
Ditto - - ditto for 1834 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	500	–	–
Ditto - - ditto for 1835, 3 months - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	125	–	–

These Expenses are borne by the Official Assignee, and are exclusive of "Petty Charges" set forth in column above, which are allowed for money actually expended in "Postages, Stationery, Coach-hire, &c."

3.—RETURN of *David Cannan*, Esq.—*continued.*

COMMISSIONS.

No.	DATE of Commission.	NAME OF BANKRUPT.	AMOUNT of ASSETS received by Official Assignee.	DIVIDENDS since Paid.	DATE of last Dividend, when the Estate was under the Direction of the Assignees.	REMUNERATION allowed to Official Assignee.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1	1811	Leigh, John	1,807 7 4	—	none.	—
2	1792	Hewit, Francis	1,169 9 4	920 12 10	—	18 8 1
3	1816	Byrchmore, Thomas	337 7 1	—	1820.	—
4	1829	King, M. D. & H.	356 7 7	—	1832.	—
5	„	Everett & Francis	993 18 2	—	1831.	—
6	1831	Shillibeer, George	47 15 10	—	none	11 — 6
7	1825	Watts, John T.	13,143 9 9	8,456 — —	ditto	121 5 —
8	1823	Crowther, William	155 7 —	—	1826.	—
9	1831	Gunnell & Shearman	214 7 5	146 3 8	1833	22 13 11
10	1819	Stalker & Welch	6,286 13 11	4,542 18 —	1829	150 7 —
11	1802	Arbuthnott & Bracken	462 4 2	—	1811.	—
12	1810	Simpson & Fairman	360 13 5	287 13 1	1819	23 — —
13	1829	Birks, White & Co.	143 10 8	—	1831.	—
14	1831	Hawkins & Roddis	264 4 4	124 — 6	none	25 15 6
15	„	Neighbour, Thomas, sen. and jun.	2,097 3 4	1,132 14 9	1832	76 9 3
16	„	Flower, Benjamin	66 14 2	37 11 5	1831	7 4 —
17	1829	Reynolds, J.	153 9 10	82 19 7	—	7 14 11
18	1831	Burton, F. C.	999 13 2	—	—	—
19	„	Cooper, J. D. & C. K.	655 7 11	—	—	—
20	„	Banner, H. & F. G.	75 19 5	54 19 —	1833	3 — —
21	1830	Richardson & Want	1,151 19 10	—	none.	—
22	1809	Mullens, William	195 13 6	123 13 2	none	13 11 —
23	1807	Pereira, A. M.	455 1 3	412 14 8	1810	14 — —
24	1812	Rolfe, John	256 10 1	210 4 8	1817	15 15 —
25	1828	Johnston, Thomas	55 15 6	37 14 4	1830	5 — —
26	1830	Fraser, James	210 6 11	99 11 9	1831	10 14 1
27	1829	Smith, Joseph	50 3 —	—	—	—
28	„	Alexander, Robert	182 13 —	—	none.	—
29	1818	Rains, J. S.	1,531 17 4	—	1832.	—
30	1826	Jacob, James	399 16 6	323 7 2	—	16 13 —
31	1831	Forbes & Russell	1,820 1 4	—	none.	—
32	1825	Harding, Samuel	176 13 4	—	1829.	—
33	1803	Jackson, Henry	2,172 2 9	—	1828.	—
34	1826	Megè, B.	118 17 6	80 6 2	1833	9 — —
35	1830	Winch, James	39 15 11	21 2 4	1830	2 14 —
36	1822	Morgan, G. M.	125 12 3	96 14 5	1822	6 15 —
37	1826	Macleod, John	98 1 —	—	none.	—
38	„	Fuchs, J. C.	211 14 6	—	1832.	—
39	„	Beard, Paul	171 5 10	—	1830.	—
40	„	Anderson, A.	285 — 7	228 14 5	1827	10 8 —
41	1830	Gibson, R.	40 — —	—	1831.	—
42	1826	Brenchley, J. & J.	47 12 3	—	1828.	—
43	1821	Weston, Michael	34 16 11	—	none.	—
44	1830	Fairbridge, A.	176 8 5	—	1832.	—
45	1815	Prior, J. H.	597 17 9	—	1823.	—
		£.	40,397 1 1	17,419 15 11	—	571 13 3

I HAVE been appointed to 71 Old Commissions other than in the above Return, all of which have been investigated, and for which no remuneration has been allowed, no assets having been received. In some of these the balances to be accounted for are small, in others considerable. In many cases I have not yet been able to obtain satisfactory answers from accounting parties; and in several instances the sums unadministered have been entirely lost, through the insolvency or disappearance of Assignees and others into whose hands the assets had passed.

D. Cannan.

FIATS.

	BANKRUPTS' NAMES.	ASSETS REALIZED. PROPERTY.	DEBTS.	TOTAL.	Amount of Debts Proved.	DIVIDENDS PAID. Date.	First Dividend.	Date.	Second Dividend.	Date.	Third Dividend.	TOTAL PAID.	AMOUNT DUE TO ESTATE AT THIS DATE. In Bank.	In hand.	TOTAL.	Amount of Solicitors Costs paid.	Commission received by Official Assignee.	Charges for Postage and Petty Expenses.
	1832:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	1834:	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	Ashton - -	300 - -	142 5 4	442 5 4	1,755 17 6	March	2 1½	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2 1½	3 17 7	- - -	3 17 7	186 7 11	10 3 6	3 - 8
						1832:												
2	Williams - -	183 8 6	16 5 8	204 14 2	452 9 2	Oct. -	3 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 3 3	4 12 11	- - -	4 12 11	33 - -	3 12 6	3 3 7
						1833:												
3	May - -	352 4 6	749 1 3	1,101 5 9	25,161 9 10	Feb. -	- 3¾	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - 3¾	153 10 8	- - -	153 10 8	88 12 6	13 12 -	4 - 4
						1832:		1833:										
4	Head & Co. -	512 18 2	2,535 19 3	3,048 17 5	6,527 7 2	Oct. -	4 6	Dec. -	1 -	- -	- -	- 5 6	4 17 2	- - -	4 17 2	63 14 7	71 5 6	41 14 4
	Head, Jno s. E.	46 16 -	11 5 2	58 1 2	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	27 8 7	- - -	27 8 7	- - -	- 12 -	- 15 -
	Marshall, Hy. s. E.	123 14 7	- - -	123 14 7	163 15 6	6 Nov.	3 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	2 10 7	- - -	2 10 7	3 - -	3 2 6	1 2 6
										1834:								
5	Duckett & Co -	24,735 12 11	48,804 13 -	73,539 5 11	164,789 12 11	4 Aug.	4 4	16 Jan.	1 8	4 Mar.	- 11	7/4	1,131 4 9	51 16 8	1,183 1 5	1,889 13 8	1,498 1 3	48 11 11
										4 div. -	- 5	(63,317 16 2)						
								1834;		1834:								
6	Duckett, Sir G. s. E.	42,542 11 10	285 10 -	42,828 1 10	- - -	Aug. -	20 -	June -	- -	Nov. -	- -	1 - -	101 5 8	63 - -	164 5 8	1,038 12 3	409 11 -	1 16 8
	Morland, Sir F. s. E.	12,931 12 -	- - -	12,931 12 -	3,048 10 10	Aug. -	6 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 6 3	2,246 5 8	59 2 1	2,305 7 9	1,618 14 8	25 - -	- 10 6
	Bernard, T. T. s. E.	9,899 3 6	- - -	9,890 3 6	- - -	Aug. -	20 -	Jan. -	- -	- -	- -	1 - -	50 5 5	- - -	50 5 5	423 10 3	147 6 10	3 13 -
						1833:												
6	Hudson - -	2,038 9 -	76 8 10	2,114 17 10	2,927 9 -	May -	5 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 5 1	1 - 1	- - -	1 - 1	89 11 2	44 16 -	2 - 4
7	Lance—(superseded.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
						1835:												
8	Allcock & Co. -	- - -	290 17 5	290 17 5	1,574 1 3	Feb. -	1 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1 11	5 6 4	- - -	5 6 4	90 3 -	8 8 -	7 4 4
						1833:												
9	Hutton - -	519 - 3	115 6 5	625 6 8	2,374 7 -	Feb. -	3 1½	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 3 1½	7 9 -	- - -	7 9 -	36 19 -	12 6 6	4 17 4
10	Copland - -	84 10 6	11 - 6	95 11 -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	5 8 -	- - -	5 8 -	34 15 2	- 18 -	1 2 8
11	Whittemore -	260 - -	5 1 9	265 1 9	1,011 - 4	Feb. -	2 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2 2	1 17 5	- - -	1 17 5	49 19 8	4 7 6	1 12 -
12	Pike - -	97 18 9	- - -	97 18 9	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 5 - (in part.)	- 19 -	- 12 10
						1833:												
13	Compton - -	238 - -	- - -	238 - -	447 3 3	Sept. -	3 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 3 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	49 19 6	3 12 9	- 15 -
						1832:												
14	Shirley - -	204 14 4	3 10 7	208 4 11	307 13 9	Nov. -	4 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 4 6	4 2 2	- - -	4 2 2	22 1 6	2 16 -	2 3 2
								1834;										
15	Carter, C. K. -	2,122 11 3	209 4 9	2,331 16 -	6,529 14 11	Dec. -	5 9	Jan. -	- 1	- -	- -	- 6 9	8 3 -	- - -	8 3 -	125 19 11	57 13 3	9 2 1
								1833:										
16	Talbot, W. -	501 12 11	127 10 11	629 3 10	841 9 3	Nov. -	11 -	Jan. -	1 1	- -	- -	- 12 1	- - 2	- - -	- - 2	83 16 8	13 11 6	1 16 9
						1833:				1834:								
17	Godfrey - -	925 4 2	1,546 16 3	2,472 - 5	3,074 17 10	April -	6 -	Aug. -	5 2	Aug. -	2 -	13 2	2 14 2	- - -	2 14 2	149 3 3	95 4 5	14 1 -
18	Taylor - -	165 10 7	88 2 1	253 12 8	1,806 13 -	May -	- 7½	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - 7½	16 10 11	- - -	16 10 11	30 18 -	13 13 7	2 18 2
19	Butts - -	76 - -	- 17 6	76 17 6	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- 15 6	- - -	- - -	25 17 4	4 - 5	- 18 2
20	Carter, H. C. -	110 - -	21 15 4	131 15 4	669 6 6	May -	- 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - 9	- 3 9	- - -	- 3 9	46 11 3	11 19 6	- 12 5
								1834:										
21	Gilbert, S. -	3,657 18 11	771 4 2	4,429 3 1	10,110 6 9	Dec. -	3 -	Dec. -	1 10½	- -	- -	- 4 10½	6 11 3	- - -	6 11 3	372 9 9	110 1 4	40 13 7
22	Saunders - -	139 9 6	126 5 -	265 14 6	1,204 6 2	May -	- 8½	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - 8½	- 4 6	- - -	- 4 6	36 14 4	13 19 -	1 2 1

—	BANKRUPTS' NAME.	ASSETS REALIZED. PROPERTY.	DEBTS.	TOTAL.	Amount of Debts Proved.	DIVIDENDS PAID. Date.	First Dividend.	Date.	Second Dividend.	Date.	Third Dividend.	Total Paid.	AMOUNT DUE TO ESTATE AT THIS DATE. In Bank.	In hand.	TOTAL.	Amount of Solicitors Costs paid.	Commission received by Official Assignee.	Charges for Postage and Petty Expenses.
	1833:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	1833:	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	Frith	762 3 9	92 4 8	854 8 5	1,093 12 11	June	9 4	—	—	—	—	9 4	1 9 —	20 2 2	21 11 2	60 5 6	30 — —	2 10 5
2	Carter, S.	726 18 —	297 5 7	1,024 3 7	857 7 4	May	4 7	1834: April	8 3	—	—	12 10	51 1 10	—	51 1 10	192 1 —	35 1 10	16 7 5
3	Beeby	102 2 8	37 12 8	139 15 4	999 12 11	1834: June	1 2	—	—	—	—	1 2	— 15 7	—	— 15 7	31 — 2	12 18 6	1 13 8
4	Wright	108 — —	25 7 9	133 7 9	— — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 2 2 in part.	10 18 11	—
5	Relfe	48 9 —	86 6 11	134 15 11	— — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 17 8	—	10 17 8	28 2 10	9 14 7	— 15 6
6	Grist	104 — 11	5 13 8	109 14 7	— — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 14 11	—	7 14 11	50 — —	—	—
7	Walker	589 11 10	38 15 8	628 7 6	— — —	1833: Aug.	3 7½	—	—	—	—	3 7½	1 18 2	5 18 6	7 16 8	38 14 8	25 2 —	— 19 10
8	Oaks	1,004 2 4	359 — 10	1,363 3 2	13,184 6 —	1833: Aug.	1 1	Dec.	— 1½	—	—	2 2½	10 14 9	—	10 14 9	99 1 2	54 6 2	7 7 8
9	Leech	798 19 11	412 — —	1,210 19 11	1,475 17 6	Aug.	11 4	—	—	—	—	11 4	—	—	—	43 11 —	49 15 —	5 9 —
10	Fiddes	900 14 7	249 16 3	1,150 10 10	5,338 1 11	1834: Dec.	— 6½	—	—	—	—	— 6½	18 6 11	—	18 6 11	53 12 2	25 12 6	4 6 11
11	Henderson	1,095 9 8	420 6 6	1,515 16 2	2,364 14 10	1833: Sep.	10 —	—	—	—	—	10 —	8 2 2	—	8 2 2	41 13 7	60 1 6	7 9 9
12	Thirkell	73 1 —	5 11 7	78 12 7	— — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 18 3
13	Greenacre	171 5 6	1 12 —	172 17 6	279 14 9	1834: Mar.	1 —	—	—	—	—	1 —	— 4 6	—	— 4 6	98 — 8	7 — 6	— 16 11
14	Tyrrell	43 5 9	43 5 9	— — —	— — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 9 2	5 9 —	— 4 11
15	Gidley	1,374 19 6	570 6 —	1,945 5 6	2,799 19 7	1833: Nov.	9 —	1834: July	1 6	—	—	10 6	—	—	—	96 12 1	86 18 9	5 15 9
16	Watson	1,181 1 11	— — —	1,181 1 11	25,611 17 8	1834: Feb.	— 6	Dec.	— 1¼	—	—	— 7¼	9 — 10	—	9 — 10	45 5 4	30 7 6	3 14 4
17	Stockton	218 7 10	151 17 4	370 5 2	809 8 2	1833: Dec.	5 9	—	—	—	—	5 9	1 19 3	—	1 19 3	43 16 8	19 14 6	1 19 4
18	Hone	22 4 6	— — —	22 4 6	— — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 14 3
19	Stewart	135 8 —	— — —	135 8 —	149 3 11	1834: Jan.	7 6	—	—	—	—	7 6	1 5 8	—	1 5 8	27 11 10	2 13 6	— 9 —
20	Birks	754 7 2	242 9 4	996 16 6	3,323 11 4	Jan.	3 —	—	—	—	—	3 —	100 11 10	23 10 2	124 2 —	69 10 9	38 18 —	6 10 1
21	Dennis	116 — —	83 17 7	204 17 7	755 15 —	Feb.	1 2¾	—	—	—	—	1 2¾	13 19 5	—	13 19 5	62 12 —	13 14 10	2 8 6
22	Nickalls	235 2 6	152 16 1	387 18 7	2,236 11 10	June	1 —	—	—	—	—	1 —	13 5 6	34 — —	47 5 6	93 1 10	17 1 3	6 9 3
23	Ikin	8 1 9	— — —	8 1 9	— — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 3 6
24	Edwards	720 7 5	1,452 12 7	2,173 — —	7,307 1 1	1835: Mar.	3 4	Feb.	— 10	—	—	4 2	194 18 5	58 2 5	253 — 10	113 7 11	117 19 6	10 19 10
25	Trahn	352 7 7	156 11 5	508 19 —	7,696 18 2	May	— 11¾	—	—	—	—	— 11¾	3 — 8	—	3 — 8	36 7 2	19 9 6	3 5 5
26	Gomersal	106 6 2	26 13 —	132 19 2	— — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 16 8	—	2 16 8	31 15 2	7 8 2	— 18 10
27	Brewer	185 17 4	5 1 3	190 18 7	— — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41 18 1 in part.	7 1 6	1 5 5
	1834:					1834:												
1	Capey	393 9 4	109 18 11	503 8 3	1,421 13 7	May	2 6	Jan.	Part of 1st dividend to new proofs.	—	—	2 6	2 12 6	—	2 12 6	63 2 4	17 7 6	2 10 4
2	Triggs	311 11 10	195 7 6	506 19 4	1,685 7 7	July	2 1	—	—	—	—	2 1	29 5 8	—	29 5 8	38 12 9	22 14 —	2 1 8
3	Twells.—(Superseded.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Goff	156 17 5	51 3 2	208 — 7	— — —	July	2 1	—	—	—	—	2 1	12 1 2	—	12 1 2	31 5 —	10 12 2	2 2 9
5	Clark	690 19 7	39 18 2	730 17 9	1,727 5 7	1835: Jan.	5 —	—	—	—	—	5 —	8 3 7	67 2 9	75 6 4	107 — —	23 2 7	3 6 7
*	Hughes	98 19 6	— — —	98 19 6	— — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 15 4	— 14 8

| | | |

3.—RETURN OF M. A. GOLDSMID, ESQ.—*continued.*

COMMISSIONS.

Year.	BANKRUPTS' NAMES.	Date of Appointment.	Amount Received since Appointment.	Dividends Paid since Appointment.	Date of last Dividend paid by the Creditor Assignee.	Commission to Official Assignee.	Charges for Postages.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Year. Mth. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1832	D'Roure & Co.	7 April	584 – –	523 12 9	– – – –	13 13 –	2 18 2
	Cox	27 February	89 14 11	46 19 6	– – – –	2 5 –	– 5 –
	Groning	4 March	104 7 7	75 15 5	1830, Nov. 7, – 7	3 2 –	– 5 –
	Read	14 —	728 11 –	631 8 5	1812, Apr. 18, 1 4	26 13 –	1 5 10
	Clive & Co.	13 —	387 1 –	39 18 –	1823, May 27, – 3	9 13 6	– 12 3
	Bernard	— —	189 9 –	189 9 –	—	—	—
	Zachariah & Co.	10 —	148 18 5	99 4 11	– – – –	3 14 6	2 14 6
	Watkin & Co.	15 —	322 16 10	249 13 10	– – – –	8 1 –	1 7 6
	Parkin & Co.	20 —	1,113 1 7	659 – 3	1826, April 9, – 1½	33 5 8	– 14 4
	Tilney	— —	35 4 7	– – –	– – – –	1 – –	– 7 6
	Robertson	15 —	67 12 9	– – –	1807, Dec. 9, – 9	1 14 –	1 5 6
	Hunt	12 —	108 19 2	– – –	– – – –	2 18 6	1 6 –
	Mavor & Co.	15 —	179 10 3	174 – 1	1819, Mar. 12, – 2¼	4 7 –	– 9 2
	Sawyer & Co.	23 —	85 7 6	– – –	1824, Feb. 27, – 8	2 – –	– 18 –
	Glover	27 —	109 16 2	– – –	– – – –	2 17 6	– 3 6
	Bignall	25 —	17 1 11	– – –	– – – –	– 8 6	– 17 –
	Caumont	6 June	244 1 11	236 1 2	1827, June 8, – 2¾	5 11 9	– 9 –
	Elgar	13 March	50 15 1	17 16 10	1817, Aug. 9, 5 –	1 5 –	1 5 –
	Glover, William	20 —	3 10 1	– – –	– – – –	– 1 6	– 8 7
	Rule & Co.	10 May	4,174 8 5	3,056 16 10	– – – –	100 13 6	4 13 9
	Rule, E., S. E.	— —	2,290 9 –	1,220 16 11	– – – –	32 2 8	– 11 –
	Rule, H., S. E.	— —	341 6 8	321 15 4	– – – –	3 9 5	1 3 –
	Minchin & Co.	24 —	3,401 2 6	2,015 5 8	– – – –	240 – –	17 18 11
	Holmes & Co.	13 —	840 19 2	490 1 5	– – – –	13 18 6	2 9 4
	Scott	16 —	62 10 2	60 4 2	– – – –	1 11 –	– 15 –
	Jones	25 February	22 6 6	– – –	– – – –	1 – –	– 3 6
	Jutting	30 June	184 – 11	87 18 6	1831, Dec. 30, – 3	3 2 3	– 10 11
	Kay	3 April	8 8 11	– – –	– – – –	– – –	1 – 5
	Lee	25 May	8 1 8	5 14 2	– – – –	– 4 –	– 15 6
	Nightingale	28 March	140 15 5	94 18 7	– – – –	3 15 6	– 6 4
	Ridout	26 May	10 8 10	– – –	– – – –	– – –	– 15 6
	Sandwell	16 April	2 10 5	—	—	—	—
	Thompson	26 May	185 17 5	42 16 9	1825, Dec. 30, 1 8	4 13 6	– 14 9
	Timbrill	2 June	75 7 8	– – –	– – – –	1 17 6	—
	Woolcomb & Co.	28 March	78 9 6	66 10 3	1815, Dec. 7, 1 4	1 19 –	1 5 –
	Westbrook	23 May	34 18 3	31 13 3	– – – –	2 5 4	– 10 –
	Woodgate	27 March	1,227 14 8	1,079 4 8	– – – –	34 10 10	2 2 3
	Walker	26 May	211 1 9	187 5 6	1831, Dec. 20, 1 –	6 12 6	2 7 3
	Wilmot	31 July	55 4 –	– – –	1831, May – 5 –	1 7 6	—
	Gillon	8 March	6 3 1	– – –	– – – –	– – –	– 18 1
	Duckworth	7 July	1,872 6 9	881 1 3	– – – –	49 13 3	– 16 9
	Lycett	11 October	7 16 2	– – –	– – – –	– 4 –	– 15 6
	Jermyn	17 —	451 – 11	302 10 7	– – – –	8 8 3	4 10 6
	Sisson	28 —	1,351 5 7	1,308 11 –	– – – –	10 4 7	—
	Zimmer	11 —	316 6 11	261 3 9	1827 – – –	9 18 3	– 10 4
	Dickinson & Co.	— —	402 2 3	– – –	– – – –	11 6 9	1 5 –
	Sisley	29 —	3 15 4	—	—	—	—
	Reid	3 Nov.	22 2 5	– – –	– – – –	1 – –	– 17 –
	Tristram	27 October	703 10 8	150 19 6	– – – –	18 16 9	– 16 –
	Gooddy	28 —	59 9 2	9 6 1	1829, Nov. 6, – 3	1 14 –	– 5 –
	Moreland & Co.	5 —	126 9 1	– – –	– – – –	4 9 6	1 5 9
	Ewer & Co.	2 Nov.	59 15 8	16 14 5	– – – –	1 10 6	1 16 8
	Futcher	1 Dec.	158 6 5	119 12 6	1812, Sept. 12, – 3	3 8 –	– 7 –
	Huffam	4 —	– – –	30 – –	– – – –	5 3 –	– 14 3
	Sutton	– —	18 5 9	17 18 11	– – – –	– – –	– 12 6
1833	Waldegrave	8 Nov.	23 3 9	– – –	– – – –	1 3 –	– 5 –
	Owen	12 January	12 7 10	—	—	—	—
	Clarke	6 February	585 7 1	567 15 5	1832, January, – 3½	14 5 –	—
	Coles	7 January	576 12 9	– – –	1828, Jan. 8, – –¼	—	—
	Gouge	9 Dec.	116 16 7	104 16 11	1831, October, – 8	2 18 6	– 10 –
	Anstice & Co.	20 February	552 10 –	485 1 5	1827, Mar. 2, 1 3	13 16 –	– 12 9
	Allen	2 —	19 10 10	– – –	– – – –	1 – –	– 2 2
	Livie	23 January	599 19 3	534 8 10	– – – –	15 – –	– 17 8
	Hodgkinson	1 —	765 17 7	– – –	– – – –	19 2 –	– 16 10
	White	16 April	56 9 2	– – –	– – – –	1 5 –	– 15 6
	Arderne	9 February	82 17 11	59 14 6	– – nil. – –	2 19 –	– 7 6
	Binns	27 — 1832	6 13 8	– – –	– – – –	1 – –	– 4 –
	Biden	12 March	2 18 8	– – –	– – – –	– – –	– 15 –
	Keating	3 January	20 6 3	19 1 6	– – – –	– 16 9	– 9 9
	Spence	4 February	23 18 2	20 7 5	– – – –	– 13 –	– 3 2
	Hutchon	8 March	47 15 2	17 17 11	– – – –	1 18 6	– 4 6
	Johnson & Co.	20 February	97 11 8	92 9 8	1831, Dec. – – 10½	2 8 –	– 7 –
	Griffin & Co.	22 April	389 3 4	324 10 11	– – – –	12 14 –	– 11 –
	Mole & Co.	7 March	224 3 11	92 18 –	– – – –	4 13 –	– 15 –
	Houghton & Co.	18 —	2,090 11 3	1,870 18 3	– – – –	51 7 2	3 – 11

3.—RETURN of M. A. Goldsmid, Esq.—*continued.* COMMISSIONS—*continued.*

Year.	BANKRUPTS' NAMES.	Date of Appointment.	Amount Received since Appointment.	Dividends Paid since Appointment.	Date of last Dividend Paid by the Creditor Assignee.	Commission to Official Assignee.	Charges for Postage, &c.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Year. Mth. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1833	Mackenzie	25 March	1,139 2 10	648 7 10	– – – –	28 9 6	– 12 4
	Agar	24 —	48 18 2	39 3 3	1831, August, – 2¾	1 16 –	– 5 6
	Woolly	13 —	1 3 6	—	—	—	—
	Statham & Co.	12 —	18 5 10	12 – 8	– – – –	1 – –	– 5 –
	Biggs & Co.	12 January	82 18 10	58 1 2	– – – –	2 18 3	– 10 –
	Palmer	16 March	2 10 3	– – –	– – – –	– 10 3	—
	Couchman	1 April	13 1 6	– – –	1826, June – 3 10½	– – –	– 15 6
	Roberts	4 May	16 11 3	– – –	– – – –	1 – –	– 2 1
	Brydon & Co.	29 April	28 7 6	– – –	1831, Dec. – 1 6	—	—
	Harkness	12 —	13 16 1	12 18 1	1827, January, 1 3	– 13 –	– 5 –
	Nancolas	22 May	6 3 3	– – –	– – – –	– 10 –	—
	Wood	19 April	30 6 6	24 18 –	– – – –	1 14 –	– 5 –
	Strahn	20 —	13 3 7	– – –	– – – –	1 – –	—
	Dunster	22 June	25 17 3	– – –	– – – –	1 – –	—
	Bates	— —	53 – –	– – –	– – – –	2 – –	—
	Tarbutt	— May	575 1 10	—	—	—	—
	Norton	17 August	3 14 –	– – –	– – – –	– 14 –	—
	Sandeman & Co.	24 —	68 15 3	– – –	– – – –	1 14 –	– 10 –
	Sharpe	15 April	3 14 9	– – –	– – – –	– 14 9	—
	Jones	28 Nov.	3 19 8	– – –	– – – –	– 7 5	—
	Cocher & Co.	9 Dec.	75 8 5	69 9 3	– – – –	– 15 7	1 16 11
	Franks	7 August	32 6 1	32 6 1	—	—	—
	Spraggon	31 Dec.	200 2 9	112 6 1	– – – –	5 – –	1 5 –
	Huntingdon	10 August	19 17 1	– – –	– – – –	– 10 –	– 5 –
	Phillips	28 Nov.	1,763 4 4	104 – 8	– – – –	28 8 10	—
	Maddock	23 April	670 7 7	637 17 4	1814, Aug. 2, 2 6	18 7 1	– 5 –
	Crosse	21 Dec.	92 9 –	– – –	– – – –	2 6 –	– 7 6
	Batt & Co.	9 Nov.	31 14 3	– – –	– – – –	1 – –	– 8 3
1834	Fenner	15 January	3,922 2 10	1,984 17 8	– – – –	83 1 4	– 10 –
	Wildman	14 —	805 10 8	133 9 2	– – – –	20 2 6	– 5 –
	Aston	10 —	319 12 –	287 – –	– – – –	8 8 –	– 12 3
	Dodd	25 Nov.	3 19 3	—	—	—	—
	Poynton	9 —	221 3 3	162 1 11	– – – –	14 12 10	– 7 3
	Milne	19 February	1,463 5 4	1,016 16 10	– – – –	40 18 6	1 8 9
	Ratcliffe	6 —	170 1 2	25 15 –	– – – –	4 5 –	– 5 –
	Hood & Co.	21 Nov.	183 16 4	—	—	—	—
	Pearson & Co.	7 January	113 19 1	—	—	—	—
	Lyne & Co.	7 April	4,579 – 5	20s. 4,008 14 4	– – – –	52 3 –	– 9 9
	Mills	23 —	7 7 2	– – –	– – – –	– – –	– 15 –
	Ridsdale & Co.	27 March	287 16 11	270 15 7	– – – –	7 3 –	– 5 –
	Ansley	7 May	120 5 1	– – –	1828, Nov. 2, – 2¾	—	—
	Smith	7 March	84 10 1	57 18 10	– – – –	4 – –	– 7 4
	Walters	1 July	89 8 8	– – –	– – – –	2 9 9	—
	Heath	8 —	44 1 2	—	—	—	—
	Devis	7 —	80 2 9	– – –	– – – –	2 – –	– 7 6
	Foot	8 —	64 9 6	—	—	—	—
	Shea, Henry	28 April	504 16 7	443 1 7	1827, June 1, – 7	15 – 6	– 17 9
	Barnard	9 Nov.	368 6 10	65 9 5	– – – –	10 12 –	– 5 –
	Thompson	7 —	101 8 10	—	—	—	—
	Neverd	29 July	7 18 7	—	—	—	—
	Tapp	1 Oct.	806 11 –	736 16 1	1831, Dec. – – 6	24 15 –	– 18 7

Received by the Creditor's Assignees.

Jones, John	£. 400	No Dividend.
Reid, William	250	Ditto – Solicitor, 135 *l.*; and Expenses of collecting Assets, £. 33.
Sharp, J. B.	541	Dividend of 1 ¼ *d.* in the pound; Solicitor, 204 *l.*; Assignee's Travelling Expenses, 60 *l.*
Duckworth, G.	4,209	No Dividend till Official Assignee's appointment; upwards of 3,000 *l.* spent in law proceedings.
Wood, William	218	No Dividend; chiefly spent in law proceedings.
Garrod, S.	–	The sale of the Bankrupt's produced 297 *l.*, but was embezzled by the Auctioneer, consequently no Dividend.

M. A. Goldsmid, Official Assignee.

FIATS.

No.	NAME of BANKRUPT.	AMOUNT of DEBTS PROVED.	AMOUNT of ASSETS REALIZED.	DIVIDENDS PAID.		Greatest Amount in Hand.		Amount unappropriated at this time.			Costs Allowed to Solicitor.	Allowance to Official Assignee.		
				Final.	Not.	Sums.	For what Period.	TOTAL.	By whom held. Accountant General.	By whom held. Official Assignee		As Per-centage.	All other Charges.	TOTAL.
	1832:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	Peter Young	10,414 11 2	4,532 1 3	1st div. 5*s.* 9*d.* 2d div. 5 ½*d.*	- - -	2,707 5 7	1 day	69 5 5	33 15 5	35 10 –	209 14 6	134 10 11	18 19 6	153 10 5
2	Mathew Treacy	3,935 18 7	515 19 6	1st div. 1*s.* 4*d.* 2d div. 1 ½*d.*	- - -	352 4 –	4 days	6 11 3	- -	6 11 3	53 9 11	24 3 9	– 18 6	25 2 3
3	George Castle	1,613 3 10	4 9 3	none	none	4 9 3	41 days	none	- -	- -	none	3 19 4	– 1 –	4 – 4
4	Thomas Wilkinson	6,643 5 11	878 12 2	1st div. 1*s.* 6*d.* 2d div. 1 ½*d.*	- - -	613 1 1	1 day	20 16 2	- -	20 16 2	101 13 8	27 14 7	12 7 4	40 1 11
5	John Samuel Hodges	1,109 19 8	136 17 7	1st div. 2 ¾*d.*	- - -	37 2 8	27 days	6 11 8	6 – –	– 11 8	48 17 –	6 16 9	5 14 4	12 11 1
6	Edwin Savill	3,577 9 9	1,065 18 –	1st div. 10 ½*d.*	- - -	1,007 10 2	part of a day	– 4 7	- -	– 4 7	42 3 4	5 10 –	- - -	5 10 –
7	William Youatt	2,709 – –	926 13 5	- - -	1st div. 2*s.*	361 17 8	7 days	240 1 1	240 – –	– 1 1	64 4 –	25 – –	2 13 6	27 13 6
8	Robert Benns	323 7 –	32 5 –	none	none	30 – –	2 days	– 18 –	- -	– 18 –	none	- - -	– 5 2	– 5 2
9	Henry Addenbrook	190 1 3	8 6 10	none	none	6 10 –	25 days	1 18 11	- -	1 18 11	none	- - -	– 1 9	– 1 9
10	Edward N. Fowler	167 12 4	1 – –	none	none	1 – –	11 days	none	- -	- -	none	none	none	—
11	Joseph Bartholomew	1,399 13 5	636 3 4	1st div. 5*s.* 2d div. 4*d.*	- - -	376 8 9	2 days	6 12 9	2 11 4	4 1 5	42 5 11	25 – –	1 8 6	26 8 6
12	George Keene	1,215 13 6	150 8 11	1st div. 2 ½*d.*	- - -	107 3 8	16 days	– 10 6	- -	– 10 6	42 3 8	5 – –	– 6 –	5 6 –
13	Robert Bunting	1,407 1 –	134 17 10	1st div. 4 ¾*d.*	- - -	58 17 4	5 days	3 9 1	2 11 1	– 18 –	32 2 2	4 14 5	6 14 6	11 8 11
14	Samuel Turner	130 5 5	5 1 6	none	none	5 1 6	1 day	– 10 5	- -	– 10 5	none	3 – –	– 3 –	3 3 –
15	John Rogers	119 – –	5 – –	none	none	5 – –	1 day	4 11 7	- -	4 11 7	none	- - -	– 2 –	– 2 –
16	Thomas Walker	188 8 2	none	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	none	none	-	none	none	none	—
17	Joseph Griffin	473 17 –	76 12 2	none	none	73 4 6	1 day	– 9 6	- -	– 9 6	none	2 – –	– 2 –	2 2 –
18	William Grant	2,652 11 8	730 – 4	- - -	1st div. 1*s.* 9*d.*	280 19 6	6 days	17 9 –	- -	17 9 –	169 14 10	26 6 –	– 16 6	27 2 6
19	Jabez Elliott	1,239 5 8	246 17 4	1st div. 1*s.* 6*d.* 2d div. 2*d.*	- - -	134 10 4	1 day	– – 3	- -	– – 3	35 19 6	10 10 –	– 18 6	11 8 6
20	Jacob Hubbard	1,313 16 10	157 5 4	none	none	89 18 6	2 days	2 13 6	- -	2 13 6	22 8 6	7 – –	– 6 6	7 6 6
21	Joshua Fitch	1,627 9 8	90 7 1	none	none	73 4 –	1 day	4 2 3	- -	4 2 3	25 7 8	5 – –	– 5 6	5 5 6
22	John Dalton	476 9 9	126 2 6	none	none	123 – 5	7 days	1 3 –	- -	1 3 –	22 3 2	- - -	– 8 3	– 8 3
23	Charles Butler	22,285 18 4	7,527 17 7	- - -	1st div. 2*s.* 10*d.*	3,904 18 5	1 day	704 19 1	704 19 1	- -	180 13 7	250 – –	10 19 10	260 19 10
24	Cornwall B. Willson	4,074 4 –	50 17 9	none	none	35 15 6	1 day	none	- -	- -	none	7 7 –	– 7 –	7 14 –
25	Ingram and Son	631 4 8	156 10 2	none	none	63 3 8	21 days	1 10 –	- -	1 10 –	57 1 10	14 16 5	11 16 9	26 13 2
	Thomas H. Ingram	168 4 4	206 – 6	1st div. 6*d.*	- - -	206 – 6	part of a day	1 19 7	- -	1 19 7	11 9 –			
	Thomas Ingram	13 15 11	45 2 –	none	none	45 2 6	part of a day	none	- -	- -	none	—	—	—
26	John Diamond	654 5 4	13 9 1	none	none	12 9 10	271 days	12 9 10	- -	12 9 10	none	- - -	– 10 6	– 10 6
27	Joseph Blackstone	15,261 12 9	3,576 7 –	1st div. 2*s.* 2d div. 1*s.* 8*d.*	- - -	1,766 1 11	18 days	5 10 4	5 10 4	- -	161 2 7	145 6 10	4 6 6	149 13 4
28	John Fenton	752 16 –	5 1 4	none	none	4 14 7	1 year 53 days.	4 14 7	- -	4 14 7	none	none	none	—
29	Daniel Boulter	1,691 18 11	213 13 –	none	none	66 6 7	2 days	– 8 9	- -	– 8 9	23 15 10	10 – –	– 13 6	10 13 6

| | | |

No.	NAME of BANKRUPT.	AMOUNT of DEBTS PROVED.	AMOUNT of ASSETS REALIZED.	DIVIDENDS PAID.		Greatest Amount in Hand.		Amount unappropriated at this time.			Costs Allowed to Solicitor.	Allowance to Official Assignee.		
				Final.	Not.	Sum.	For what Period.	TOTAL.	By whom held, Accountant General.	By whom held, Official Assignee.		As Per-centage.	All other Charges.	TOTAL.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
13	John Harry Green -	1,476 11 7	none	none	none	none	- -	none	- -	- -	none	none	—	—
14	Stephen Godson -	5,719 11 1	1,211 16 10	- - -	1st div. 2s. 6d.	815 8 7	1 day -	145 7 8	104 13 8	40 14 –	60 8 11	36 17 5	12 11 6	49 8 11
15	Edward Cole - -	917 15 8	868 8 1	1st div. 12s. - 2d div. 7¾d.	- - -	659 5 7	56 days -	1 8 10	- -	1 8 10	44 1 8	32 3 1	6 4 –	38 7 1
16	William Key - -	4,146 16 4	767 10 8	fiat annulled -	- - -	none	- -	none	- -	- -	none	10 – –	– 3 6	10 3 6
17	Timothy Smith -	158 – 3	29 19 2	fiat annulled -	- - -	none	- -	none	- -	- -	none	- - -	– 1 6	– 1 6
18	John Thompson -	376 10 –	2 10 7	none	none	2 10 7	59 days -	2 7 7	- -	2 7 7	none	- - -	– 2 6	– 2 6
19	Joshua Andrews -	22,515 12 1	6,930 11 10	- - -	1st div. 4s. 6d.	5,411 14 –	6 days -	1,128 4 7	1,083 19 10	44 4 9	188 19 3	151 2 3	12 1 6	163 3 9
20	John Nicholls - -	1,085 17 10	196 3 5	none	none	59 4 2	18 days -	59 4 2	- -	59 4 2	28 – 8	3 9 3	8 14 6	12 3 9
21	Frederick Skinner -	919 13 11	20 10 2	none	none	20 10 2	1 day -	– 1 9	- -	– 1 9	none	non	—	—
22	Richard Davis -	29,396 1 10	12,241 19 1	- - -	1st div. 7s. -	10,772 16 1	23 days -	794 14 8	767 19 3	26 15 5	202 – 6	289 – 8	26 15 –	315 15 8
23	Mary Miller - -	3,271 12 10	385 – 5	1st div. 1s. 1½d.	- - -	329 – –	57 days -	9 7 10	8 19 5	– 8 5	63 11 2	11 15 4	7 1 6	18 16 10
24	John Griffith - -	5,834 19 5	165 10 –	none	none	101 5 1	2 days -	81 12 3	81 12 3	- -	30 17 1	7 2 7	6 – 6	13 3 1
25	Richard George Ward	471 7 3	106 – 10	fiat annulled -	- - -	73 4 7	5 days -	none	- -	- -	none	none	—	—
26	William Jos. Cooper -	5,745 12 11	2,174 16 3	none	none	1,824 9 3	5 days -	1,824 9 3	1,753 15 6	70 13 9	21 1 –	105 8 –	9 6 –	114 14 –
27	Nix & Grinsell -	801 1 2	189 15 5	- - -	1st div. 1s. 3d.	66 16 7	1 day -	13 4 6	9 19 9	3 4 9	30 14 2	7 9 10	6 15 7	14 5 5
	Samuel Nix, septe. -	510 5 2	61 10 –	none	none	54 5 –	7 days -	45 15 1	40 – –	5 15 1	none	1 12 1	– 8 –	2 – 1
	W. S. Grinsell, septe	75 1 9	15 3 11	none	none	11 15 7	2 days -	10 2 2	- -	10 2 2	none	– 7 5	– 6 –	– 13 5
28	John Davison Smith -	4,372 18 –	none	fiat annulled -	- - -	none	- -	none	- -	- -	none	none	—	—
29	Joseph Revett - -	811 3 –	219 5 –	none	none	146 14 3	2 days -	100 – –	100 – –	- -	22 17 2	none	—	—
30	Joshua Vollans -	none	90 18 –	none	none	90 18 –	4 days -	10 12 4	- -	10 12 4	non	31 10 –	– 2 6	31 12 6
31	Robert Elford, junior	732 6 9	58 8 2	none	none	20 7 7	15 days -	11 9 2½	- -	11 9 2½	10 – –	none	—	—
	1835:													
1	Samuel Hales - -	110 – –	none	none	none	none	- -	none	none	- -	none	- - -	none	—
2	Bethel Norris - -	594 19 10	107 – –	none	none	7 – –	23 days -	7 – –	- -	7 – –	none	- - -	none	—
3	Thos. Ward Sharland	870 – –	62 1 8	none	none	24 12 7	20 days -	4 9 7	- -	4 9 7	none	- - -	none	—
4	Phœbe Harley -	527 7 7	3 – –	none	none	none	- -	none	none	- -	none	- - -	none	—
5	Arthur Mc Namara -	851 17 4	2 6 6	none	none	2 5 9	3 days -	none	none	- -	none	- - -	none	—
6	Samuel John Knight -	505 1 9	3 18 –	none	none	none	- -	3 18 –	- -	3 18 –	no e	- - -	none	—
7	Joseph West - -	621 1 7	none	none	none	none	- -	none	none	- -	none	- - -	none	—
8	Rowed & Greenshields	3,105 3 5	none	none	none	none	- -	none	none	- -	none	- - -	none	—
9	William Robson -	421 8 5	none	none	none	none	- -	none	none	- -	none	- - -	none	—

Account of Annual Expenses of George John Graham, Official Assignee, for his Establishment of Clerks and Offices, stating by whom the same is borne.

Salaries - - - - - - -	£. 375 – –	Borne by George John Graham.
Stationery - - - - - -	51 9 7	
Rent and Petty Expenses - - -	103 7 7	
	£. 529 17 2	

COMMISSIONS.

	Date of Bankruptcy.	AMOUNT OF Assets found Unadministered.	AMOUNT OF Dividends since Paid as final.	Date of the last Dividend when under Assignees.	Money received by Official Assignee for Investigation.	Dividends Unclaimed received from Creditors' Assignees by Official Assignee.	Lost by Failure or Dishonesty of Assignees, Clerks, or Bankers.*	REMARKS on the most important of the 50 oldest Commissions to which George John Graham has been appointed.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1	G. 1783	103 12 6	none - -	29 May 1824	none - -	2,193 17 3	1,481 14 1	- - A bill in Chancery was filed sometime in or before 1809, against the assignee, charging him with mal-administration, and the proceedings were carried on until 1820, when a meeting of the creditors took place, to consider a plan "for amicably terminating the suit, and for the payment of the costs of all parties concerned out of the bankrupt's estate, on an immediate dividend being made to the creditors." The arrangement was come to, and a meeting called to audit the accounts of the estate for the first time, 37 years after the commission had issued. The costs of all parties incurred by the misconduct of the assignee, amounting to 1,481 *l.* 14 *s.* 1 *d.*, were paid out of the estate, and a dividend of 20 *s.* in the pound was made from the 13,766 *l.* in hand. The accounts are very imperfect.
2	S. 1784	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - The proceedings cannot yet be found. One dividend of 580 *l.* is due to this estate, and will be paid if the bills upon which it is proved can be found. No accounts have been produced.
3	M. 1787	2,031 7 5	1,852 11 9	6 Sep. 1817	75 1 11	2,665 12 10	- - -	- - The assignee was a banker, and his house was selected to keep the funds of the estate. He had omitted to file a list of the dividends unpaid, as required by 6 Geo. 4. The Commissioner mitigated the penalty, and charged him 5 per cent. for four years, 762 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.*
4	S. 1788	56 11 2	none - -	15 Dec. 1798	none - -	- - -	- - -	- - Inquiry not completed. The amount received is a second dividend due from the estate of an assignee, who became bankrupt. Where the first is cannot yet be found. No accounts.
5	P. 1793	- - -	none - -	17 June 1795	none - -	- - -	2,740 12 1	- - No accounts have yet been found. The assignee, who it is believed was also the banker, appears to have failed with a sum of 2,740 *l.* 12 *s.* 1 *d.* in his hands, and has not even proved it on his estate. A dividend of 420 *l.* is payable to this estate if the bills can be found.
6	M. 1795	3 9 3	none - -	18 Mar. 1831	none - -	1,463 18 9	3,255 - -	- - No accounts are forthcoming in this case. The money was lost by the failure of a banker, and dividends from his estate have been received in diminution of the sum here stated to have been lost. No banker was appointed by the creditors, in which case the assignees were bound to keep the money of the estate in the Bank of England; they did so at first, but afterwards opened an account with one private banker, and upon his failure they kept the cash of the estate with another. While the account was at the Bank of England the assignees purchased 3,000 *l.* Exchequer Bills, which their representatives now say is the money they afterwards lost by the failure of the private banker; it does not look like the same sum; it was not paid into the private banker's in one, but in about 20 sums. If it be not the same, then 3,000 *l.* more of Exchequer Bills have been lost, together with the interest from 1800, when they were bought.
7	A. 1797	136 17 -	68 11 6	4 Jan. 1808	14 13 6	- - -	- - -	- - None but partial accounts have yet been found of this estate. The amount received was a dividend from the estate of one of the assignees who became bankrupt, having a sum belonging to this estate in his hands. There appear to have been considerable sums lost. The inquiry is not completed.
8	P. 1800	- 2 1	none - -	27 Dec. 1817	7 3 9	343 15 8	- - -	No remark.
9	H. 1802	483 7 5	none - -	5 Dec. 1809	10 1 9	- - -	- - -	- - No accounts at all explanatory have yet been found. The assignee has a sum to account for, and is liable to penalties to the amount of several thousand pounds for having kept the money of the estate in his own hands. This inquiry is not completed.
10	T. 1803	12 14 10	none - -	2 May 1807	none - -	- - -	- - -	No remark.
11	G. 1805	- - -	- - -	9 May 1809	none - -	- - -	- - -	No remark.
12	H. 1806	426 19 4	none - -	18 Nov. 1808	40 - -	- - -	1,892 - -	- - The late assignees lost 1,892 *l.* by the failure of their banker, from whose estate dividends have been received in diminution of the amount here charged to have been lost. One of the assignees employed his son, at 300 *l.* per annum for three years and a half, to liquidate the estate, retained considerable sums in his own hands, and received monies which are unaccounted for. The solicitor also received monies which he misappropriated, and left the country. The present assignees went into Chancery and proved before the Master 1,029 *l.* against the executors of the late assignee, which is but a small part of what the estate has lost, exclusive of interest. This 1,029 *l.* is not yet received.
13	S. 1806	2 3 3	none - -	1 June 1818	3 12 9	111 11 11	none - -	No remark.
14	I. 1807	86 16 1	27 1 1	30 Dec. 1809	7 19 5	54 9 3	none - -	No remark.

(*continued*)

	Date of Bankruptcy.	AMOUNT OF Assets found Unadministered.	AMOUNT OF Dividends since Paid as final.	Date of the last Dividend when under Assignees.	Money received by Official Assignee for Investigation.	Dividends Unclaimed received from Creditors' Assignees by Official Assignee.	Lost by Failure or Dishonesty of Assignees, Clerks, or Bankers.*	REMARKS on the most important of the 50 oldest Commissions to which George John Graham has been appointed.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
15	M. 1808	1,091 12 8	699 15 6	20 Mar. 1828	100 13 6	1,000 – 5	1,000 – –	- - At least, besides what the assignees have paid. This Commission bears date July 1808. The assignees received 14,336 *l.* 2 *s.* 7 *d.* on their appointment, with which and the sums they collected they discounted bills until 1811. During that period they discounted between 80,000 *l.* and 90,000 *l.*, of which nearly 50,000 *l.* were for one assignee, 7,000 *l.* for the clerk, and other sums for other assignees and other persons. In 1810 the assignee for whom they had discounted most largely became embarrassed, and his co-assignees made him advances from the funds of the estate, amounting in all to 4,600 *l.* In February 1811 a remittance of 720 *l.* was received by him and appropriated to his own use, making the total of what he had received of the money of the estate 5,300 *l.* The assignees were fortunate enough to get this money back again before he became bankrupt, except 621 *l.* 6 *s.* 3 *d.*, the amount of a bill which was not paid. They take credit in their accounts for this bill, which was allowed by the Commissioners. The clerk appropriated a large but uncertain sum. The present Commissioner examined this account, and caused the assignees to pay to the estate 1,457 *l.* 9 *s.* 10 *d.* for principal, without interest, being but a part of what the estate had lost.
16	B. 1809	42 – 10	none - -	28 Sept. 1801	6 2 10	- - -	- - -	No remark.
17	L. 1810	no accounts -	- - -	3 June 1815	- - -	no accounts -	- - -	Inquiry not completed. No accounts can be found.
18	M. 1810	1,502 2 8	none - -	15 July 1819	none - -	none - -	- - -	- - The Commissioner examined these accounts and fined the acting assignee 1,502 *l.* 2 *s.* 8 *d.*, being 4 per cent. on the sum he had kept in his hands.
19	V. 1810	7,476 18 2	7,159 2 9	26 Feb. 1825	227 7 8	1,719 11 9	- - -	- - The assignee (after expending above 12,000 *l.* for clerks' salaries and office expenses in an estate of which the sum divided was about 62,000 *l.*) allowed his son 200 *l.* per annum for six years and three quarters, when there was almost nothing to do, and retained 3,100 *l.* in his own hands two years and a half. Of the salary 1,398 *l.* 4 *s.* 2 *d.*, together with simple interest on the 3,100 *l.*, have been recovered from his executor.
20	D. 1810	42,909 19 11	none - -	21 Dec. 1831	377 10 11	6,371 15 9	1,700 – –	- - This 1,700 *l.* arose from unclaimed dividends which one of the assignees had invested in Exchequer Bills. He offered this sum to the then Commissioners, who said they had nothing to do with it, and the money therefore remained in his possession. He is subsequently dead, insolvent.
21	A. 1810	4,000 – –	3,739 15 1	20 Oct. 1812	129 1 4	none - -	266 5 9	- - This small sum was lost by failure of bankers. The bankrupt had secreted property at the time of his bankruptcy, and procured the appointment of an intimate friend as his assignee, who entrusted him with the management of his estate. The assignee died, leaving the bankrupt his executor, when he continued to act as assignee of his own estate, and received monies which he did not acconnt for. Nothing had been done before the Commissioners for 20 years, when the present assignees filed a bill to cause the executors of the bankrupt (who had previously died) to account, and obtained 4,000 *l.* by way of compromise.
22	L. 1811	- - -	- - -	27 Oct. 1821	- - -	- - -	- - -	Not completed the examination.
23	L. 1811	335 18 9	276 6 6	16 Sept. 1816	23 9 8	- - -	705 14 4	The sum of 705 *l.* 14 *s.* 4 *d.* is not accounted for, and the assignee died insolvent.
24	C. 1811	- - -	- - -	none - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	The inquiry is not completed.
25	A. 1811	47 18 –	none - -	16 Aug. 1825	none - -	- - -	1,024 5 3	The assignee applied this sum to his own use and became bankrupt, not paying any dividend.
26	B. 1811	60 11 3	none - -	16 Jan. 1821	none - -	41 17 10	none - -	No remark.
27	S. 1811	287 19 –	none - -	20 June 1812	none - -	none - -	1,359 9 9	This sum appears to be lost, and the assignees are all dead, insolvent.
28	S. 1811	37 19 8	none - -	4 Dec. 1813	none - -	48 15 1	- - -	Not completed the examination.
29	D. 1812	- - -	none - -	7 Apr. 1818	none - -	- - -	911 11 8	- - This sum is assignee's balance and dividends reserved on claims, and is lost, besides an uncertain sum of unpaid dividends. No accounts.
30	W. 1813	513 3 11	285 8 3	6 Mar. 1819	35 11 –	73 9 8	162 1 10	- - By failure of bankers. The estate also lost 1,011 *l.* by bankruptcy of assignee, but this has been repaid. No accounts.
31	M. 1813	2,613 15 6	2,243 2 9	11 Aug. 1818	92 5 3	44 12 –	- - -	No remark.
32	M. 1813	none - -	- - -	2 May 1818	none - -	- - -	- - -	Ditto.
33	A. 1814	58 18 11	none - -	16 Dec. 1831	3 17 –	10 9 9	- - -	Ditto.

34	A. 1814	206 8 11	none - -	20 Dec. 1823	5 8 6	85 14 3	- - -	Ditto.
35	M. 1815	7,291 12 10	6,614 6 3	17 Oct. 1818	158 - -	312 10 1	8,724 9 3	- - The assignees left the Exchequer Bills belonging to the estate in the hands of the bankrupt, who embezzled 10,000 *l.*; he afterwards paid back a proportion, and the assignees took credit in their account for 8,724 *l.* 9 *s.* 3 *d.*; 2,000 *l.* as salary to the bankrupt, and the rest as embezzled by him, which sums are allowed by the Commissioners. After they had been defrauded by the bankrupt, the assignees entrusted the Exchequer Bills to a clerk, and lost one for 500 *l.*, and could not account for 348 *l.* 11 *s.* 2 *d.* and several other sums. The Commissioner caused the solvent assignee, against whom there was not a shadow of blame other than for neglect, to pay to the estate 1,394 *l.* 19 *s.* 5 *d.*, being a part of the principal only which appeared to have been misappropriated by the clerk.
36	F. 1815	none - -	- - -	26 June 1824	none - -	- - -	- - -	No remark.
37	F. 1816	55 14 11	none - -	1 May 1829	14 4 9	53 3 6	none - -	Ditto.
38	B. 1816	none - -	none - -	none - -	none - -	none - -	none - -	- - The debts on this estate were, good, 1,263 *l.* 14 *s.*; doubtful, 2,657 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.*; and bad, 404 *l.* The assignees are all dead, and no money whatever is accounted for.
39	O. 1817	none - -	none - -	7 Aug. 1817	none - -	- - -	- - -	Not completed.
40	F. 1818	none - -	none - -	22 Apr. 1825	none - -	- - -	- - -	Ditto.
41	S. 1819	239 13 -	none - -	3 July 1829	none - -	- - -	- - -	Ditto.
42	G. 1819	568 4 6	none - -	18 Feb. 1823	none - -	- - -	- - -	Ditto.
43	L. 1819	490 8 6	none - -	16 Aug. 1823	none - -	49 4 4	- - -	Ditto.
44	C. 1819	- - -	none - -	none - -	none - -	- - -	- - -	Ditto.
45	D. 1819	1,795 10 6	none - -	15 Apr. 1823	18 16 4	- - -	- - -	No remark.
46	F. 1820	3 4 3	none - -	29 Nov. 1823	none - -	- - -	- - -	Ditto.
47	A. 1820	9 - -	none - -	27 May 1823	2 2 -	- - -	- - -	Ditto.
48	L. 1820	2,781 1 5	2,534 - 2	23 Dec. 1831	77 8 -	184 7 1	254 4 2	By assignee's bankruptcy. Dividends have been received.
49	B. 1821	6 2 11	none - -	none - -	none - -	none - -	- - -	No remark.
50	R. 1821	- - -	none - -	4 Jan. 1822	none - -	- - -	- - -	Ditto.
51	C. 1821	360 17 7	none - -	10 May 1823	none - -	—	—	
52	S. 1821	11 7 4	none - -	19 Feb. 1825	none - -	—	—	
53	W. 1823	15 10 4	none - -	19 Nov. 1825	2 - -	—	—	
54	W. 1825	30 - -	none - -	none - -	none - -	—	—	
55	D. 1825	196 16 2	166 6 4	22 Apr. 1828	6 2 4	6 - 2	—	
56	S. 1825	1,048 5 2	905 6 8	none - -	30 18 1	—	—	
57	B. 1825	225 1 3	181 9 1	14 Dec. 1827	7 - -	—	—	
58	I. 1825	25 18 4	8 6 4	27 Feb. 1827	2 5 6	—	—	
59	D. 1825	708 16 2	635 5 10	15 Feb. 1828	29 19 6	—	—	
60	H. 1825	227 12 4	none - -	10 Dec. 1829	none - -	37 18 10	—	
61	W. 1825	8 15 11	none - -	4 Feb. 1831	1 1 -	—	—	
62	A. 1826	10 17 6	none - -	none - -	1 1 -	—	—	
63	H. 1826	75 13 1	42 16 4	20 Feb. 1827	4 7 6	—	—	
64	H. 1826	49 8 10	none - -	18 Jan. 1828	none - -	—	—	
65	C. 1826	10 17 3	none - -	11 Jan. 1828	2 2 -	—	—	
66	H. 1826	384 8 6	none - -	none - -	none - -	—	—	
67	B. 1826	1 18 10	none - -	9 Jan. 1832	none - -	67 6 7	—	
68	C. 1827	28 4 7	none - -	11 May 1828	none - -	—	—	
69	S. 1828	- 18 3	none - -	13 Dec. 1831	none - -	—	—	
70	B. 1828	20 16 3	none - -	26 Feb. 1830	2 - -	3 16 4	—	
71	O. 1828	85 11 7	none - -	none - -	2 10 1	- - -	- - -	One dividend made of 6 *d.*; not final.
72	B. 1828	24 2 9	none - -	7 Jan. 1831	7 8 7	6 9 7	—	
73	C. 1829	17 8 3	none - -	21 Dec. 1830	1 1 -	1 19 1	—	
74	R. 1829	6 9 9	none - -	none - -	2 12 6	—	—	
75	D. 1829	16 16 4	none - -	7 July 1831	none - -	—	—	
76	H. 1829	1 2 11	none - -	7 May 1830	none - -	17 13 1	—	
77	I. 1829	8 5 -	none - -	none - -	none - -	—	—	
78	A. 1829	5 2 9	none - -	8 Nov. 1831	none - -	32 7 11	—	
79	B. 1829	4 9 -	none - -	none - -	1 - -	—	—	
80	C. 1829	none - -	none - -	13 Dec. 1831	none - -	6 13 2	—	

	Date of Bankruptcy.	AMOUNT OF Assets found Unadministered.	AMOUNT OF Dividends since Paid as final.	Date of the last Dividend when under Assignees.	Money received by Official Assignee for Investigation.	Dividends Unclaimed received from Creditors' Assignees by Official Assignee.	Lost by Failure or Dishonesty of Assignees, Clerks, or Bankers.*	REMARKS on the most important of the 50 oldest Commissions to which George John Graham has been appointed.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
81	D. 1829	466 1 8	none - -	none - -	none - -	—	—	
82	G. 1829	2 6 9	none - -	none - -	none - -	—	—	
83	B. 1829	2,029 5 8	none - -	28 June 1831	106 2 7	8 10 11	- - -	Two dividends of 6 *d.* each ; not final made.
84	W. 1829	99 11 9	50 11 11	none - -	2 7 -	—	—	
85	C. 1829	214 7 4	none - -	31 Aug. 1830	9 9 2	6 3 7	- - -	One dividend of 6 *d.*; not final made.
86	G. 1829	- 18 -	none - -	none - -	none - -	—	—	
87	B. 1830	1,205 11 9	none - -	6 May 1831	none - -	33 15 9	—	
88	B. 1830	270 11 2	none - -	4 Nov. 1831	18 19 5	38 6 1	- - -	One dividend of 2 ¼ *d.* ; not final made.
89	S. 1830	4 19 -	none - -	10 Jan. 1831	none - -	10 12 1	—	
90	C. 1830	- 8 1	none - -	28 Jan. 1831	none - -	1 14 8	—	
91	F. 1830	123 15 11	86 13 5	none - -	4 19 -	—	—	
92	L. 1830	149 2 4	32 3 1	10 Jan. 1832	12 15 6	2 19 3	—	
93	M. 1830	104 17 8	none - -	30 Nov. 1831	none - -	—	—	
94	E. 1831	62 - 7	none - -	9 Aug. 1831	none - -	—	—	
95	P. 1831	36 2 -	none - -	none - -	2 2 -	—	—	
96	C. 1831	2 5 8	none - -	none - -	- 1 6	—	—	
97	R. 1831	none - -	none - -	none - -	none - -	—	—	
98	M. 1831	- 16 -	none - -	none - -	none - -	—	—	
99	H. 1831	11 - -	none - -	none - -	1 1 -	—	—	
100	P. 1831	584 15 7	none - -	none - -	27 10 -	- - -	- - -	One dividend of 6 *s.* 9 *d.* ; not final made.

* These are the losses which appear from papers that have come into possession of the official assignee ; how much more may have been received and not entered in the very few papers he has, there are, of course, no means of judging.

In addition to the above, G. J. Graham has been appointed to, and looked through, the proceedings in 23 cases, but has not yet received any money belonging to them. He has also investigated and written to the assignees for information respecting between 70 and 80 other commissions, but it has not yet been seen necessary to appoint him to any of them.

Geo. J. Graham.

FIATS.

Nos.	ESTATE OF	Debts Proved.	Assets Realized.	Dividends Paid.	Final or otherwise.	Greatest Amount in the hands of the Official Assignee at one time.	For what Period.	Amount Unappropriated at the Date of this Return.	IN WHOSE HAND. Accountant-General.	IN WHOSE HAND. Official Assignee.	Costs allowed Solicitors.	Allowance to the Official Assignee. Per Centage.	Allowance to the Official Assignee. Other Charges.	REMARKS.
	1832:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1	Parke, Thomas	115 16 5	2 19 3	- - -	-	2 19 3	1 mo.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Official assignee in advance.
2	Farrar, William	8,582 7 9	916 15 9	572 3 5	-	647 5 4	4 days	4 12 10	4 12 10	- - -	36 11 1	10 - -	11 - -	
3	Hudson, Henry	466 13 4	101 18 9	- - -	-	59 12 9	2 mos.	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 8 10	1 19 7	5 - -	
4	Hannum, S.	303 8 4	169 15 4	60 13 6	*	137 12 5	1 mo.	1 12 1	1 12 1	- - -	36 14 8	4 7 10	1 - -	
5	Thompson, M.	20,167 15 8	5,258 4 6	3,085 4 7	-	102 5 4	9 days	1,081 13 6	1,048 17 10	32 15 8	128 11 11	158 19 11	21 - -	
6	Jackson, W.	2,470 1 4	785 2 8	454 11 1	*	756 2 4	1 day	2 5 9	2 5 9	- - -	44 5 11	16 - -	5 - -	
7	Hartup, John	618 18 3	127 11 7	5 3 2	*	17 3 3	1 mo.	9 9 5	9 9 5	- - -	38 4 5	3 - -	2 - -	
8	Finnder, Henry	1,034 9 5	365 - 11	159 9 7	*	30 18 8	4 days	- 15 9	- - -	- 15 9	67 12 3	12 3 8	5 13 -	
9	Keyte, Stephen	427 13 10	319 9 4	71 9 -	-	147 5 11	6 —	43 7 10	- - -	43 7 10	31 17 2	5 - -	2 - -	
10	Henesey, Robert	1,090 12 3	40 10 4	- - -	-	9 2 6	1 mo.	- 9 8	- - -	4 2 6	1 - -	3 - -		
11	Borsley, Joshua	934 2 3	70 - -	- - -	-	70 - -	3 days	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -	Official assignee in advance.
12	Fortnum & Mencke	6,425 10 -	336 19 -	13 7 8	*	92 17 4	8 —	1 14 8	1 14 8	- - -	47 2 7	6 5 -	5 - -	
13	Stanley, Richard	695 11 2	184 10 11	34 15 6	-	92 6 5	4 —	- - -	- - -	- - -	56 19 3	4 - -	5 9 -	
14	Dillon & Steward (three estates)	7,202 13 4	983 1 -	409 13 7	-	307 5 5	5 —	130 9 -	108 14 7	21 14 5	45 6 11	30 - 3	5 19 -	
15	Miller, Thomas	758 18 10	9 5 3	- - -	-	4 5 2	1 mo.	4 2 3	4 2 3	- - -	- - -	2 - -	—	
16	Hargrave, Henry	212 3 4	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Official assignee in advance.
17	Fuller, G. F.	745 17 7	742 17 6	339 1 7	-	469 3 -	3 days	141 7 4	110 18 5	30 8 10	48 2 3	17 6 -	10 - -	
18	Welchman, J. T.	789 16 3	159 12 11	- - -	-	28 - -	5 —	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 2 6	3 7 6	—	
19	Hopkins, James	6,943 13 5	70 12 1	- - -	-	20 12 1	11 —	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 16 1	5 - -	—	
20	Clark, John	145 3 -	5 - -	- - -	-	5 - -	2 mos.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	Annulled.
21	Welch, Frederick	1,073 8 6	212 4 3	19 13 4	*	150 - -	5 days	9 1 6	9 1 6	- - -	42 6 6	5 - -	3 - -	
22	Forrester, J. & J.	380 1 1	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Official assignee in advance.
23	Handford, James	217 11 8	210 16 4	63 9 3	*	143 15 6	6 days	- 9 -	- 9 -	- - -	59 8 9	6 10 -	5 - -	
24	Collins, J. M.	3,196 16 5	216 12 9	- - -	-	24 2 5	9 —	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 16 6	- 7 4	—	
25	Tyler, John	2,929 9 10	1,099 3 11	550 9 1	*	642 9 11	3 —	1 3 3	- - -	1 3 3	107 2 3	37 - 9	10 11 -	
26	Rutter, Peters	966 2 -	44 - -	- - -	-	1 18 9	1 mo.	- 5 3	- 5 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	
27	Pullen, Daniel	595 11 -	20 - -	- - -	-	20 - -	6 mos.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Official assignee in advance.
28	Udall, James	1,046 5 1	477 - 5	237 5 1	*	281 7 4	3 days	- 16 5	- 16 5	- - -	61 19 3	14 4 -	10 16 -	
29	Hatch, Benjamin	317 15 -	131 15 5	- - -	-	11 12 -	22 —	- 6 -	- 6 -	- - -	40 5 2	4 8 -	5 - -	
30	Assereti, A.	926 1 5	1,335 10 5	150 9 10	*	598 13 8	2 —	4 6 10	4 6 10	- - -	53 15 9	19 11 9	16 15 -	
31	Brass, P. W.	2,629 8 10	184 - 1	- - -	-	132 12 7	2 —	13 16 3	- - -	13 16 3	72 8 10	15 - -	5 - -	
32	Whitburn, Robert	4,627 9 2	1,305 2 9	- - -	-	66 8 10	15 —	857 18 2	850 - -	7 18 2	20 8 10	28 1 9	10 - -	
33	Abrahams, L.	2,901 7 2	460 5 4	- - -	-	65 - 8	6 —	5 13 3	- - -	5 13 3	199 10 8	10 - -	10 - -	
34	Fenshaw, J.	248 2 8	199 3 4	- - -	-	36 14 2	2 mos.	- - -	- - -	- - -	38 10 4	3 - -	5 - -	
35	Irvine, James	752 10 5	40 - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 - -	Annulled.
	1833:													
1	Smith, W.	255 1 2	102 3 -	- - -	-	15 13 -	1 mo.	1 - 5	- - -	1 - 5	43 7 5	1 15 11	5 - -	
2	Dore, W. F.	2,949 8 4	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Official assignee in advance.
3	Hamlin, Richard	4,209 11 9	1,387 7 8	1,029 8 2	-	138 16 -	4 days	43 4 5	7 4 4	36 - 1	79 9 9	51 9 5	21 10 8	
4	Alderson, Richard	3,564 6 6	842 1 3	313 3 1	-	145 11 7	5 —	32 8 4	2 17 6	29 10 10	151 13 8	12 10 7	12 16 -	
5	Downes, Joseph	581 19 10	82 17 6	- - -	-	82 17 6	2 —	- 14 -	- - -	- 14 -	12 10 -	6 - -	—	
6	Greenley, D.	319 12 2	139 2 10	- - -	-	28 - -	9 —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 - -	Annulled.
7	Twycross, W.	5,723 16 7	1,154 10 -	572 7 9	-	87 14 11	17 —	141 13 7	139 18 9	1 14 10	37 16 4	27 14 9	16 15 2	
8	Mitchell, W. T.	4,297 7 9	1,553 10 11	376 - 5	-	210 9 9	4 —	9 4 6	1 13 4	7 11 2	179 - 10	32 11 4	21 8 -	
9	Rattenbury, W.	665 8 9	1,172 6 8	- - -	-	251 5 1	1 day	103 1 9	50 - -	53 1 9	20 5 10	11 10 6	5 - -	
10	Metcalf, J. D.	3,150 10 3	1,545 17 4	332 19 8	-	422 1 11	3 days	201 17 1	193 13 8	8 3 5	129 13 -	21 11 5	17 15 -	
11	Johnson, G. B.	3,011 16 6	149 14 -	- - -	-	59 11 4	42 —	57 16 5	50 - -	7 16 5	21 8 4	—		
12	Carr, William	1,241 1 2	75 8 7	- - -	-	40 - -	1 day	5 10 11	- - -	5 10 11	19 18 4	—		
13	Woodward, Robert	1,516 13 7	201 7 10	- - -	-	50 8 4	4 mos.	99 8 4	50 - -	49 8 4	25 1 10	—		
14	Weston, John	1,256 15 8	106 1 3	- - -	-	36 3 9	2 days	11 11 3	- - -	11 11 3	21 7 -	—		
15	Holman, W.	1,346 - 9	247 6 7	129 - -	*	148 2 6	2 —	- 6 6	- - -	- 6 6	43 1 10	8 - 2	6 5 -	
16	Rovedino, T.	452 16 11	148 9 -	- - -	-	42 2 10	15 —	- 8 9	- - -	- 8 9	52 - -	5 19 3	4 - -	

Nos.	ESTATE OF	Debts Proved.	Assets Realized.	Dividends Paid.	Final or otherwise.	Greatest Amount in the hands of the Official Assignee at one time.	For what Period.	Amount Unappropriated at the Date of this Return.	IN WHOSE HAND. Accountant-General.	IN WHOSE HAND. Official Assignee.	Costs allowed Solicitors.	Allowance to the Official Assignee. Per Centage.	Allowance to the Official Assignee. Other Charges.	REMARKS.
	1833:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
17	Potter, William	558 8 9	1 15 –	- - -	- -	1 15 –	18 mos.	1 15 –	- - -	1 15 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	Official assignee in advance.
18	Hobson, T.	1,084 19 6	320 2 2	72 6 7	- -	117 7 5	7 days	7 4 8	- - -	7 14 8	28 1 8	8 9 –	10 18 –	
19	Jones, James	1,133 7 3	123 12 3	- - -	- -	25 9 3	21 —	20 9 10	- - -	20 9 10	25 12 8	4 5 11	5 – –	
20	Mason, William	1,178 16 6	75 16 –	- - -	- -	40 10 6	13 —	– 3 4	- - -	– 3 4	20 10 6	2 1 9	2 18 3	
21	Gibbon, John	143 10 –	311 18 6	22 14 5	*	191 3 6	3 —	- - -	- - -	- - -	57 11 2	2 3 6	11 6 –	
22	Lockyer, Charles	209 15 7	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 –	Annulled.
23	Davidge, G. B.	578 8 5	52 3 11	- - -	- -	24 – –	1 day	18 18 2	- - -	18 18 2				
24	Wymer, F.	613 3 9	182 14 8	- - -	- -	141 3 2	2 days	32 12 7	- - -	32 12 7	30 7 2	1 16 7	5 – –	
	1834:													
1	Holt, H. F.	879 – 7	316 1 10	- - -	- -	86 15 4	1 mo.	126 12 3	100 – –	26 12 3	21 2 6	8 18 10	10 – –	
2	Carter, P. A.	757 10 8	352 12 6	57 3 6	*	352 12 6	2 days	3 19 3	- - -	3 19 3	145 6 9	10 18 8	10 5 –	
3	Payne, Henry	645 1 10	92 15 8	- - -	- -	51 4 3	1 mo.	51 4 3	- - -	51 4 3				
4	Brady, Samuel	1,463 1 3	1,292 17 7	802 13 3	- -	780 4 10	1 day	42 15 8	28 1 9	14 13 11	66 14 –	38 19 7	10 17 –	
5	Thorne, W. R.	2,357 19 2	1,490 11 5	933 7 7	- -	705 1 3	1 —	2 19 2	- - -	2 19 2	80 16 –	35 – 5	14 19 11	
6	Isaacs, P.	7,865 5 6	515 13 1	- - -	- -	303 15 7	3 days	250 – –	250 – –	- - -	49 19 –	6 6 10	21 – –	
7	Rich, W. H.	4,325 1 11	748 19 1	- - -	- -	415 2 6	4 —	287 16 11	262 3 8	25 13 3	82 11 8	16 19 1	13 – 11	
8	Eccles, William	56 14 10	24 19 –	- - -	- -	24 19 –	2 mos.	24 18 6	- - -	24 18 6				
9	Denman, Edward	28 7 6	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 – –	Annulled.
10	Pidding, J. R.	19,212 13 8	527 3 11	- - -	- -	76 1 2	19 days	64 1 6	- - -	64 1 6	35 18 6	—		
11	Wells, Samuel	2,951 17 11	466 11 5	- - -	- -	186 2 3	1 day	252 10 10	222 11 6	29 19 4	23 13 –	9 1 6	10 – –	
12	Norton, T. F.	993 8 7	221 3 –	- - -	- -	44 11 6	7 days	51 3 –	50 – –	1 3 –	51 11 7	2 16 9	5 – –	
13	Moore, R. M.	280 1 8	49 6 9	- - -	- -	12 – 9	16 —	3 3 7	- - -	3 3 7	- - -	1 17 –	5 – –	
14	Deane, Thomas	157 – –	2 11 11	- - -	- -	– 11 11	14 —	– 11 11	- - -	– 11 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	Official assignee in advance.
15	Grove, Thomas	962 4 4	240 13 5	- - -	- -	24 12 10	18 —	84 2 –	50 – –	34 2 –	23 19 8	6 – 4	5 – –	
16	Miller, Jesse	656 13 11	145 9 1	- - -	- -	47 2 6	19 —	14 2 4	- - -	14 2 4	22 3 –	1 9 6	5 – –	
17	Christ, J. G.	977 11 5	248 13 –	- - -	- -	123 3 8	3 —	128 9 2	100 – –	28 9 2	22 6 –	—		
18	Humphreyes, J.	1,689 6 10	118 15 7	- - -	- -	115 – –	1 day	41 3 –	28 19 6	12 3 6	21 – 6	—		
19	Hutchinson, J. S.	1,013 4 10	358 1 4	- - -	- -	198 7 3	2 days	155 12 11	130 – –	25 12 11				
20	Wilkinson & Down	596 16 7	198 13 6	- - -	- -	161 3 8	1 day	55 3 10	- - -	55 3 10	36 7 –	—		
	1835:													
1	Joshua, George	8,635 11 9	1,070 2 –	- - -	- -	530 9 4	3 days	895 10 10	850 – –	45 10 10	31 – 2	—		
2	Wigan, N. L.	917 11 1	406 18 4	- - -	- -	52 19 11	1 day	214 10 2	150 – –	64 10 2	21 17 11	—		
3	Jackson & Longstaff	1,283 15 6	218 3 7	- - -	- -	203 2 7	1 —	112 15 7	100 – –	12 15 7	30 4 10	—		
4	Page, John	402 19 6	48 2 4	- - -	- -	45 – –	1 —	18 11 6	- - -	18 11 6				
5	Satcher, William	447 7 5	348 2 9	- - -	- -	348 2 9	3 days	293 8 10	250 – –	43 8 10	20 19 3	—		
6	Pope, John William	1,881 18 3	216 15 8	- - -	- -	108 18 9	3 —	100 – –	100 – –	- - -	39 13 –	—		
7	Williams, George	172 13 2	- - -	- - -	- -	3 5 4	1 day	3 5 4	- - -	3 5 4				
8	Leonard James	784 8 11	60 – –	- - -	- -	60 – –	10 days	60 – –	- - -	60 – –				

The Expenses of my Establishment for offices, clerks, &c. have been—

		£. s. d.
For the year	1832	600 – –
—	1833	500 – –
—	1834	500 – –
First quarter of	1835	125 – –
	£.	1,725 – –

These expenses have necessarily been borne by myself.

My Allowance during the said period has been—

		£. s. d.
For the year	1832	311 17 6
—	1833	518 10 4
—	1834	864 17 3
First quarter of	1835	214 8 8
	£.	1,909 13 9

Leaving a balance of 184*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, as a remuneration for three and a quarter years' intense labour and anxiety!!

The dividends marked thus * may probably be final, though not absolutely so declared.

George Lackington.

5.—RETURN of GEORGE LACKINGTON, Esq.—*continued.*

COMMISSIONS.

Nos.	ESTATE OF	Assets found to be unadministered, on Appointment of the Official Assignee.	Dividends made since Appointment. *Vide* Note at the end.	Date of the last Dividend when the Estate was under the direction of Assignees.	Amount received by the Official Assignee for Investigations.	REMARKS.
	1832:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
1	Henfrey, William	232 9 8	160 19 3	- - -	20 - -	
2	Lewis, Thomas	32 - -	- - -	1831: Dec. 13	3 3 -	
3	Dean, Henry	119 - -	- - -	- - -	3 9 6	This commission was superseded.
4	Cazenove, John	258 6 6	491 1 -	- - -	39 3 8	
5	Dinneford, R. D.	57 12 2	*56 11 2	- - -	5 - -	
6	Hurst, William	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	The official assignee in advance.
7	Cooper, Joseph Y.	147 3 6	- - -	1818: Feb. 14	—	
8	Throckmorton, J. F.	100 - 7	333 7 5	1819: March 6	30 17 4	
9	Stephen, John	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	The official assignee in advance.
10	Hurst & Robinsons	10,523 5 4	12,441 7 10	1832: Jan. 3	334 11 2	
11	Archibald, A.	—				
12	Allen & Maitland	- - -	*23 18 10	1832: May 24	9 7 6	
13	Boyn, David	720 14 7	682 12 5	— Jan. 10	40 - -	
14	Gale, John & Co.	60 9 5	- - -	1817: Dec. 23	—	
15	More, Louis	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	The official assignee in advance.
16	Scraton, William	4 13 2	- - -	1831: March 13	—	
17	Brown, John Thomas	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	The official assignee in advance.
18	Hodsoll, John	18 18 2	- - -	1831: Oct. 28	7 10 6	
19	Morris, Christian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	The official assignee in advance.
20	Lenthorne & Jolliffe	1,661 8 10	1,486 5 11	1831: Nov. 18	80 4 4	
21	Corson, James	196 16 11	- - -	1811: March 16	—	
22	Baptist, Francis	—				
23	Merrick, Thomas	350 18 6	356 3 4	1819: April 6	20 - -	
24	Nettlefold & Reed	327 13 11	259 19 3	- - -	7 7 -	
25	Hunter, John	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	The official assignee in advance.
26	Burleigh, R. B.	310 5 10	*187 1 6	1831: Jan. 20	19 10 1	
27	Stratton, John	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	The official assignee in advance.
28	Jarratt & Tadman	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - ditto.
29	Williams & Wilson	3,516 17 4	- - -	1828: July 11	—	
30	Jackson, N. C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	The official assignee in advance.
	1833:					
1	Buck, William	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	The official assignee in advance.
2	Guyatt, George	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - ditto.
3	Teulon & Britchta	12 4 -	- - -	1829: June 5	—	
4	Levy, Jonas	8 15 1	- - -	1831: Dec. 20	—	
5	Price, Liscomb	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	The official assignee in advance.
6	Leeson, John	44 16 -	*72 10 8	1831: Nov. 8	7 6 -	
7	Roach, R. S.	48 2 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	The official assignee in advance.
8	Lockwood, W.	3 15 9	—			
9	Mercer, Thomas	218 - -	- - -	1828: August 5	—	
10	Spencer, Thomas	187 12 1	*143 3 2	- - -	12 6 4	
11	Paul, Ones[s]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	The official assignee in advance.
12	Young, Samuel	- 18 11	- - -	1831: Feb. 25	- - -	- - ditto.
13	Mason, Thomas	88 12 11	- - -	— Dec. 30	—	
14	Ellis Ellis	97 1 10	—			
15	Cowie & Strange	32 2 4	- - -	1830: Dec. 16	—	
16	Mackintosh, A.	45 3 8	- - -	1831: March 11	- - -	The official assignee in advance.
17	Coley & Brown	12 4 2	- - -	1832: Jan. 10	—	
18	Birch, William	4,241 13 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - the assignee appropriated nearly the whole of this balance to his own use, and has since become bankrupt.
19	Robinson, Charles	28 5 10	- - -	1830: June 15	—	
20	Wells, Thomas	8 7 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	The official assignee in advance.

5.—RETURN of GEORGE LACKINGTON, Esq.—*continued.* COMMISSIONS—*continued.*

Nos.	ESTATE OF	Assets found to be unadministered on Appointment of the Official Assignee.	Dividends made since Appointment. *Vide* Note at the end.	Date of the last Dividend when the Estate was under the direction of Assignees.	Amount received by the Official Assignee for Investigations.	REMARKS.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
21	Rix, Edward	11 15 6	- - -	1830: July 9	- - -	The official assignee in advance.
22	Best, William	103 6 6	*44 13 1	1831: Dec. 23	6 6 -	
23	Brown, Weston & Brown	3 6 6	- - -	1832: Jan. 10	—	
24	Fell, Henry	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	The official assignee in advance.
25	Edwards, William	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - ditto.
26	Triphook, Robert	11 18 -	- - -	1831: May 12	—	
27	Brown, Joseph	- 19 8	- - -	1830: March 19	—	
28	Crokat & Wilkie	3 5 10	- - -	1832: Jan. 6	—	
29	Buttress, Luke	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	The official assignee in advance.
30	Abernethie & Henderson	100 - 3	- - -	1823: Dec. 6	—	
31	Neal, Neal & Neal	539 6 7	—			
32	Jones, William	11 5 -	- - -	1826: Nov. 24	—	
33	Lucas, James	- 5 6	—			
34	Barker, John	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	The official assignee in advance.
35	Williams, John	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	The assignee in advance.
36	Lindsay, William	109 15 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	The official assignee in advance.
37	Morris, Thomas	23 9 10	- - -	1828: March 28	—	
38	Knowles, Thomas	9 9 9	—			
39	Richards, James	6 13 4	- - -	1826: Nov. 21	—	
40	Cowtan, Mawer	13 14 9	- - -	1830: Jan. 15	—	
41	Blowers, Thomas	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	The official assignee in advance.
42	Booty, James	40 3 10	- - -	1827: Feb. 2	3 3 -	
43	Bone, Barnabas	82 12 -	238 10 -	- - -	14 17 3	
44	Fourdrinier, H. & S.	2,472 13 11	- - -	1820: June 27	- - -	- - the assignee absconded to America with this balance.
45	Pearson, Thomas	20 - 3	—			
46	Richards, Thomas	779 - 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - this balance is in the Court of Chancery.
47	Brown, Samuel	407 - 5	- - -	1828: Nov. 21	—	
48	Turner, William Robert	4 15 9	- - -	1831: June 28	—	
49	Parker, William	43 9 1	- - -	1821: Dec. 18	- - -	The official assignee in advance.
	1834:					
1	Hale, Charles	1 5 10	- - -	1826: June 16	—	
2	Hill, Joshua	48 8 9	- - -	1830: Nov. 16	—	
3	Wilson, Henry	—				
4	King, S. J.	18 14 9	- - -	1829: Oct. 27	—	
5	Smith, Robert	76 6 2	- - -	1814: Nov. 22	—	
6	Partridge, Roger	3 12 1	- - -	— — 8	—	
7	Phillips, Philip	6 4 9	- - -	1825: Sept. 10	—	
8	Barnfield, W., jun.	17 - 8	- - -	1832: Oct. 4	—	
9	Jackson, J. & W.	145 1 9	86 13 4	1833: May 11	13 10 8	
10	Stienback, Henry	9 14 5	- - -	1831; March 4	—	
11	Barry & Wilkinson	8 5 8	- - -	1818: July 11	—	
12	Lutyens, John	145 7 4	- - -	1814: May 7	—	
13	Boulter, Daniel	109 3 9	- - -	1824: March 4	—	
14	Kemp, George	17 16 8	- - -	1813: May 8	—	
	1835:					
1	Wise & Brenchley	175 14 3	- - -	1825: May 17	—	
2	Smith, Richard	—				
3	Haines, Benjamin	10 - -	—			
4	Field, William	14 10 7	- - -	1831: Dec. 20	—	
5	Heder & Goodinge	6 11 1	- - -	1827: May 11	—	
6	Ricketts, J. B.	29 16 -	- - -	1832: Oct. 8	—	

N. B.—These are the commissions only to which I have been appointed; but I have examined the accounts of a vast number of others, under which no appointment had been judged needful, and for such no remuneration whatever has been allowed.

The dividends marked thus * may probably be final, though not absolutely so declared.

4 April 1835.

George Lackington.

6.—RETURN of William Turquand, Esq.

FIATS.

No.	DATE of FIAT.	NAME of BANKRUPT.	Amount of Debts Proved.	Amount of Assets Realized.	Amount of Dividends Paid, marked thus*, are final.	The greatest Amount in hand at one time, and for what Period. (b)		Amount now Unappropriated. With Accountant-General.	Amount now Unappropriated. With Official Assignee.	Amount of Costs allowed to Solicitor.	Remuneration allowed to Official Assignee.	Allowed to Ditto for Petty Expenses incurred by him; viz. Postage, Stationery, &c.
	1832:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	23 January	Beecroft, John Robert	3,235 18 –	1,346 6 8	*1,084 15 1	1,179 1 4	2 weeks	4 3 2	– – –	100 14 9	39 1 6	5 8 2
2	24 —	Glaves, Job	130 15 5	– – –	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– 5 6
3	31 —	Cazenove, Henry & James	55,310 3 5	18,134 7 11	13,069 16 5	5,729 9 4	1 month	3,470 17 4	77 2 3	185 6 11	238 4 6	22 7 –
4	7 —	Ridley, Richard	1,238 3 6	105 8 3	– – –	35 10 6	3 months	– – –	6 12 10	35 15 8	– – –	4 – 11
5	27 —	Pestell, James	2,518 16 3	296 1 6	*89 4 –	126 6 8	1 year 8 mths.	– – –	– – –	115 19 6	15 9 8	2 10 8
6	6 February	Poynton, George Boulton	10,437 1 –	2,947 13 5	*2,663 11 3	2,835 19 5	1 week	8 6 5	– – –	95 – 6	63 12 2	5 9 3
7	14 March	Fisher, James	1,344 6 1	294 14 4	*98 – 3	207 7 10	1 month	– – –	– 1 11	110 19 4	15 5 2	7 2 10
8	8 —	Jenkins, Joseph	1,487 9 8	330 6 1	*112 – 4	264 2 11	10 months	1 15 1	– – –	114 4 3	23 15 2	3 7 7
9	15 —	Davy, John Henry	7,271 13 1	1,134 18 10	770 1 7	504 14 6	1 week	8 – 10	70 8 11	62 3 6	48 2 7	4 12 10
10	11 April	Blacknell, William	24 16 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– 9 6
11	14 —	Ward, William John	2,749 6 8	1,685 12 –	859 3 4	1,057 18 4	3 weeks	– – –	– – –	77 12 4	38 13 3	3 4 4
12	18 —	Gadbury, William Bickley	1,056 6 3	324 2 2	79 4 6	194 4 8	1 month	41 7 8	69 12 1	34 9 –	16 3 –	3 4 2
13	27 —	Pyall, Henry & George Stroud	683 10 5	88 6 2	– – –	86 2 8	2 days	– – –	– – –	24 9 9	14 – –	– 15 7
14	11 May	Ford, John	13,088 17 10	2,395 11 2	*2,033 1 6	2,084 16 5	2 weeks	– 14 10	– – –	62 19 10	156 19 –	7 14 9
15	19 —	Dixon, Robert Stainton	1,038 6 2	125 2 4	*32 9 4	32 9 4	2 days	– – –	– – –	30 18 6	16 1 –	1 13 10
16	26 —	Wickwar, William & Joseph	1,369 6 2	1,085 1 4	*787 6 11	1,034 17 4	1 week	– – –	– – –	179 12 6	37 18 4	1 10 7
17	5 June	Foxwell, William Vizard	239 7 9	30 6 6	– – –	30 6 6	3 months	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– 13 –
18	14 —	Pike, Benjamin Winkfield	651 1 7	44 2 6	– – –	24 – –	10 weeks	2 8 10	– – –	– – –	3 8 –	– 15 8
19	23 —	Edridge, William Baldock	15,692 15 5	2,463 1 7	1,569 4 6	2,077 – 3	1 month	246 19 3	44 19 6	94 18 1	50 12 1	7 3 8
20	10 July	Taylor, James Moody	2,638 5 11	171 19 4	– – –	133 14 9	15 months	3 2 6	5 15 7	46 17 4	12 3 7	2 – 7
21	21 —	Chalener, Richard	215 16 9	64 11 6	– – –	29 13 8	2 years 3 mths.	– – –	29 13 8	– – –	– – –	1 1 10
22	24 —	Lee, William	4,494 – 8	23 2 6	– – –	13 13 10	1 month	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– 5 2
23	30 —	Tyrrell, John	165 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – 2
24	27 —	Robertson, Henry	813 5 4	152 2 –	– – –	62 13 2	1 week	– – –	1 11 8	55 10 5	16 4 –	1 16 11
25	7 August	Doyle, John	4,288 6 10	851 2 3	375 4 7	640 – 2	2 weeks	42 15 –	95 5 –	75 18 –	40 11 6	4 2 –
26	10 —	Mitchell, John	1,716 13 1	462 11 2	*230 13 5	233 – –	6 weeks	– – –	1 15 10	81 6 4	35 12 11	4 4 2
27	21 —	Hosmer, Edward	1,540 16 8	622 15 11	*439 15 6	529 3 1	3 months	– – –	– – –	68 10 –	45 – –	3 5 7
28	25 —	Guthrie, Robert	169 9 5	44 8 2	– – –	44 8 2	5 days	– – –	– – –	– – –	10 – –	– 3 2
29	3 Sept.	Bradwell, William David	1,294 5 9	95 5 11	– – –	33 – 3	1 week	– – –	– – –	35 14 11	15 15 –	– 3 4
30	7 —	Cureton, Joseph Richard	509 1 –	141 13 1	– – –	43 3 11	month	– – –	– – –	33 5 6	18 3 4	2 7 9
31	19 —	Sadler, William	3,743 16 1	332 15 –	*58 9 10	185 13 8	2 years 1 month	– – –	1 5 10	165 1 6	35 5 1	2 7 10
32	20 —	Smith, Edward Osborne	16,994 18 8	2,104 5 6	1,167 17 6	1,397 18 4	2 weeks	82 16 10	33 5 10	231 13 4	63 4 10	5 13 9
33	25 —	Widdowson, Joseph	4,501 15 2	1,099 6 9	675 5 –	810 4 9	2 weeks	150 – –	43 7 2	53 2 2	50 4 6	2 10 5
34	1 Oct.	Ashby, George & Thomas	4,814 1 7	1,515 14 1	*1,183 8 10	1,053 10 6	2 weeks	– – –	15 12 3	55 14 9	122 – 4	12 10 6
35	3 —	Channon, John (a)	– – –	146 11 –	– – –	129 5 –	2 months	– – –	– – –	21 – –	20 – –	– 11 2
36	26 —	Williams, John	2,154 8 4	1,053 18 4	*877 8 –	892 14 3	2 weeks	– – –	– – –	35 18 –	30 1 5	4 6 8
37	29 —	Gibbs, Thomas	641 5 5	83 18 9	– – –	53 13 3	2 months	– – –	– – –	19 9 5	10 – –	– 5 6
		£.	170,263 7 4	41,847 4 –	28,256 1 8	23,789 18 9	—	4,063 7 9	496 10 4	2,303 6 1	1,306 9 11	130 14 1

(a) Fiat annulled, and balance paid over to the bankrupt.

(b) The amount in this column with the Accountant-general, except a trifling sum with the Official Assignee for the incidental payments of working the fiats, at no time exceeding 100 *l.* on one estate, the aggregate average of which at any given time is seen from the result of column, "Amount now Unappropriated." Total "With Official Assignee" on 88 fiats, 1,633 *l.* 7 *s.* 7 *d.*

No.	DATE of FIAT.	NAME of BANKRUPT.	Amount of Debts Proved.	Amount of Assets Realized.	Amount of Dividends Paid, marked thus*, are final.	The greatest Amount in hand at one time, and for what Period. (*b*)		Amount now Unappropriated. With Accountant-General.	Amount now Unappropriated. With Official Assignee.	Amount of Costs allowed to Solicitor.	Remuneration allowed to Official Assignee.	Allowed to ditto for Petty Expenses incurred by him; viz. Postage, Stationery, &c.
	1833:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
38	18 January	Kerbey, Henry	353 2 2	85 10 2	- - -	53 18 –	4 days	- - -	- - -	26 13 6	17 6 –	1 12 2
39	26 —	North, George	510 13 7	186 – 6	*65 19 2	119 1 –	10 weeks	– 12 9	- - -	39 11 5	10 13 –	1 15 10
40	5 February	Joyce, Henry	4,846 11 4	316 4 9	131 5 –	204 12 5	3 weeks	3 – 4	35 15 9	35 14 6	27 15 11	4 3 2
41	16 —	Tinslay, George	325 15 8	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
42	7 March	Burton, Jonathan	2,391 16 6	344 9 –	149 9 6	223 19 9	1 month	– 10 3	21 8 11	47 1 8	28 19 –	2 11 11
43	26 —	Preston, Francis	2,935 16 2	1,173 19 9	733 19 –	968 19 4	2 weeks	20 7 9	18 18 7	132 – 11	50 11 8	3 – 7
44	1 April	Ferguson, Robert	650 10 5	306 15 6	211 8 4	276 – 3	2 weeks	– 14 3	- - -	37 9 2	16 10 5	– 15 3
45	19 —	Gilbert, John	339 19 11	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
46	2 May	Stubley, William George	2,370 10 7	432 12 4	*269 19 11	259 13 2	3 weeks	- - -	63 1 8	32 6 10	31 6 –	3 6 2
47	15 —	Joubert, J. B. A.	480 2 –	29 – –	- - -	27 16 6	5 months	- - -	8 6 1	- - -	- - -	– 13 11
48	21 —	Wyatt, Henry	543 1 1	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
49	7 June	Haynes, Caleb	1,057 7 1	633 14 7	- - -	246 12 4	1 day	150 – –	50 11 –	95 6 4	- - -	3 9 7
50	27 —	Delamain, William	15,739 6 6	2,057 – 6	1,672 6 8	1,901 11 –	4 days	2 3 3	74 1 6	64 9 3	111 6 10	4 5 5
51	11 July	Powell, Charles	495 11 2	569 11 7	- - -	283 4 9	8 days	400 – –	70 16 2	27 10 6	- - -	2 12 9
52	22 —	Lee, Henry	6,667 19 11	557 9 2	166 14 –	362 12 10	3 months	120 13 3	- - -	85 8 10	37 3 6	4 10 3
53	26 —	Rawlings, Edward	21,665 13 –	4,196 18 7	2,166 11 3	2,506 17 8	5 weeks	831 2 10	81 15 7	252 13 6	46 2 5	3 14 9
54	7 August	Bridger, George	1,387 11 6	356 5 7	- - -	256 8 10	4 months 2 weeks	- - -	- - -	239 14 10	15 – –	3 3 9
55	20 —	Mannerings, John	3,476 6 6	611 8 3	347 12 4	424 10 9	1 month	18 9 7	65 10 1	40 10 –	41 15 6	6 2 11
56	3 Sept.	Rounthwaite, George	2,347 6 11	311 2 8	78 4 9	218 4 10	1 week	68 4 8	9 15 6	49 12 6	20 – 1	2 – 4
57	12 —	Short, William	954 17 11	572 15 –	*429 14 –	499 5 –	2 weeks	- - -	3 15 6	41 10 3	21 14 6	2 5 6
58	18 —	Southall, Gad & William Milnes	1,662 18 10	355 1 9	- - -	181 3 –	15 months	180 17 4	31 8 11	64 8 5	- - -	4 2 –
59	19 —	Gadd, John Sale	2,664 6 3	1,942 13 10	1,332 3 1	1,856 18 11	1 week	317 16 11	79 13 3	- - -	32 – 2	2 10 7
60	10 Dec.	Congreve, Henry	777 8 4	195 7 –	58 6 1	104 13 6	1 week	- - -	1 3 11	46 15 8	15 16 9	3 8 4
61	14 —	Wiseman, Alexander	1,810 19 11	490 13 5	*3 15 4	252 7 11	1 month 5 days	1 3 11	3 12 8	302 18 6	33 12 7	5 1 10
		£.	76,455 13 3	15,724 13 11	7,817 8 5	11,228 11 9	- - -	2,115 17 1	619 15 1	1,661 16 7	557 14 4	65 7 –
	1834:											
62	7 January	Howard, William	455 16 3	136 5 3	- - -	78 13 1	1 week	- - -	72 1 3	23 6 10	- - -	2 5 4
63	24 —	Elliman, George	413 2 10	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
64	11 February	Lancaster, Henry	701 9 –	301 8 8	*156 7 2	214 14 6	1 week	- - -	– 14 7	33 17 6	18 16 7	3 – 7
65	14 —	Jay, James	4,093 16 1	1,673 1 10	477 11 10	731 4 5	3 months 2 weeks	275 13 8	8 13 7	238 10 –	58 9 7	6 9 6
66	3 March	Kidder, John	1,958 7 –	829 13 7	195 16 7	568 3 5	6 weeks	304 3 5	78 8 9	22 8 4	32 3 9	4 5 6
67	12 —	Smith, John	308 4 11	240 11 9	*191 7 3	240 – –	1 week	- - -	- - -	68 18 –	13 16 10	– 19 5
68	24 —	Good, Daniel	159 14 –	15 – –	- - -	14 19 8	9 months	- - -	14 19 8	- - -	- - -	– – 4
69	7 April	Rhors & Jacobs	4,594 12 1	106 18 5	- - -	38 14 1	1 day	- - -	17 17 10	26 6 4	13 11 9	2 8 2

70	5 May	-	Bacon, John	-	-	-	3,833	–	8	427	19	3	*167	13	7	251	9	11	4 days	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	11	69	4	11	24	18	8	2	5	2
71	5 —	-	Bennett, James	-	-	-	764	15	–	67	5	1	-	-	-	28	11	3	3 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	3	6	19	4	–	19	4
72	26 —	-	Pistrucci, Filippo	-	-	-	154	11	4	43	4	6	-	-	-	12	2	9	5 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	5	1	1	9
73	16 June	-	Bridges, Robert	-	-	-	211	–	5	108	9	6	-	-	-	74	–	10	7 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	7	10	11	17	10	2	8	8
74	8 July	-	Drayton, John & Charles	-	-		2,295	19	6	1,152	2	8	803	11	7	922	16	3	1 week	-	-	36	14	6	15	4	8	49	12	–	44	9	10	3	19	3
75	22 —	-	Evans, William Spencer	-	-		399	8	10	111	15	10	-	-	-	66	7	8	6 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	19	15	4	23	5	2	10	17	10	2	6	8
76	21 —	-	Judd, William Henry (*a*)	-	-		5,208	6	6	139	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	18	–	3	8	4
								—			—			—			—				—							—			—			—		
77	5 August	-	Milton, Matthew	-	-	-	228	–	–												350	–	–	6	13	11	113	1	10	-	-	-	2	19	9
78	7 —	-	Barnett, John	-	-	-	426	7	1	603	12	10	-	-	-	447	12	1	1 month	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	35	15	4	15	19	7	1	7	6
79	19 —	-	Marklew, Edward	-	-	-	802	16	10	195	14	1	*71	18	4	113	6	5	3 days	-	-	-	-	-	–	12	2	41	6	–	14	19	5	1	19	11
80	20 —	-	Armstrong, John Thomas	-	-		1,292	14	8	174	10	9	*51	3	4	92	14	10	2 days	-	-	-	-	-	15	16	7	86	1	–	37	8	9	1	11	10
81	28 —	-	Powell, W. E. & John	-	-		5,136	13	4	870	–	8	556	9	2	715	6	7	4 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
82	2 Sept.	-	Vorley & Watling	-	-	-	699	8	10	531	13	7	-	-	-	383	15	3	3 weeks	-	-	238	17	9	-	-	-	193	7	3	-	-	-	9	9	–
83	6 —	-	Westley, F. C.	-	-	-	21,590	12	8	1,917	14	4	1,349	8	2	1,730	14	3	11 days	-	-	202	4	2	66	3	4	58	8	3	100	–	–	21	9	–
84	11 —	-	Mills, William	-	-	-	135	1	6	—			—			—						—			—			—			-	-	-	—		
85	16 —	-	Hutton & Lepine	-	-	-	36,702	12	5	20,182	18	7	18,505	15	3	13,713	13	10	5 days	-	-	730	17	1	39	1	1	253	6	8	475	–	–	47	2	4
86	19 —	-	Goodwyn, G. N.	-	-	-	277	10	6	242	18	11	-	-	-	139	8	2	2 months	-	-	100	–	–	42	17	5	42	12	6	-	-	-	4	9	7
87	6 Dec.	-	Kehoe, Richard	-	-	-	2,568	15	11	267	6	10	-	-	-	236	–	–	3 weeks	-	-	200	–	–	35	6	10	—			—			—		
88	31 —	-	Ashby, Samuel	-	-	-	1,030	3	8	135	10	4	-	-	-	80	5	2	5 days	-	-	-	-	-	80	5	2	20	19	2	-	-	-	3	2	11
						£.	96,443	1	10	30,475	–	8	22,527	2	3	20,864	14	5	-	-	-	2,438	10	7	517	2	2	1,451	1	2	936	14	2	129	9	6
			1st Year's Fiats	-	-		170,263	7	4	41,847	4	–	28,256	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,063	7	9	496	10	4	2,303	6	1	1,306	9	11	130	14	4
			2d Year's Fiats	-	-		76,455	13	3	15,724	13	11	7,817	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,115	17	1	619	15	1	1,661	16	7	557	14	4	65	7	–
			3d Year's Fiats	-	-		96,443	1	10	30,475	–	8	22,527	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,438	10	7	517	2	2	1,451	1	2	936	14	2	129	9	6
			TOTAL	-	-	£.	343,162	2	5	88,046	18	7	58,600	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,617	15	5	1,633	7	7	5,416	3	10	2,800	18	5	325	10	10

(*a*) Fiat annulled, and balance paid over to bankrupt.

(*b*) The amount in this column with the Accountant-General, except a trifling sum with the Official Assignee for the incidental payments of working the fiats, at no time exceeding 100 *l.* on one estate, the aggregate average of which at any given time is seen from the result of column "Amount now Unapropriated." Total "With Official Assignee" on 88 fiats, 1,633 *l.* 7 *s.* 7 *d.*

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Expenses of Clerks and Offices for 1832 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	450	–	–
Ditto - - ditto for 1833 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	460	–	–
Ditto - - ditto for 1834 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	490	–	–
Ditto - - ditto for 1835, one Quarter to 25 March - - - - - - - - -	125	–	–
TOTAL - - - £.	1,525	–	–

These expenses are borne by the Official Assignee, and are exclusive of "Petty Charges" set forth in column above, which are allowed for money actually expended in "Postages, Stationery, Coach-hire, &c."

W. Turquand, Official Assignee.

D 2

6.—RETURN of WILLIAM TURQUAND—*continued.*

COMMISSIONS.

No.	DATE of Commission.	NAME OF BANKRUPT.	AMOUNT of ASSETS received by Official Assignee.	DIVIDENDS since Paid.	DATE of last Dividend when the Estate was under the direction of the Assignees.	REMUNERATION allowed to the Official Assignee.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1	14 Jan. 1830	Wicks, Peter	518 16 2	- - -	none paid.	—
2	19 Jan. 1816	Neale, J. & S. Warner	103 - 6	58 10 9	31 July 1827	10 - -
3	19 June 1830	Sedgwick, T. & James Hearn	396 7 9	271 1 8	20 May 1831	16 19 5
4	20 Oct. 1830	Burne, Smith & Woodgate	421 2 8	- - -	none paid.	—
5	4 Dec. 1829	Matthews, William	774 14 11	650 18 7	7 Dec. 1830	10 - -
6	31 Dec. 1831	Littlewood, G. & Thomas Green	1,168 - 2	666 - 6	27 Aug. 1832	25 19 1
7	31 Oct. 1796	Prosser & Cotter	389 15 -	- - -	13 May 1828	—
8	9 Dec. 1831	Fuller, Christopher	665 15 11	444 13 -	none paid	12 2 11
9	27 July 1822	Hodgson, James George	2 15 -	- - -	5 Jan. 1833	—
10	21 Oct. 1829	Bourne, William & George	3,030 12 -	1,941 1 7	14 June 1831	43 16 2
11	6 March 1823	Aldridge, John	122 4 7	89 5 10	none paid	10 5 1
12	26 Jan. 1808	Newby, John	1 9 -	- - -	7 Feb. 1824	—
13	22 Nov. 1831	Eyles, John Edward	5 4 7	- - -	26 April 1832	—
14	20 Oct. 1814	Street, J. F. & William Street	1,239 15 7	961 10 8	30 Dec. 1831	32 4 9
15	19 Jan. 1814	Hallett, W. & J. Hardie	7 11 11	- - -	25 June 1816	—
16	10 Nov. 1831	Beauchamp, Robert	462 4 -	248 14 -	27 April 1832	12 1 5
17	12 Nov. 1831	Church, William	313 9 3	229 15 8	28 May 1832	16 12 10
18	25 Nov. 1831	Peirce, William	36 5 9	- - -	19 April 1832	—
19	7 Oct. 1829	Cuthbertson, John	164 5 4	121 19 8	2 Nov. 1831	5 - -
20	7 June 1831	M'Lellan, John	97 2 9	- - -	none paid.	—
21	6 July 1831	Couchman, William	167 13 2	126 4 10	30 Dec. 1831	9 4 8
22	18 Nov. 1830	Adron, W. & C.	54 8 1	25 5 6	10 Jan. 1832	7 1 4
23	31 Jan. 1829	Young, John	1 4 9	- - -	16 March 1832	—
24	10 Jan. 1831	Botcherby, Joseph	7 6 8	- - -	none paid.	—
25	18 Aug. 1830	Sidford, James	111 19 2	83 15 4	7 June 1831	10 2 -
26	7 June 1831	Laughton, John	56 5 2	10 11 9	19 June 1832	8 16 8
27	9 Dec. 1815	Mayor, Charles	40 - -	- - -	2 Jan. 1827	—
28	14 March 1826	Maine, William	33 4 -	- - -	23 Feb. 1827	—
29	2 Oct. 1828	Barnby, George	39 9 6	- - -	13 Nov. 1829	—
30	2 Nov. 1829	Green, Thomas	149 9 -	143 8 5	18 Jan. 1831	12 5 -
31	20 Feb. 1829	Clarke, William Boyce	570 18 5	- - -	17 July 1829	—
32	1 June 1829	Whitehead & Whitechurch	33 7 5	- - -	13 Sept. 1831	3 7 2
33	31 Dec. 1828	Dodgson & Hartley	1,078 2 1	- - -	8 Nov. 1831	—
34	27 Oct. 1831	Capper, Nephews	20 - -	- - -	7 July 1832	—
35	13 Nov. 1828	Jarrin, William Alexis	115 12 -	56 18 4	11 Aug. 1829	9 - 5
36	9 Jan. 1821	Abitbol, Moses	109 3 6	- - -	3 Jan. 1832	—
37	23 Jan. 1830	Young, Charles	62 5 11	- - -	28 Jan. 1831	—
38	20 March 1830	Field, Thomas	200 - -	83 6 7	none paid	5 18 5
39	28 Oct. 1828	Tait, Jane Sonntag	- 12 5	- - -	17 May 1830	—
40	22 Dec. 1828	Heale, Richard	143 8 5	- - -	1 Dec. 1829	—
41	30 July 1811	Warren & Smith	322 7 11	- - -	27 March 1819	21 14 11
42	20 Sept. 1831	Leathes & Bradshaw	2,377 12 5	- - -	25 May 1832	57 1 9
43	21 Oct. 1829	Haviside & Harvik	161 5 2	- - -	none paid	6 - -
44	25 Nov. 1825	Alzedo, J. R. de	6,834 16 4	- - -	15 May 1832	—
45	7 June 1827	Badnall, Richard	135 - -	- - -	29 Dec. 1829	—
46	19 Jan. 1828	Delisser, Alex.	232 5 -	22 15 4	none paid	7 16 2
47	20 Jan. 1815	Marsh, Deane & Co.	6,289 17 3	- - -	24 Nov. 1821	—
48	20 Sept. 1819	Pell, William	154 9 2	- - -	17 June 1831	—
49	5 May 1824	Proctor, Joseph	7 2 5	- - -	27 March 1827	—
50	20 May 1822	Gibson & Fomm	41 13 10	- - -	31 Aug. 1827	—
51	18 Feb. 1828	Sherwood, Gilbert & Co.	84 7 1	- - -	6 Dec. 1831	—
52	29 Jan. 1820	Watson, J. & H.	72 17 2	- - -	20 July 1822	—
53	17 Sept. 1803	German, Jarvis	47 4 -	- - -	4 May 1811	—
54	13 Aug. 1825	Forster, William	3 17 5	- - -	30 May 1826	—
55	12 Nov. 1825	Lintott, William	107 10 8	- - -	15 June 1827	—
		£.	29,787 8 4	6,235 18 -	- - -	353 10 2

I HAVE been appointed to 48 old commissions other than in the above Return, all of which have been investigated, and for which no remuneration has been allowed. In some of these the balances to be accounted for are small, in others, considerable. In many cases I have not yet been able to obtain satisfactory answers from accounting parties, and in several instances the sums unadministered have been entirely lost through the insolvency or disappearance of assignees and others into whose hands the assets had passed.

William Turquand, Official Assignee.

FIATS.

No.	NAMES of BANKRUPTS.	The Amount of Debts Proved.	The Amount of Assets Realized.	DIVIDENDS PAID.	Greatest Amount in Hand at One Time.	For what PERIOD.	Amount Unappropriated at the Time of the Return.	BY WHOM HELD. By Accountant-General.	BY WHOM HELD. By Official Assignee.	Costs Allowed to Solicitor.	Allowances made to Official Assignee. Per Centages.	Allowances made to Official Assignee. Other Charges.	Account of Annual Expenses of Official Assignee.
	1832:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1	John Girton	374 13 10	86 13 2	- - -	56 - -	1 week	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 16 3	4 5 9	—	
2	George Duplex	190 - 1	149 7 8	19 15 10	53 - -	2 days	- - -	- - -	- - -	41 9 -	13 9 5	- 19 -	
3	Joshua Robinson	5,629 4 11	1,256 16 4	527 12 2	534 - -	2 months	- 12 -	- 12 -	- - -	172 1 7	43 17 5	3 15 -	
4	Joseph Osborne, jun.	1,180 1 6	363 - 6	176 19 9	201 - -	1 month	- - -	- - -	- - -	93 2 4	24 15 2	1 12 -	
5	John Mackay. (Superseded.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6	James Barry	1,240 9 10	472 3 10	131 14 10	160 - -	1 month	- 17 7	- - -	- 17 7	38 14 -	22 4 -	1 2 -	
7	Thomas Thomas	8,117 16 2	1,427 10 -	777 18 -	857 - -	1 month	- 12 1	- 12 1	- - -	82 11 -	47 14 3	2 3 3	
8	A. L. De Metz	1,071 10 9	161 9 -	35 14 4	150 - -	2 weeks	- - -	- - -	- - -	31 14 1	7 5 -	- 10 -	
9	William Day	1,225 11 2	363 7 10	73 16 3	111 - -	2 days	- - -	- - -	- - -	84 2 11	24 1 8	1 13 6	
10	Jonathan Reynolds	145 3 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11	William Marshall	11,635 13 7	740 1 11	363 10 8	389 - -	2 weeks	11 1 7	- - -	11 1 7	139 2 9	33 9 10	2 6 7	
12	George Dunman	2,352 13 2	56 10 9	- - -	14 - -	2 months	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 1 10	
13	William Gill	720 17 1	280 6 2	88 12 -	159 - -	1 month	- - -	- - -	- - -	57 15 5	12 - 3	1 - -	
14	John R. Birnie	36,192 16 1	3,723 3 6	1,809 10 9	2,633 - -	3 days	515 19 4	515 19 4	- - -	282 3 8	159 7 10	10 10 -	
15	John Groutage	724 13 8	82 5 11	- - -	33 - -	2 days	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 14 8	17 6 1	1 10 -	
16	Joseph Orbell, jun.	1,420 1 10	39 4 6	- - -	25 - -	1 week	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	- 13 -	
17	Robert Mark	139 19 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
18	Samuel Reed	211 17 -	290 - 5	68 - -	97 - -	5 months	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 7 1	24 7 -	1 7 6	
19	Saunders, Brothers & Co.	11,012 3 7	114 8 6	- - -	60 - -	2 months	61 7 4	- - -	61 7 4	- - -	- - -	1 5 -	
	James F. Saunders, s. e.	3,214 3 7	600 - -	428 10 6	600 - -	4 months	100 13 4	100 13 4	- - -	32 5 2	19 1 4	- 5 -	
	Charles A. Saunders, s. e.	815 10 4	350 - -	285 8 1	350 - -	4 months	1 11 11	1 11 11	- - -	29 2 9	16 2 6	- 5 -	
20	Samuel Teulon	3,373 3 1	1,536 3 1	899 7 7	950 - -	1 month	1 17 6	- - -	1 17 6	190 2 6	58 - 6	1 17 6	
21	Frederick Fisher	1,192 18 -	70 6 6	- - -	30 - -	1 month	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 15 2	5 5 -	1 - -	
22	Christopher D. Hays	1,321 13 4	159 8 5	- - -	88 - -	2 months	80 4 8	- - -	80 4 8	22 11 5	9 16 5	- 15 -	
23	Walter Logan	4,765 1 10	5 - -	- - -	5 - -	18 months	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 13 9	
24	Jacob Biddle	3,442 15 6	586 18 1	* 301 5 -	368 - -	1 month	- - -	- - -	- - -	71 13 6	36 6 4	2 8 -	
25	Daniel S. Field	478 8 4	31 10 -	- - -	26 - -	2 months	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 15 -	
26	John Hayward	1,671 8 11	694 11 6	320 6 2	439 - -	2 months	5 6 -	3 19 7	1 6 5	58 3 7	43 - 4	1 16 10	
27	William Woodbridge	431 18 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
28	Wharton & Jones	812 5 11	19 16 6	- - -	10 - -	16 months	4 16 6	- - -	4 16 6	- - -	- - -	1 - 4	
	Sarah E. Jones, s. r.	212 12 3	250 - -	* 15 18 11	200 - -	7 months	- - -	- - -	- - -	103 13 3	13 1 9	1 - -	
29	William & George Nichols	4,720 15 7	1,946 18 3	* 236 - 6	484 - -	3 weeks	23 7 5	- 6 10	23 - 7	232 13 5	108 12 1	4 2 6	
	William Nichols	95 4 3	126 3 -	* 95 4 3	126 - -	2 weeks	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	4 11 3	- 5 -	
	George Nichols	17 11 5	144 5 -	* 17 11 5	114 - -	1 month	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	2 19 8	- 5 -	
30	Joseph William Davis	3,613 6 2	1,276 19 8	* 891 5 11	1,049 - -	4 days	- - -	- - -	- - -	127 13 10	43 3 4	2 7 6	
31	John Daines	110 5 10	1 6 -	- - -	1 - -	3 months	- 14 8	- - -	- 14 8	- - -	- - -	- 10 -	
32	Scott & Tomkinson	5,636 15 2	1,290 19 9	729 10 2	1,088 - -	1 week	287 13 10	227 7 9	60 10 1	32 19 10	67 13 -	12 6 7	
	George Scott, s. e.	821 10 10	97 9 5	- - -	95 14 5	17 months	95 14 5	- - -	95 14 5	- - -	- - -	- 15 -	
	Jos. Tomkinson, s. e.	95 2 4	48 19 4	- - -	47 - -	20 months	47 4 4	- - -	47 4 4	- - -	- - -	- 15 -	

The average amount of my annual expenses as Official Assignee, has been about 500*l*.

(continued)

7.—RETURN of WILLIAM WHITMORE, Esq.—*continued.* FIATS—*continued.*

No.	NAMES of BANKRUPTS.	The Amount of Debts Proved.	The Amount of Assets Realized.	DIVIDENDS PAID.	Greatest Amount in Hand at One Time.	For what PERIOD.	Amount Unappropriated at the Time of the Return.	BY WHOM HELD. By Accountant-General.	BY WHOM HELD. By Official Assignee.	Costs Allowed to Solicitor.	Allowances made to Official Assignee. Per Centages.	Allowances made to Official Assignee. Other Charges.	Account of Annual Expenses of Official Assignee.
	1832—(*continued.*)	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
33	G. W. Atkinson	6,017 13 4	672 4 9	* 457 12 7	518 – –	2 days	2 10 5	– – –	2 10 5	28 17 6	56 8 2	1 10 –	
34	George William Clover	1,250 14 3	234 12 6	* 31 4 8	140 – –	5 days	11 1 10	11 1 10	– – –	102 4 3	11 13 8	1 7 6	
35	John Mossman	1,544 – 7	256 13 4	* 115 16 1	160 – –	1 week	– 9 9	– – –	– 9 9	37 1 5	14 11 1	1 7 6	
36	Richard Taylor, jun.	1,451 18 8	374 16 9	* 193 11 9	305 – –	1 day	19 2 9	– – –	19 2 9	64 11 6	21 5 7	1 5 –	
37	Reeves & King William Reeves, S. E. George King, S. E.	4,624 14 1. 312 4 – 169 19 2	1,470 4 6 — 15 17 –	* 968 3 9 — * 9 4 2	1,310 – – — 15 – –	3 weeks — 1 month	4 5 1 — – 2 –	4 5 1 — – 2 –	– – – — – – –	47 18 4 — 3 5 8	31 17 – — 2 6 –	1 5 – — —	
38	Charles Bluck	368 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL £.	124,854 18 9	21,867 13 2	10,068 15 5	14,110 14 5	– – –	1,277 11 4	866 11 9	410 18 7	2,317 7 10	1,020 3 8	72 19 –	
	1833:												
39	Thomas C. Swift.—(Superseded.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
40	William Clayton	612 7 5	39 11 5	– – –	24 – –	2 months	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	7 13 7	– 10 –	
41	George Hearn	936 18 8	668 19 7	251 15 –	496 – –	1 week	– 15 4	– – –	– 15 4	248 16 10	29 6 4	4 18 6	
42	George N. White	152 13 –	50 16 –	– – –	50 – –	3 days	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	7 6 –	– 15 –	
43	John Woollett	598 14 –	214 7 6	89 16 7	200 – –	1 week	– – –	– – –	– – –	42 14 4	14 13 5	1 1 10	
44	James Towers	2,354 2 11	77 5 6	– – –	46 – –	16 months	46 6 –	– – –	46 6 –	– – –	– – –	– 15 –	
45	George Frasi, sen.	1,307 8 9	209 15 –	– – –	64 – –	1 month	64 13 5	– – –	64 13 5	50 – –	– – –	1 – 6	
46	Alexander Norton	4,065 11 9	912 4 4	719 14 10	667 – –	1 month	5 3 3	– – –	5 3 3	33 14 2	40 19 –	1 16 8	
47	William Tolley	380 10 2	208 18 7	– – –	111 – –	2 weeks	– 1 4	– – –	– 1 4	116 7 9	27 16 9	1 5 –	
48	Edward W. Bishop	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
49	John A. Harvey	2,512 18 9	628 19 6	345 10 6	404 – –	1 month	2 13 4	– – –	2 13 4	58 8 5	24 14 2	1 5 –	
50	Alexander & Co. James Young, S. E. Thomas Bracken, S. E. George Ballard, S. E.	568,261 11 – – – – — – – –	3,940 4 7 813 12 3 — 84 14 11	– – – – – – — – – –	3,620 – – 689 – – — 83 – –	2 weeks 1 month — 6 weeks	3,534 1 10 462 16 10 — 83 4 11	3,534 1 10 462 16 10 — – – –	– – – – – – — 83 4 11	219 6 3 – – – — – – –	– – – – – – — – – –	6 14 6 – 15 – — – 10 –	
51	John Wright	438 2 9	136 9 –	– – –	11 – –	3 weeks	1 4 4	– – –	1 4 4	22 12 2	17 3 9	1 2 6	
52	Frederick Paut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
53	J. J. Winstanley	2,400 12 8	833 8 8	504 19 5	654 – –	1 week	– – –	– – –	– – –	46 19 10	26 17 9	1 – –	
54	Roberts & Woolfe James Roberts, S. E. Frederick Woolfe, S. E.	1,437 15 1 496 – 5 – – –	333 6 9 235 3 7 7 10 –	152 14 10 66 2 4 – – –	198 – – 115 – – 7 – –	4 months 3 months 6 months	1 18 6 – 16 1 – – –	– – – – – – – – –	1 18 6 – 16 1 – – –	43 11 – 30 1 6 – – –	14 2 6 6 7 9 5 5 –	– 17 6 – 15 – – 5 –	
55	John Lucas	8,306 8 6	2,176 14 6	1,384 8 1	1,537 – –	3 days	360 2 1	315 11 11	44 10 2	96 – 10	53 – 4	1 15 –	
56	Thomas Hemings	882 – 3	333 19 3	194 15 6	244 – –	5 weeks	22 11 7	– – –	22 11 7	42 15 –	20 9 3	1 5 –	
57	Henry C. Ensell	2,487 1 8	1,142 10 5	310 17 8	772 – –	2 days	399 7 8	389 2 4	10 5 4	178 1 5	39 18 6	3 – 6	
58	George Owles	– – –	5 8 3	– – –	– – –	– – –	4 – 5	– – –	4 – 5	– – –	– – –	– 15 6	
59	Moses Mason.—(Superseded.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
60	John Cumberlege, jun.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
61	Jesse Lane	1,344 12 4	608 1 3	89 12 9	144 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	38 4 2	25 4 7	2 – –	
62	William Shepherd	311 2 5	17 4 1	– – –	16 – –	2 days	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	1 – –	
	TOTAL £.	599,286 1 6	13,679 2 11	4,110 7 6	10,152 – –	– – –	4,989 16 11	4,701 12 11	288 4 –	1,267 13 8	361 3 8	33 14 –	

For the account of my annual expenses as Official Assignee, I refer to the year 1832, which expenses the allowances of this year's Fiats will not cover.

	1834:														
63	William Rolfe	632 19 2	42 4 –	– – –	11 – –	5 months –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	10 4 –	1 – –		
64	J. J. Routledge	2,866 12 6	48 19 9	– – –	33 – –	1 week –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	13 18 3	1 5 –		
65	Richard Knights	606 7 11	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
66	George Betts	1,498 18 7	383 13 9	* 156 2 11	255 – –	3 weeks –	1 4 –	– – –	1 4 –	52 8 –	31 8 1	1 10 –			
67	Richard Litson	77 8 1	80 – –	– – –	50 – –	3 weeks –	– – –	– – –	– – –	2 17 2	11 1 4	1 – –			
68	Thomas Warland	3,288 4 8	506 18 1	* 41 1 6	457 – –	4 months –	– 2 6	– 2 6	– – –	79 14 3	29 5 6	2 – –			
69	Philip Youngman	1,670 19 –	950 10 11	* 752 14 7	840 – –	1 week –	– – –	– – –	– – –	38 12 4	57 7 10	2 7 7			
70	George Adnam	1,294 19 6	242 9 1	* 83 12 –	110 – –	1 day –	5 11 4	– – –	5 11 4	33 18 6	18 6 –	1 10 –			
71	Albert Schloss	2,273 12 9	788 10 –	* 388 5 9	513 – –	1 day –	8 17 1	– – –	8 17 1	54 8 4	48 13 7	3 10 –			
72	Marmaduke Wake	1,169 16 4	187 18 4	* 15 16 8	200 – –	2 months –	– 16 –	– 16 –	– – –	49 6 4	19 2 5	1 15 –			
73	Robert Smith, sen.	1,949 9 6	268 2 4	– – –	140 – –	2 months –	140 5 8	100 – –	40 5 8	21 3 10	– – –	2 10 –			
74	John & Joseph Pim	32,108 17 11	6,359 15 –	4,749 6 8	5,600 – –	1 day –	555 15 –	555 15 –	– – –	187 5 –	155 12 2	2 10 –			
	John Pim	580 10 4	332 11 6	* 300 15 7	142 – –	1 day –	– – –	– – –	– – –	10 9 10	12 10 10	1 5 –			
	Joseph Pim	818 15 8	1,480 – 5	* 818 15 8	1,475 – –	7 weeks –	– – –	– – –	– – –	7 1 6	25 19 4	– 15 –			
75	Jacob Newbery	9,717 – 3	868 1 11	– – –	170 – –	1 week –	28 7 11	– – –	28 7 11	38 5 8	– – –	3 15 –			
76	George Baker	934 9 4	683 5 4	* 428 18 6	573 – –	1 week –	– – –	– – –	– – –	73 – –	32 14 –	1 – –			
77	Henry Pembroke	7,322 16 3	2,353 19 10	1,464 9 –	1,868 – –	1 day –	254 2 5	202 8 8	51 13 9	115 19 5	102 4 8	3 – –			
78	William Vaughan	110 18 –	450 – –	– – –	426 – –	1 week –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	10 – –	1 – –			
79	Francis Alven	34,653 2 4	1,562 5 1	817 – 2	969 – –	2 weeks –	157 17 5	157 17 5	– – –	38 8 10	94 17 4	4 – –			
80	William & W. H. Morris	3,255 4 9	398 17 6	115 5 –	203 – –	2 days –	54 15 7	3 9 8	51 5 11	61 2 10	30 2 4	1 10 –			
	William Morris	655 – –	113 4 –	* 94 7 4	116 – –	1 month –	– – –	– – –	– – –	5 6 4	5 18 –	– 10 –			
	William H. Morris	11 12 3	15 3 9	* 3 19 3	12 – –	1 month –	– – –	– – –	– – –	4 2 –	3 2 6	– 10 –			
81	William Timson	2,092 1 2	561 13 3	355 – 3	400 – –	3 months –	11 – 1	– – –	11 – 1	36 7 1	31 16 9	1 15 –			
82	John Dean.—(Superseded.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	– – –	– – –	—	—	—			
83	J. L. Kensington	3,596 17 –	502 3 4	378 8 –	570 – –	2 weeks –	– – –	– – –	– – –	50 10 –	26 3 8	2 – –			
84	William Orton Attree	2,165 7 8	538 10 7	* 363 1 4	450 – –	2 weeks –	– 17 –	– – –	– 17 –	37 2 8	41 7 8	2 – –			
85	Thomas Shadrake, jun.	806 9 2	208 19 6	* 78 18 9	120 – –	1 month –	3 14 8	– 19 8	2 15 –	31 12 6	25 13 8	1 10 –			
86	James Watson	328 5 –	66 5 10	– – –	30 – –	1 month –	30 7 8	– – –	30 7 8	– – –	– – –	1 10 –			
87	Charles Canfar	2,129 18 11	15 – –	– – –	15 – –	5 weeks –	14 7 2	– – –	14 7 2	– – –	– – –	– 12 6			
88	Thomas Jones	1,660 7 5	385 8 2	– – –	250 – –	1 week –	232 8 9	200 – –	32 8 9	22 9 10	– – –	—			
89	John Kendrick	2,161 4 –	621 3 –	– – –	407 – –	1 day –	407 2 8	400 – –	7 2 8	43 4 10	– – –	—			
90	John Gilbert, sen.	9,376 7 6	2,564 7 2	– – –	2,163 – –	1 day –	2,163 8 1	2,100 – –	63 8 1	25 – 2	– – –	—			
	TOTAL £.	132,314 13 11	23,570 1 5	11,405 18 11	18,568 – –	– – –	4,071 1 –	3,721 8 11	349 12 1	1,119 17 3	837 19 11	47 10 1	—		
	1835:														
91	George Davies	873 18 11	444 5 –	– – –	340 – –	4 days –	320 2 5	300 – –	20 2 5	20 6 10	—	—			
92	William Stivenson	534 14 5	666 8 2	– – –	514 – –	1 week –	446 14 9	400 – –	46 14 9	20 15 6	—	—			
93	George Baker	554 9 9	(Superseded.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
94	Joseph Martin	3,046 10 1	766 10 8	– – –	647 – –	– – –	647 9 10	600 – –	47 9 10	21 10 10	—	—			
95	Daniel W. Stephens	1,132 14 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
96	John Betts	666 6 9	– 4 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
97	Henry Swan	227 19 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
98	James Thomas	9,615 13 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
99	Russell & Croft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	TOTAL £.	16,652 7 2	1,877 8 5	—	1,501 – –	– – –	1,414 7 –	1,300 – –	114 7 –	62 13 2	—	—	—		

The "Dividends paid," marked thus *, are final.

I have understood the "greatest amount in hand at one time," to mean the greatest amount to the credit of the Estate at one time, whether in my own hands or in the hands of the Accountant-general. These amounts have all been divided among the creditors as soon as the law would allow, except for some specific cause preventing it. No conclusion can be drawn from the total of this column, because though each separate amount has been in hand at one particular period, the total has reference to many and distinct periods.

(continued)

COMMISSIONS.

No.	COMMISSIONS INVESTIGATED.	Amount of Assets found to be Unadministered.	Dividends which have since been made.	Time of last Dividend by former Assignees.	Money received by Official Assignee on account of Investigation.
	1832:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1	Govett & Leigh	- - -	- - -	- † -	73 - -
2	John Dunkin	726 8 4	- - -	1816 -	- - - (*a*)
3	Sir George Harnage	837 15 6	* 964 12 -	1824 -	35 4 9
4	Joseph Coulthard	- - -	* 344 5 -	1810 -	14 2 5 (*b*)
5	William Dallas	- - -	- - -	1824 -	—
6	John Robertson	1,332 17 2	* 868 18 7	1825 -	27 15 6 (*c*)
7	George Underwood	1,701 3 2	1,294 16 10	1831 -	34 12 9
8	Barker & Barker	- - -	- - -	1814 -	- - - (*d*)
9	Francis Walmsley	84 9 9	* 37 4 6	1832 -	3 8 5
10	Charles Bramwell	168 9 11	- - -	- † -	—
11	Spitta, Molling & Co.	1,811 16 -	2,221 16 -	1828 -	80 19 10
12	Campbell, Bowden & Co.	24,485 16 9	20,982 12 -	- † -	247 10 6 (*e*)
13	Day & Day	181 16 7	* 31 11 4	- † -	3 4 11
	Robert H. Day	- - -	* 992 2 11	- † -	35 5 7
	Richard Day	- - -	* 886 11 11	- † -	21 7 1
14	Thomas Lynn	16 - 1	- - -	1825 -	—
15	Robert Jennings	1,612 7 2	* 1,933 8 3	1828 -	37 4 5
16	R. H. Higham	255 17 3	* 137 9 2	1831 -	7 6 9
17	William Butt	105 5 5	* 48 13 2	1833 -	9 13 5
18	Thomas Smith	189 1 6	* 181 3 9	- † -	12 14 9
19	John Thorne	- - -	- - -	- † -	- - - (*f*)
20	James Eade	- - -	- - -	- † -	—
21	James Heritage	12 17 10	- - -	1833 -	—
22	Thomas H. Hancock	- - -	- - -	- † -	—
23	John Clark	128 11 6	* 121 13 4	1832 -	9 5 4
24	John Moody Pontin	97 4 8	* 74 4 8	1832 -	3 18 -
25	Nicholas C. Bochsa	133 9 7	* 32 1 8	- † -	6 - -
26	John Henry Jones	10 15 11	- - -	1831 -	—
27	George Upton	8 18 2	- - -	- † -	—
28	Thomas Parker	141 6 4	* 109 4 -	1813 -	3 3 6
29	Meyer & Meyer	44 17 4	- - -	1833 -	—
30	Charles Mill	106 19 1	* 60 1 5	1820 -	8 12 11
31	William Woodman	- - -	- - -	1813 -	- - - (*g*)
32	Southey & Southey	209 8 11	* 580 14 5	- † -	38 12 10 (*h*)
	Total £.	34,403 13 11	31,953 4 11	- - -	713 3 8

No.	COMMISSIONS INVESTIGATED.	Amount of Assets found to be Unadministered.	Dividends which have since been made.	Time of last Dividend by former Assignees.	Money received by Official Assignee on account of Investigation.
	1833:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
33	Hemsted & Hemsted	9 19 11	- - -	1831 -	—
34	John H. Hubbert	10 19 11	- - -	- † -	- - - (*i*)
35	William Mathews	3,227 10 -	- - -	1831 -	—
36	G. B. Rodwell	- - -	- - -	- † -	- - - (*k*)
37	Davies & Morris	47 11 1	* 16 8 10	1828 -	11 12 1
38	John Hutcheson	21 - 5	- - -	1831 -	—
39	William Swann	45 17 6	- - -	1829 -	—
40	Louis Curis	32 19 1	- - -	- † -	3 - 9
41	Burbery & Wigley	5 - -	- - -	1831 -	—
42	William Bramwell	- - -	- - -	- † -	—
43	Anthony Haviside	1,397 11 -	1,351 13 7	1829 -	29 13 -
44	Charles Everett	770 8 10	- - -	1830 -	—
45	John F. Smallman	120 16 6	* 84 13 1	1832 -	10 7 8
46	Muston & Barlow	318 9 8	- - -	- † -	—
47	Henry R. Kirkman	105 8 2	* 45 17 8	1831 -	11 7 1
48	John Cooke	6 19 -	- - -	1829 -	—
49	James Williams	7 2 5	- - -	1830 -	—
50	John J. Vallotton	1 18 8	- - -	1833 -	—
51	Foster & Foster	142 6 -	- - -	1826 -	- - - (*l*)
52	William Johnston	- - -	- - -	- † -	—
53	William Gilpin	3,370 15 11	5,871 13 6	1831 -	103 1 8
54	John Kirton	- - -	- - -	1816 -	- - - (*m*)
55	Cooper & Reader	378 1 11	* 319 9 10	1826 -	12 18 4
	John Reader, s. e.	- - -	- - -	1826 -	4 - -
56	Joseph Mulliner	467 12 6	- - -	- † -	4 - - (*n*)
57	John Thomas Earl	25 - 4	- - -	1831 -	—
58	Silvers & Boyson	50 - 1	- - -	1829 -	—
59	Matthew S. Ionn	- - -	- - -	1830 -	—
60	Price & Unwin	2 - 4	- - -	1830 -	—
61	Denis, Lambert & Co.	447 9 9	1,460 17 -	1832 -	44 9 -
	Esther Denis, s. e.	400 - -	* 375 18 2	- † -	7 13 -
62	William Battams	- - -	- - -	- † -	—
63	Miers & Field	3 1 11	- - -	1831 -	—
	William Miers, s. e.	3 15 5	* 27 11 4	1830 -	7 16 11
	Total £.	11,419 16 4	9,554 3 -	—	249 19 6

(*a*) Funds misapplied by Solicitor, who left the country; also by one of the former Assignees, and accounts imperfect.
(*b*) No accounts, except banker's pass-book.
(*c*) Balance of about 300 *l.* in hands of former Solicitor, lost by his failure.
(*d*) Accounts imperfect. (*e*) There are three estates comprised under this head.
(*f*) Cancelled. (*g*) Accounts imperfect, money received by one of the Assignees and not accounted for.
(*h*) No accounts, and funds misapplied by one of the Assignees.
(*i*) Balance in hand of Assignee lost. (*k*) No accounts.
(*l*) A considerable sum misapplied by the former Solicitor to the estate, which will be recovered.
(*m*) Assignees all dead, former Bankers insolvent; no accounts, but money will be received.
(*n*) This was superseded, and the amount received returned to the Bankrupt.

	1834:																					
64	John M. Ardlie	-	-	-	27	12	6	-	-	-	1830	-										
65	John M. Simmons	-	-	-	-	13	10	-	-	-	1830	-										
66	Samuel Crawley	-	-	-	2	5	5	-	-	-	1830	-										
67	John William Bell	-	-	-	10	11	7	-	-	-	-	†	-									
68	Charles Thompson	-	-	-	-	12	10	-	-	-	1832	-										
69	S. W. Barringer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1831	-										
70	James Finden, jun.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1827	-										
71	Hawthorn & Lloyd	-	-	-	-	13	2	-	-	-	1833	-										
72	Thomas Groves	-	-	-	2,443	2	4	-	-	-	-	†	-									
73	Nesbitt, Stewart & Co.	-	-		24	1	6	-	-	-	1827	-										
	John Nesbitt, s. e.	-	-	-	3	19	5	-	-	-	1832	-										
74	John Wardle	-	-	-	20	5	11	-	-	-	1829	-										
75	John Jameson	-	-	-	19	15	3	*	4	12	8	1828	-	2	3	11						
76	William Archer	-	-	-	14	4	6	-	-	-	-	†	-									
77	Brookshank & Moody	-	-	-	15	11	-	-	-	-	1831	-	-	-	-	(o)						
78	John Clarkson	-	-	-	119	6	11	*	89	-	2	-	†	-	5	9	11					
79	Richard Pullan	-	-	-	126	11	11	-	-	-	1832	-										
80	Leonard Hill	-	-	-	36	11	3	-	-	-	1828	-	3	5	-							
81	William Strutton	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	1831	-										
82	William E. Kirkpatrick	-	-		362	3	3	-	-	-	1832	-	-	-	-	(p)						
83	Louis Gardie	-	-	-	7	4	9	-	-	-	1825	-										
84	Burdwood & Coltman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1827	-										
85	Milligan, Robertson & Co.	-	-		1,731	15	1	-	-	-	1828	-										
	Colin Robertson, s. e.	-	-		83	10	-	-	-	-	1832	-										
	R. M. Dalzell, s. e.	-	-		202	12	5	-	-	-	1832	-										
86	John & Edward Dubois	-	-		41	2	2	-	-	-	-	†	-									
	John Dubois, s. e.	-	-	-	31	9	-	*	14	8	9	1822	-	2	10	1						
	Edward Dubois, s. e.	-	-		38	10	8	*	21	12	6	-	†	-	2	9	11					
87	R. P. Cruden	-	-	-	10	9	2	-	-	-	1828	-										
88	Prest & Woolner	-	-	-	968	3	11	-	-	-	1823	-										
89	Charles Mackenzie	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	†	-									
	1834—*continued.*																					
	Severn, King & Co.	-	-		2,233	8	11	-	-	-	1833	-										
90	Benjamin Severn, s. e.	-	-		50	5	9	-	-	-	1833	-										
	F. B. King, s. e.	-	-	-	95	1	-	-	-	-	1833	-										
91	Mead & Macomb	-	-	-	1	9	8	-	-	-	1827	-										
	TOTAL	-	-	-	£.	8,729	9	3		129	14	1		—			15	18	10			
	1835:																					
92	John Jackson	-	-	-	22	13	8	-	-	-	-	†	-	-	-	-	(q)					
93	Edward Lodge Ogle	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	1832	-										
94	William Blunden	-	-	-	77	3	3	*	52	18	11	1827	-	6	16	2						
95	Maltby & Buckland	-	-	-	334	19	8	-	-	-	1832	-	-	-	-	(r)						
96	J. J. Thompson	-	-	-	4	14	9	-	-	-	1825	-										
97	Coupland & Sons	-	-	-	28	19	6	-	-	-	1828	-										
98	Esther Joseph	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†	-	-	-	-	(s)					
99	John Pitstow, jun.	-	-	-	12	9	2	-	-	-	1828	-										
100	John Searles Lade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1831	-										
101	Thomas West	-	-	-	8	14	3	-	-	-	1821	-										
102	T. E. Collinson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1828	-										
103	James Walker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1828	-										
104	J. H. Hutchinson	-	-	-	1,025	3	5	980	19	5	1811	-	21	11	7							
105	James Pycroft, jun.	-	-	-	475	5	6	-	-	-	1816	-	-	-	-	(t)						
106	R. P. Withiell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†	-	2	2	-	(u)					
107	J. F. Schroder	-	-	-	2	7	4	-	-	-	1818	-										
108	Jonathan Fentum	-	-	-	36	16	2	-	-	-	1826	-										
109	James Unsworth	-	-	-	6	2	5	-	-	-	1826	-										
	TOTAL	-	-	-	£.	2,039	12	8	1,033	18	4	—		30	9	9						

(o) Accounts irregular and funds misapplied.
(p) 249*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, part of balance in hands of Solicitor, who failed.
(q) Solicitor not to be found, proceedings lost, bankers failed, and no accounts.

(r) Funds misapplied.
(s) Proceedings lost, bankers failed, and no accounts.
(t) Accounts imperfect.
(u) Assignees dead, and no accounts.

TOTALS.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1832 - - - - - -	34,403	13	11	31,953	4	11	713	3	8
1833 - - - - - -	11,419	16	4	9,554	3	-	249	19	6
1834 - - - - - -	8,729	9	3	129	14	1	15	18	10
1835 - - - - - -	2,039	12	8	1,033	18	4	30	9	9
£.	56,592	12	2	42,671	-	4	1,009	11	9

The "Dividends made," marked thus *, are final.

The Estates that are marked thus †, have not paid any previous Dividend.

William Whitmore, Official Assignee.

8.—RETURN of George Green, Esq.

FIATS.

No.	Date of Fiat.	NAME OF BANKRUPT.	ORDERS.*						
			First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth. O.	Fourth. A.	Fifth.	Sixth.
	1832:		£.	£.	s. d.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1	Feb. 1	Allford, Edward -	475	70	–	–	–	–	–
2	Jan. 16	Bostock, George -	1,918	332	– 6	- -	- -	171	16
3	July 4	Bostock & Musgrove	1,255	1,487	- -	- -	- -	331	34
4	June 9	Bostock, J. B. - -	6,752	132	- -	- -	82	- -	3
5	Oct. 31	Bull, Charles - -	2,388	253	- -	- -	- -	109	6
6	Oct. 30	Clarke, Joseph - -	3,433	1,701	* 5 6	- -	- -	181	54
7	Sept. 18	Collins, Jane - -	459	109	* 1 2	- -	1	32	3
8	Nov. 14	Cross, F. F. - -	2,004	452	* 2 5 ¼	- -	1	98	13
9	Feb. 29	Davenport, B. - -	34,433	6,348	2 10	- -	125	555	259
10	Feb. 4	Dewey, F. W. - -	578	70	- -	- -	4	- -	10
11	Mar. 26	Ellis, Robert - -	4,459	2,485	* 9 9 ½	- -	- -	106	62
12	Sept. 25	Flight & Robson -	5,084	2,991	* 8 6	- -	20	123	75
13	Apr. 30	Fox, John - -	2,110	2,231	*12 6	- -	- -	210	66
14	Mar. 12	Goater, John - -	1,450	523	* 4 9 ½	- -	1	66	14
15	Nov. 27	Hensman, Boswell -	17,870	1,443	- -	- -	109	334	45
16	Nov. 27	Heywood & Harrison	1,255	39	- -	- -	- -	- -	7
17	Dec. 11	Hook, John - -	169	313	* – 8	- -	- -	52	8
18	Apr. 19	Jameson, John - -	2,894	499	1 6	- -	46	53	12
19	June 23	Laws, Thomas - -	322	668	*20 – & interest.	- -	- -	106	17
20	Dec. 20	Leahy, William -	1,613	182	* – 3	- -	4	53	5
21	May 14	Mann, J. H. - -	6,797	966	1 9	23	105	22	24
22	Mar. 23	Morgan, Thomas -	10,520	3,477	2 6	- -	7	27	65
23	Feb. 9	Morgan, Roach & Co.	24,150	3,461	2 3	- -	108	126	88
24	Nov. 8	Moss, John - -	478	16	–	–	–	–	–
25	Nov. 19	North, Thomas -	345	519	* – 8	- -	- -	53	24
26	Oct. 9	Owen, James - -	1,531	221	- -	- -	4	111	6
27	Nov. 4	Pearce, John - -	568	142	- -	- -	- -	39	4
28	Oct. 19	Phillips, George -	4,891	948	* 1 4 ¾	- -	- -	156	37
29	Nov. 20	Pinney, Bernard -	439	164	1 6	- -	2	49	5
30	Oct. 16	Powis, Benjamin -	16,085	936	– 6	- -	65	133	42
31	Apr. 14	Raphael, Philip -	750	74	- -	- -	- -	9	2
32	June 9	Ryalls, John - -	1,215	340	1 6	- -	34	63	9
33	Sept. 26	Schnelle & Co. -	15,329	1,450	* 1 3 9/16	- -	2	162	57
34	Jan. 18	Smith, Henry - -	1,163	211	* 1 1 ½	- -	- -	50	10
35	Oct. 26	Smith, Peter - -	345	557	* 9 6	- -	- -	99	16
36	Mar. 8	Thompson, Anthony	724	489	* 8 1	- -	1	48	12
37	Oct. 24	Thorn & Robins -	857	313	* 2 3	- -	3	63	8
38	Mar. 27	Toon, Henry - -	745	178	* 1 6	- -	1	64	5
39	May 16	Vose, Joseph - -	1,915	205	* – 5 ½	- -	- -	60	12
40	June 7	Ward, R. W. - -	1,111	96	- -	- -	3	- -	3
41	Oct. 12	West, J. & J. - -	4,466	403	* – 4 ¼	- -	2	172	11
42	Feb. 27	Wigan, James - -	2,828	321	* – 8	- -	8	116	8
43	Nov. 17	Williams, John -	4,049	1,280	* 4 8	- -	5	122	45
44	Mar. 28	Williamson, W. W. -	4,470	244	- -	- -	22	116	30
	1833:								
45	Mar. 30	Attree, John - -	477	61	- -	- -	3	- -	6
46	Oct. 14	Beasley, John - -	2,142	1,038	6 –	15	26	36	50
47	Nov. 5	Bentley, J. E. C. -	4,786	735	– 11	43	20	52	40
48	Nov. 8	Biddle, J. H. - -	658	204	* 1 7	- -	2	48	12
49	Jan. 8	Blyth, D. O. - -	5,994	422	* – 6	- -	2	98	19
50	Dec. 13	Boyn, John & Co. -	6,565	846	– 11	- -	215	35	40
51	Jan. 9	Brake, David - -	420	12	- -	- -	- -	12	–
52	Oct. 2	Burrell, Charles -	1,070	28	- -	- -	24	–	–
53	Jan. 30	Careless, William -	3,375	44	- -	- -	9	–	–
54	Oct. 16	Denman, —— -	773	141	- -	- -	- -	57	–
55	May 7	Goble, J. & G. -	2,634	226	- -	- -	13	80	5
56	Feb. 23	Greaves, Howgate -	2,548	767	* 4 5	9	- -	44	34
57	Sept. 19	Hilton, John - -	8,590	149	- -	- -	61	15	8
58	Nov. 12	Huckle, William -	181	162	- -	- -	- -	27	7
59	Sept. 12	Hopkins & Burgess -	800	117	* – 7	- -	- -	32	9
60	Oct. 29	Inglis, James - -	425	230	* 4 –	- -	5	59	17
61	Dec. 4	James, Henry - -	570	17	- -	- -	14	–	–
62	Nov. 26	Lancaster, T. J. -	70,294	26,139	5 6	- -	4,938	516	552
63	Dec. 7	Last & Casey - -	16,297	1,545	1 2	- -	69	27	89
64	Apr. 29	Marfleet, David -	4,586	1,709	* 5 5	- -	3	182	64

8.—RETURN of GEORGE GREEN, Esq.—*continued.* FIATS—*continued.*

No.	Date of Fiat.	NAME OF BANKRUPT.	ORDERS.* First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth. O.	Fourth. A.	Fifth.	Sixth.
	1833:		£.	£.	s. d.	£.	£.	£.	£.
65	May 31	Milledge, Henry -	1,253	344	* 1 8	- -	1	79	29
66	May 18	Monkhouse, John -	812	271	- -	- -	- -	50	5
67	Apr. 25	Newark & Toms -	10,863	1,759	2 -	- -	34	331	88
68	Mar. 16	Nicoll, Alexander -	761	156	- -	- -	11	22	7
69	Nov. 19	Oven, John - -	2,860	694	3 6	- -	14	59	56
70	Feb. 20	Piercy, Edward -	5,506	743	* 1 8	- -	- -	47	36
71	Dec. 12	Priestley, J. & J. -	39,019	5,849	2 6	- -	245	249	291
72	May 7	Proctor, E. K. - -	1,637	105	- -	- -	- -	39	9
73	Sept. 27	Rumball, J. Q. -	977	166	- -	- -	- -	7	6
74	June 14	Sheasby, Samuel -	1,120	630	* 6 -	- -	1	38	37
75	June 10	Stammers, Joseph -	826	133	- -	- -	24	45	7
76	Mar. 21	Stroud, Thomas -	465	50	- -	10	- -	- -	6
77	Jan. 29	Tarrant, Samuel -	970	110	- -	4	- -	64	5
78	June 26	Taylor, Frederick -	736	383	* 3 6½	- -	- -	29	19
79	May 9	Walkington, Robert -	2,753	833	* 1 8	- -	9	161	41
80	Oct. 9	Watkins, Geo. J. -	5,348	-	-	-	-	-	-
81	Apr. 4	Woodhouse, Thomas	3,339	1,283	5 3	- -	21	78	60
82	Sept. 19	Wright, Peter - -	618	215	* 1 2	- -	4	38	15
	1834:								
83	Dec. 6	Berry, John - -	861	292	2 6	8	- -	41	16
84	Nov. 24	Bray, Aaron - -	757	163	- -	- -	- -	21	9
85	Oct. 30	Carter, Thomas -	90,833	14,610	3 -	- -	399	275	399
86	May 21	Cohen, D. L. - -	1,850	916	6 -	- -	88	51	19
87	Jan. 15	Coles, Joseph - -	4,567	1,258	* 2 9¾	- -	2	76	75
88	Oct. 1	Davidson & Davis -	869	190	* - 8	- -	3	33	11
89	Nov. 5	Davies, Richard -	3,635	791	2 6	- -	104	23	53
90	June 25	Davy, G. C. - -	1,587	649	- -	- -	464	35	24
91	Oct. 24	De Pinna, J. S. -	1,902	-	-	-	-	-	-
92	Mar. 10	Evans, William -	1,820	1,234	10 -	- -	- -	56	32
93	Mar. 10	Ely, Thomas - -	701	99	- -	- -	12	23	9
94	Jan. 2	Hamilton, David -	8,834	3,374	6 -	- -	154	110	227
95	Oct. 27	Harris, Daniel - -	10,576	1,822	2 -	- -	322	88	84
96	Apr. 21	Harris, George -	1,427	21	- -	20	-	-	-
97	Sept. 9	Holroyd, W. R. -	26,570	4,977	2 3	- -	120	89	173
98	Oct. 26	Howlett & Brimmer -	5,054	575	4	- -	48	25	32
99	Apr. 14	Hunter, Joseph -	431	19	- -	18	-	-	-
100	Feb. 3	Lampon, Charles -	232	62	- -	10	- -	- -	8
101	June 10	Matthews, John -	998	304	* 3 11	- -	4	38	22
102	Apr. 4	Moffitt, Robert - -	1,705	437	3 -	- -	20	24	34
103	Oct. 1	Nicholls, Thomas -	2,289	68	- -	2	- -	22	8
104	Oct. 16	Orsmond, Richard -	2,696	62	- -	9	- -	15	7
105	Nov. 8	Pattison, G. W. -	416	130	* - 8	- -	1	57	8
106	June 30	Pitman, Robert -	574	849	*18 2	- -	1	105	41
107	May 9	Popplewell, J. H. -	3,132	951	3 10	- -	23	30	66
108	Mar. 19	Pymar, William -	4,075	421	* 1 11	- -	9	43	39
109	Jan. 16	Ramsay, David -	2,796	560	* - 7	- -	5	70	31
110	Mar. 4	Roberts, G. W. -	4,230	324	- -	- -	134	46	20
111	Oct. 4	Robson, J. A. - -	424	-	-	-	-	-	-
112	Feb. 19	Romanis, John - -	2,158	299	* - 2	- -	- -	30	14
113	Mar. 27	Rooks, C. O. - -	5,584	684	1 6	- -	71	22	56
114	Nov. 18	Sawyer, G. B. - -	1,490	325	* 1 8	- -	- -	35	17
115	Oct. 3	Starling, William -	1,418	385	3 -	- -	29	36	22
116	Mar. 4	Tanner, Alfred -	653	-	-	-	-	-	-
117	Apr. 26	Thompson, G. T. -	334	105	- -	- -	- -	45	8
118	June 4	Watson, John - -	122	5	-	-	-	-	-
119	Oct. 14	Westley, Joseph -	1,532	385	* 2 6	- -	- -	29	23
120	Oct. 8	Wootton, Peter -	1,091	373	2 -	15	70	46	13

* KEY TO THE ORDERS.

First, The Amount of Debts proved.———*Second*, The Amount realized.———*Third*, Dividends Paid. *N. B.*—Those marked with an asterisk are final.———*Fourth*, Amount Unappropriated. *N. B.*—O, Sum in the hands of the Official Assignee. A, Sum in the hands of the Accountant-General.———*Fifth*, Costs allowed to the Solicitor.———*Sixth*, Allowance made to the Official Assignee.

That part of the fourth Order which requires to know the greatest amount in hand at any one time, and how long, if it means the gross amount in the hands of the Accountant-General and the Official Assignee, it was generally greatest just previous to making a dividend, and to show it exactly it would be necessary to give an account of receipts and payments under each estate, or, in other words, to give a copy of the ledger; and as 4,406 sums have been received, principally under fiats, and more than half as many payments made, the return would consist of near 7,000 lines. If it is wished to be shown how much was at any one time in the hands of the Official Assignee, it may be generally stated, that if a sum exceeding 100 *l.* was received, it was paid into the hands of the Accountant-General immediately; and at the end of each month, if the collective sums received under any estate amounted to 100 *l.*, it was paid in; so that on the first of any month there never was in the hands of the Official Assignee 100 *l.* belonging to any one estate.

8.—RETURN of GEORGE GREEN, Esq.—*continued.* FIATS—*continued.*

FIATS IN PROGRESS, but in which no Audit has taken place.

1834: Nov. 4. C. T. Jones.
Dec. 3. Earp & Haimes.
— 5. Samuel Danford.
— 17. Thomas Johnson.
— 30. James Parkins.
1835: Jan. 6. F. Moore, jun.
1835: Jan. 6. Benj. Shadgett.
— 20. Gus. Gidley.
— 20. David James.
— 26. T. & T. Jennings.
— 29. Henry Harben.
Feb. 5. Robert Stirling.
1835: Feb. 16. Thomas Gardiner.
— 27. Noah Slee.
March 6. John Bates.
— 13. John Smith.
— 21. Charles Bevan.
— 21. Joseph Glossop.

ACCOUNT of Annual Expense incurred by the Official Assignee for his Establishment of Clerks and Offices, paid by himself out of his Allowance as Official Assignee:

11 January 1832 to 11 January 1833, £. 500
— 1833 — 1834, £. 600
11 January 1834 to 11 January 1835, £. 600
— 1835 to 24 March 1835, £. 150

18, Aldermanbury, 1 June 1835. *George Green*, Official Assignee.

COMMISSIONS.

No.	Date of Commission.	NAME of the BANKRUPT.	Amount of Assets found to be Unadministered in each case.	Dividends which have since been Final.	Time of the last Dividend when the Estate was under the direction of the Assignees.	Money received by Official Assignee on account.	REMARKS.
			£.	s. d.		£.	
1	1822	Abbott, Samuel	–	–	–	–	
2	1826	Acton, John	–	–	–	–	
3	1830	Andrew, M.	4,548	1 5 ½	1831	145	
4	1830	Armstrong, Henry	6	–	–	–	
5	1826	Arnold, George	–	–	1828	–	
6	1807	Atkins, W. W.	10	–	1820	–	
7	1827	Baertz, Frederick	8	–	1830	–	
8	1826	Baker & Abrahall	11	–	1828	–	
9	–	Barter, Henry	161	–	–	–	Reversionary property to be sold.
10	1827	Barwise, Henry	109	– 9 ½	1827	20	
11	1796	Baillie, Menzes	202	–	1821	–	Chancery suit pending.
12	1824	Bennallach, J. F.	2	–	1822	–	
13	1826	Bennett, Benjamin	–	–	–	–	
14	1831	Bennett, Charles	54	– 11 ¾	–	14	
15	1820	Birch, Thomas	27	– 1 ½	1821	3	
16	1821	Blain, Henry	–	–	–	–	
17	1810	Bovill & Hanbury	1,258	– 8	1814	46	
18	1826	Boys, Thomas	14	–	1826	–	
19	1827	Breary, G. W.	4	–	1827	–	
20	1826	Brindley, J. & T.	–	–	–	4	
21	1827	Britten, Henry	–	–	1831	–	
22	1827	Brown, J. H.	32	–	1828	2	
23	1825	Brown, Joseph	104	– 1 ⅛	1828	8	
24	1829	Brown & Wallington	1,262	–	1831	–	Chancery suit pending.
25	1811	Buchanan, W.	536	– 2 ¼	1820	26	
26	1823	Budd, W. H.	–	–	1825	–	
27	1819	Burford, William	3	–	–	–	
28	1798	Burr, George	–	–	1816	–	
29	1825	Cadogan, John	99	– 7 ⅛	1829	10	
30	1826	Camp, George	–	–	1826	–	Cannot be divided at present, there being an undecided suit in Chancery.
31	1810	Canning, Henry	782	–	–	–	
32	1827	Carpenter, William	–	–	–	–	
33	1830	Carter, Edgar	12	–	–	6	
34	1810	Caw, Thomas	–	–	1822	4	
35	1809	Chesterton, John	–	–	1827	–	
36	1829	Clarke, Richard	–	–	–	–	
37	1826	Coe, Joseph, William	–	–	1828	–	
38	1815	Coles, G. & C.	566	3 4	1820	26	
39	1829	Cook & Oliver	115	–	–	10	
40	1815	Cooke & Prince	2,326	– 11 ¾	1828	58	
41	1823	Cornfoot, Allan	–	–	–	–	
42	1821	Corri, Natali	–	–	1822	–	
43	1826	Coxhead, B. L.	–	–	1827	–	
44	1826	Crosthwaite, John	173	–	1831	–	Final dividend advertised.
45	1824	Crucifix & Smith	18	–	1828	1	
46	1829	Cutler, Henry	–	–	–	–	

8.—RETURN of GEORGE GREEN, Esq.,—*continued.* COMMISSIONS—*continued.*

No.	Date of Commission.	NAME of the BANKRUPT.	Amount of Assets found to be Unadministered in each case.	Dividends which have since been Final.	Time of the last Dividend when the Estate was under the direction of the Assignee.	Money received by Official Assignee on account.	REMARKS.
			£.	s. d.		£.	
47	1820	Davies, Thomas, jun.	–	–	–	–	
48	1827	Dickens, Frank	130	– 3 ½	–	10	
49	1830	Dixon & Son	93	–	–	2	
50	1825	Dyer & Swayne	1,651	– 2 ⅝	1828	41	
51	1826	Eagle, W. W.	462	– 4	1828	16	
52	1821	Edwards, Joseph	–	–	1822	–	
53	1829	Eeles, Thomas	128	–	–	4	Final dividend advertised.
54	1826	Evans, John	62	– 1	1828	6	
55	1795	Ewer, Walter	–	–	1817	–	
56	1823	Farrer, William	–	–	1825	–	
57	1830	Fawley, John	10	–	–	–	
58	1825	Field, John	–	–	–	–	
59	1828	Fisk, William	73	1 – ½	1830	3	
60	1831	Foard, Edward	39	–	–	4	
61	1825	Frearson & Gordon	5	–	1826	–	
62	1826	Freese, P. C.	16	–	1826	–	
63	1821	Fry, George; Newbury	–	–	1822	–	
64	1821	Fry, George; Tunbridge Wells.	10	–	1822	–	
65	1824	Garner, William	–	–	1826	–	An undecided suit in Chancery prevents a division.
66	1830	Garratt, George	253	–	–	27	
67	1830	Gelson, George	4	–	–	–	
68	1821	Gibson, James	29	–	1825	–	
69	1820	Gidley, Elizabeth	6	–	1822	–	
70	1829	Godfree, William	–	–	1831	–	
71	1823	Godfrey, John	116	5 –	–	13	
72	1823	Good, P. P.	197	– 3 ⅝	1828	14	
73	1817	Goodall & Turner	3,417	– 8 ½	1824	86	
74	1829	Gould & Pym	–	–	1830	–	
75	1822	Graham, Reginald	17	–	1823	2	
76	1826	Gunn, J. T.	8	–	–	–	
77	1817	Hadley, Nathaniel	6,283	20 –	–	174	
78	1821	Hailstone, William	–	–	1822	–	
79	1821	Hall, H. J.	–	–	1821	–	
80	1823	Hardern, P. & J.	–	–	–	–	
81	1812	Harman, James	–	–	–	–	
82	1822	Heath, W. T.	–	–	1825	–	
83	1826	Hemming, W.	–	–	1827	–	
84	1822	Hesse, G. A.	–	–	1823	–	
85	1824	Hilder, John	–	–	1825	–	
86	1828	Hill, John	–	–	1830	–	
87	1811	Holder, John	–	–	1812	–	
88	1816	Holland, Charles	–	–	1819	–	
89	1825	Hopkins, James	–	–	–	–	
90	1829	Horsley & Hill	42	– 2 ¾	–	5	A final dividend advertised.
91	1829	Horsley, Joseph	266	–	–	34	
92	1812	Hotson, John	–	–	1819	–	
93	1824	Houghton, P. & S. P.	–	–	1828	–	
94	1831	Howell & Baker	2,211	7 1	–	71	
95	1828	Hunt, Henry	7	–	1832	–	
96	1827	Hutchinson, B. B.	25	–	–	–	
97	1823	Hyams, John	2	–	1824	–	
98	1820	Jent, Thomas	–	–	1827	–	
99	1829	Jobling, R. S.	270	–	1833	–	A law suit pending.
100	1809	Jones, Richard	61	–	–	–	
101	1824	Joyce, H. & J.	–	–	–	–	
102	–	Kemp, A. F.	108	–	1821	4	No proceedings nor clue to divide this money.
103	1831	Kerby, Henry	38	–	–	–	
104	1831	King, F. B.	1,236	1 9 ¼	1829	63	
105	1827	King, Robert	–	–	1829	–	
106	1826	Kingsford, G. & J.	51	1 3	1826	6	
107	1829	Knight, J. C.	48	– 11 ¾	1830	2	
108	1827	Knott, J. C.	–	–	1829	–	A disputed foreign claim has prevented a division, but is now on the eve of adjustment.
109	–	Lawrence, Joseph	–	–	–	–	
110	1810	Laycock, Thomas	1,575	–	1833	–	
111	1828	Le Mare & Prestage	–	–	1829	–	
112	1824	Levy, Joseph	4	–	1825	3	

(*continued*)

8.—RETURN of George Green, Esq.—*continued.* COMMISSIONS—*continued.*

No.	Date of Commission.	NAME of the BANKRUPT.	Amount of Assets found to be Unadministered in each case.	Dividends which have since been Final.	Time of the last Dividend when the Estate was under the direction of the Assignee.	Money received by Official Assignee on account.	REMARKS.
			£.	s. d.		£.	
113	1826	Lowe, J. L.	–	–	–	–	
114	1814	Lowman, J. G.	–	–	1828	–	
115	1823	Lucas, Evan	30	– 2 ¼	1824	4	6,237 *l.* has since been divided, and there remains 1,049 *l.* applicable to final dividend.
116	1822	Luck, George	–	–	1823	–	
117	1802	Lyon, James	440	– 2 ¾	1809	13	
118	1830	Macdonald & Co.	7,286	–	–	342	
119	1822	Miller, William	174	– 5 ⅛	–	6	
120	1819	Milligan, Alexander	–	–	1831	–	
121	1814	Needham, E. P.	–	–	–	–	
122	1829	Nevett, James	367	1 –	1832	9	
123	1823	Ord, Joseph	–	–	1832	–	
124	1826	Page, Joseph	–	–	–	–	
125	1815	Pare, William	–	–	–	–	
126	1828	Parsons, Thomas	23	2 2	1828	1	
127	1810	Payne, James	–	–	1832	3	A final dividend has been delayed by a law suit, now on the eve of adjustment.
128	1821	Peake, William	–	–	1822	–	
129	1816	Penfold & Co.	2,100	–	1828	–	
130	1823	Pepper, H. T.	–	–	1825	–	
131	1800	Pereira & Castellain	485	– 2 ⅝	1817	25	
132	1824	Phene, W. J.	–	–	1828	–	
133	1825	Phillips, T. & J.	–	–	1831	–	
134	1821	Pollock, John	–	–	–	–	
135	1824	Ramsden, Richard	–	–	–	–	
136	1812	Read, James	–	–	1817	–	
137	1808	Remmington, G. A.	81	–	1829	17	
138	1828	Revans & Chapman	31	–	1829	–	
139	1813	Reynolds, Joseph	200	– – ¾	–	14	
140	1815	Renton, William	–	–	1820	–	
141	1826	Rixon, Robert	–	–	–	–	
142	1820	Robertson, Alexander	–	–	–	–	
143	1830	Robins, Thomas	119	1 1	1831	14	
144	1797	Ross, Alexander	176	–	1799	–	Law suit pending.
145	1828	Routledge, Jos.	–	–	1829	–	
146	1809	Rybot, Francis	–	–	1824	–	
147	1804	Seddon, George	–	–	1815	–	
148	1822	Sherwin, W. T.	–	–	1823	–	
149	1831	Shirley, Thomas	4,536	1 – ⅝	1832	195	
150	1814	Siffkin, Henry	–	–	1820	–	
151	1809	Slade, T. M.	–	–	1817	–	
152	1821	Slingsby, Samuel	–	–	1831	–	
153	1826	Snewin & Co.	–	–	1827	–	
154	1827	Sotheby, Samuel	137	– – ⅞	1827	12	
155	1829	Spedding, B. J. & R. A.	–	–	1831	–	
156	1826	Stein & Sims	–	–	1831	–	
157	1826	Stirling, W. & J.	–	–	–	–	
158	1824	Townend, J. R.	–	–	1829	–	
159	1831	Ward, T. W.	442	1 9	–	13	
160	1825	Waring, Thomas	–	–	1828	–	
161	1822	Washburn, John	–	–	1823	–	
162	1829	Waterhouse, John	–	–	–	–	
163	1827	Watkins, Stephen	–	–	1827	–	In progress, and a final dividend will shortly be made.
164	1828	Webb & Stewart	150	–	1834	–	
165	1820	Webster & Simpson	4,582	– 6	1826	116	This is not a final dividend, there being in hand 511 *l.* applicable to a further one.
166	– –	Wheelwright, C. A.	–	–	–	–	
167	1829	Whitaker, C. P.	–	–	–	–	
168	1831	White, George	–	–	–	–	
169	1824	Wilson, Edward	92	–	1832	8	
170	1819	Womack, J. M.	–	–	1820	–	
171	1823	Wood, Thomas	–	–	1825	1	

I have been appointed Official Assignee to 20 other Commissions, in which I could collect neither money, accounts nor proceedings.

18, Aldermanbury, 1 June 1835. *George Green*, Official Assignee.

FIATS.

Date of Appointment of Official Assignee.	NAME of BANKRUPT.	Amount of Debts Proved and Claimed.	Amount of Assets Realized.	Dividends Paid; those marked (*) are Final.	Largest Amount in hand. *See* Remarks, (*a*).	For what Period.	Balance in hand of Accountant General at date of this Return.	Balance Due Official Assignee at date of this Return. (*b*).	Balance in hand of Official Assignee at date of this Return (*c*).	Solicitor's Costs.	Allowance to Official Assignee.	Petty Charges of Official Assignee.
1832:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
February 2	James Chamberlain	– – –	78 4 2	– – –	54 – –	1 month	– – –	3 17 3	– – –	21 7 10	– – –	– 7 1
— 3	Henry Wilson	superseded.	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	25 – –	
— 6	Robert Smith	2,004 8 10	273 9 –	* 200 8 1	270 – –	2 months	– – –	– – –	– – –	56 9 3	10 12 –	– 10 –
— 7	Berkeley King	– – –	92 19 7	– – –	40 – –	1 month	– – –	1 18 11	– – –	26 7 7	8 6 1	– 5 6
— 8	Joseph Jackson	193 3 4	255 – –	* 57 19 –	100 – –	3 months	1 18 4	– – –	– – –	62 4 3	15 12 10	2 – 1
— 10	Thomas Taylor	– – –	219 17 8	– – –	50 – –	1 month	– – –	2 5 8	– – –	35 10 8	10 17 10	1 18 2
— 11	Robert Hamilton	superseded.	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	6 – –	
— 13	R. O. Halliwell	– – –	122 13 5	– – –	90 – –	2 months	7 1 2	– – –	– – –	45 19 8	6 7 2	1 17 7
— 21	Collins & Prior	3,279 – 3	670 12 3	* 297 2 –	200 – –	5 months	2 5 10	– – –	– – –	68 6 6	16 5 –	– 12 –
— 25	John Harris	2,226 3 –	1,343 – 5	445 4 7	800 – –	17 months	354 3 1	54 2 3	– – –	254 12 7	45 7 6	2 14 –
March 6	Charles Barham	1,616 10 1	482 12 5	* 130 9 –	130 – –	1 month	1 9 4	– – –	– – –	78 2 6	20 5 11	– 19 4
— 12	W. T. Binckes	985 11 10	394 12 9	* 160 2 6	180 – –	1 month	6 19 –	– – –	– – –	33 6 10	18 2 8	1 11 6
— 22	Thomas Smith	– – –	4 12 3	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	3 19 9	– – –	– – –	– 12 6
— 30	George Harrison	28,217 19 –	3,962 1 5	* 2,556 14 7	2,000 – –	2 months	1 5 8	– – –	7 2 11	180 3 9	130 6 2	2 19 2
April 3	Richard Thornton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 14	Edward Mace	3,997 17 8	1,551 18 3	* 1,036 12 5	900 – –	2 months	4 – 5	– – –	– – –	71 11 6	47 6 4	2 14 4
— 18	John Greenacre	– – –	509 19 7	– – –	250 – –	21 months	136 5 2	1 13 5	– – –	206 15 2	– – –	1 3 2
May 10	J. M. Steward	1,350 14 11	256 9 2	* 59 1 11	100 – –	1 month	– 19 3	– – –	– – –	35 8 10	21 17 2	– 11 8
— 17	William Dunbar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 23	Thomas Mitchell	– – –	167 2 4	– – –	– – –	– – –	1 14 8	– – –	– – –	47 5 2	4 4 –	– 16 6
— 31	William Lunn	2,766 2 4	964 18 5	* 518 12 11	546 – –	2 months	3 14 7	– – –	7 12 9	76 16 –	23 18 6	– 17 6
June 15	William Minett	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 20	John Wilde	6,757 10 5	658 19 7	591 5 –	436 – –	1 month	13 7 8	– – –	– – –	50 9 8	27 11 4	2 15 8
July 10	James Bullock	1,409 14 3	287 10 –	* 179 3 –	200 – –	3 months	2 11 –	– – –	– – –	40 2 10	10 – –	1 1 2
— 24	George Wells	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 30	Thomas Rudd	4,705 12 5	625 2 9	* 401 18 8	380 – –	1 month	4 9 4	– – –	– – –	30 4 8	15 15 –	1 1 4
— 31	John Bliss	– – –	102 2 5	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	1 8 1	– – –	7 8 10	5 – –	1 5 8
— —	Norris & Tyas	5,328 8 –	5,597 2 1	* 4,724 18 9	2,000 – –	1 month	35 13 9	– – –	20 6 5	95 14 –	147 18 8	4 10 1
August 9	James Weddell	– – –	365 19 8	– – –	267 – –	15 months	267 14 6	– – –	13 13 2	– – –	– – –	– 11 6
— 15	William Staff	– – –	6 4 6	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	5 8 6	– – –	– – –	– 16 –
— 20	William Line	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 24	Charles Lucas Birch	7,692 13 2	8,415 16 6	4,654 12 8	4,000 – –	1 month	362 14 –	– – –	26 19 1	41 – –	212 12 –	5 7 4
— 29	Jacob Blake	– – –	166 6 2	– – –	90 – –	1 month	5 7 10	– – –	– – –	36 3 2	5 5 –	– 12 –
November 30	Nicholas Geary	– – –	95 2 7	– – –	40 – –	1 month	– 3 8	– – –	5 – –	27 17 6	7 7 –	1 4 7
December 4	John O. Kettle	705 6 –	273 – 5	149 17 6	150 – –	1 month	2 11 –	– – –	14 5 –	46 15 –	19 11 10	2 6 6
— 11	Joseph Sharman	superseded	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	2 2 –	
— 21	John Edney, jun.	– – –	198 5 8	– – –	40 – –	1 month	– – –	– – –	– – –	21 5 6	10 – –	– 18 9
— —	John Hardwicke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 31	Isaac Worley	2,136 11 3	391 12 10	* 129 10 10	100 – –	16 months	– – –	– – –	3 17 –	133 16 1	25 16 2	3 6 7
							£.	65 5 7	108 4 7	£.	899 8 2	48 6 3

(*continued*)

Date of Appointment of Official Assignee.	NAME of BANKRUPT.	Amount of Debts Proved and Claimed.	Amount of Assets Realized.	Dividends Paid; those marked (*) are Final.	Largest Amount in hand. *See* Remarks, (*a*).	For what Period.	Balance in hand of Accountant General at date of this Return.	Balance Due Official Assignee at date of this Return. (*b*).	Balance in hand of Official Assignee at date of this Return (*c*).	Solicitor's Costs.	Allowance to Official Assignee.	Petty Charges of Official Assignee.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1833:												
January 8	Joseph Porter	- - -	154 12 8	- - -	80 - -	1 month -	- - -	- 3 5	- - -	20 10 6	3 1 3	- 3 6
— 11	Henry Stephens	436 19 10	252 1 7	* 66 16 6	100 - -	1 month -	- - -	- - -	- - -	61 - -	14 6 11	1 16 5
— 28	Percival Clarke	- - -	122 12 3	- - -	50 - -	1 month -	- - -	2 11 7	- - -	- - -	6 4 -	- 5 -
— 29	George Lamport	1,018 1 10	142 9 2	* 19 1 9	40 - -	3 months -	- - -	- - -	- - -	43 14 2	8 8 7	1 7 1
Appointments dated 25th January 1833; *vice* Joseph Lowe.	Joseph Bishop	297 - 10	187 4 10	* 19 16 1	75 - -	4 months -	- 1 5	- - -	- - -	68 4 -	9 8 11	- 7 6
	Levi E. Cohen	2,326 1 -	342 2 2	* 271 7 4	278 - -	1 month -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 12 10	24 3 -	2 10 10
	William Spice	- -	9 3 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Edmond Gowland	- -	45 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	34 15 8	—	—	—
	Bywater & Bywater	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 11 9	—	—	—	—
	R. Thompson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	J. Richardson	1,120 7 9	458 3 4	158 14 5	200 - -	10 months -	2 5 5	- - -	- - -	86 19 2	25 15 9	- 19 2
	W. M. Anderson	2,649 9 2	107 14 7	* 46 18 4	87 - -	7 months -	- 4 11	- - -	- - -	28 6 1	17 6 2	3 1 2
	James Foster	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	W. A. Warwick	- - -	389 11 7	- - -	279 - -	1 month -	229 12 11	- - -	72 4 6	—	—	—
	William Wright	1,148 6 10	101 5 10	* 38 5 7	56 - -	1 month -	6 4 -	- - -	- - -	6 3 8	15 - -	- 16 8
	William Hodges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	John Mayne	3,256 4 1	474 15 7	* 108 6 2	200 - -	1 month -	5 - 4	- - -	- - -	42 16 8	18 1 -	- 6 -
	Edward Tobin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	G. F. Stratton	34,145 12 10	4,555 2 3	2,152 4 8	2,950 - -	4 months -	480 9 -	- - -	89 18 5	99 6 1	76 6 3	- 19 6
January 25	William Smith	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 25	William Harrison, shop account	1,836 5 1	4,888 10 1	1,239 9 4	1,400 - -	6 months -	4 16 2	- - -	- - -	80 6 4	144 4 9	6 18 1
— 25	Ditto newspaper account	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	173 4 -	- - -	291 12 8	110 7 11	1 10 -
February 1	Samuel Fletcher	- - -	218 1 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	70 5 7	13 2 -	- 11 -
— 12	John Innes	- - -	4,428 4 8	- - -	2,400 - -	9 months -	3,545 1 6	- - -	22 8 9	- - -	44 6 10	1 13 -
— 19	William Dickenson	38,800 3 10	22,753 7 9	16,601 8 8	16,000 - -	1 month -	234 17 -	- - -	5 14 -	450 9 7	583 12 8	16 12 1
March 5	John Parker	2,261 10 6	669 10 -	* 438 3 4	391 - -	4 months -	2 17 8	- - -	- - -	47 9 8	47 7 1	6 3 7
— 9	Joseph Spivey	2,051 6 8	755 5 3	* 581 4 3	650 - -	3 months -	18 15 9	- - -	40 13 9	30 15 6	40 6 4	1 8 2
— 23	William Perachon	580 17 6	1,272 19 2	* 568 15 8	600 - -	1 month -	1 10 9	- - -	- - -	52 11 4	36 1 11	- 8 11
— 28	John Mardon	- - -	21 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 6 6	- - -	- - -	- 5 -
April 4	James Blackburn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 27	J. M. Roberts	- - -	56 16 6	- - -	24 - -	1 month -	- - -	- - -	4 8 -	- - -	- - -	- 8 5
May 6	James Saunders	486 15 9	291 3 5	* 28 7 11	28 - -	2 months -	1 3 9	- - -	- - -	37 10 -	13 1 8	1 18 9
— 15	George Liversidge	2,548 5 11	940 4 5	350 7 10	500 - -	1 month -	190 13 2	111 17 -	- - -	64 14 2	37 19 10	2 5 8
— 20	Solomon Almosnino	- - -	90 - -	- - -	60 - -	1 month -	- - -	- - -	55 6 5	26 17 6	10 18 -	- 7 6
— 29	James Edward Brand	- - -	50 10 -	- - -	36 - -	3 months -	- - -	- - -	6 10 9	- - -	- - -	- 9 -
June 4	Samuel Smith	superseded.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 12	Francis Jones	9,992 3 -	4,571 14 11	3,622 3 -	3,946 - -	1 month -	212 18 9	- - -	1 - 8	47 8 10	118 14 1	6 7 -
— 17	William George Rolfes	- - -	129 1 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 1 10	4 10 6	- 12 -
September 5	Johnson & Gibbs	1,701 7 11	1,915 17 7	1,091 14 11	1,502 - -	2 months -	405 10 -	21 10 7	- - -	74 10 10	66 1 6	4 16 -
— 6	John Howard	3,721 14 3	1,183 11 10	* 317 17 11	300 - -	6 months -	- - -	16 10 5	- - -	69 2 10	29 7 10	1 12 6
— 17	John Bryant	superseded.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 20	Richard L. Laws	- - -	365 18 11	- - -	180 - -	13 months -	100 - -	- - -	88 3 11	31 19 4	19 15 6	1 12 10
October 5	John Henry Coles	415 16 1	302 10 6	* 124 14 9	120 - -	3 months -	4 13 10	- - -	- - -	59 18 8	16 3 6	1 4 8
— 5	John Wills	757 16 3	425 12 7	* 263 13 6	300 - -	1 month -	42 19 6	- - -	11 13 8	45 12 2	33 7 -	3 17 2
— 12	Thomas Cocks	4,989 10 7	1,203 6 2	790 - 2	800 - -	5 months -	19 3 11	- - -	20 8 11	72 15 8	50 1 -	1 8 9

| | | |

Date of Appointment of Official Assignee.	NAME of BANKRUPT.	Amount of Debts Proved and Claimed.	Amount of Assets Realized.	Dividends Paid; those marked (*) are Final.	Largest Amount in hand. *See* Remarks, (*a*).	For what Period.	Balance in hand of Accountant General at date of this Return.	Balance Due Official Assignee at date of this Return. (*b*).	Balance in hand of Official Assignee at date of this Return (*c*).	Solicitor's Costs.	Allowance to Official Assignee.	Petty Charges of Official Assignee.
1834—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
December 6	George Boyer	— — —	8,829 6 2	— — —	8,300 — —	1 month	8,100 — —	— — —	109 1 10	—	—	—
— 6	Adolphus Richter	— — —	1,333 10 5	— — —	690 — —	1 month	665 8 5	— — —	36 13 5	—	—	—
— 16	Charles F. Oppenheim	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	—	— — —	17 6 —	—	—	—	—
— 26	Stephenson & Blunt	— — —	44 6 10	— — —	32 — —	1 month	— — —	— — —	32 11 7	—	—	—
1835:												
January 6	Henry Rix	— — —	4,336 15 2	— — —	4,087 — —	—	4,087 — —	— — —	17 12 6	—	—	—
— 8	James Sadd	— — —	262 8 —	— — —	60 — —	1 month	— — —	— — —	47 12 3	—	—	—
— 16	W. Richardson	— — —	55 17 8	— — —	32 — —	1 month	— — —	— — —	32 7 —	—	—	—
— 23	Samuel Ffitch	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	—	— — —	17 6 6	—	—	—	—
— 29	James D. F. Stewart	— — —	10 3 4	— — —	10 — —	1 month	— — —	— — —	10 3 4	—	—	—
— 31	James Crisp	— — —	631 18 8	— — —	423 — —	—	423 — —	— — —	94 1 10	—	—	—
February 6	Anthony H. Smith	— — —	1,002 6 8	— — —	800 — —	—	800 — —	— — —	77 8 8	—	—	—
March 2	Leonard Allen	— — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 4	John Shields	— — —	53 — —	— — —	50 — —	—	— — —	— — —	43 5 2	—	—	—
— 10	Ann Hider	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 17	William Spicer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
							£.	1,044 14 3	1,189 — 10	£.	1,070 1 2	92 19 10

RECAPITULATION AND REMARKS.

Total Amount of Fiats is 147.

(*a*) The Amounts in this Column were in the hands of the Accountant General.

The small Balances due to and from the Official Assignee at date of this Return, in columns (*b*) and (*c*), may be taken as an aggregate average from time to time.

The Total Amount of my Allowances for three years and three months, is,

	£. s. d.
Upon Fiats	3,957 12 11
Commissions	739 2 10
	£. 4,696 15 9

From which deduct, Clerks' Salaries, Rent and Miscellaneous Charges, paid by me,

1832	£. 480
1833	530
1834	550
Three Months, 1835	130
	1,690 — —
Net Income for Three Years and One Quarter	£. 3,006 15 9

Or 919 *l.* 13 *s.* 2 *d.* per annum, for part of which I have to account to the estate of Mr. Joseph Lowe, to one-half of whose appointments I succeeded.

31 March 1835.

Edward Edwards, Official Assignee.

9.—RETURN of Edward Edwards, Esq.—*continued.*

COMMISSIONS.

Date of Appointment of Official Assignee.	Date of Commission.	NAME OF BANKRUPT.	Amount of Assets found Unadministered and received by Official Assignee. £.	s.	d.	Dividends Paid by Official Assignee. £.	s.	d.	Date of last Dividend prior to Appointment of Official Assignee.	Allowance received by Official Assignee. £.	s.	d.
1832:												
February 3	19 May 1831	Henry E. Roberts	2,131	18	1	1,237	12	3	9 Dec. 1831	81	6	2
— 14	25 July 1829	Cordt Schrœder	163	–	–	409	8	–	10 January 1832	19	2	1
March 2	19 Sept. 1831	John Backhouse	1,233	15	11	1,173	18	–	9 April 1832	15	–	–
April 25	19 Sept. 1831	Joseph Rastall	351	13	10	301	18	1	13 May 1831	14	17	–
May 1	2 Dec. 1808	Moffatt & Brown T. Moffatt, S. Est.	39 62	19 11	7 8	-	-	-	1 May 1832 1 May 1832	2 2	10 11	– 11
— 12	15 Dec. 1818	Wright & Co.	533	10	10	-	-	-	27 June 1828	13	6	11
— –	15 Dec. 1818	W. Wright, S. Est.	337	11	11	-	-	-	27 June 1828	13	18	11
— –	15 Dec. 1818	J. Wright, S. Est.	713	9	10	-	-	-	27 July 1831	10	18	8
— 30	18 May 1820	Josiah Boydell	24	14	11	-	-	-	22 Dec. 1821	2	6	11
— 31	26 Aug. 1819	W. H. Greaves	69	3	3	53	6	2	25 June 1822	3	2	–
June 27	7 June 1831	W. B. Moore	5,721	16	3	3,534	13	11	22 Feb. 1832	100	–	9
Nov. 27	14 May 1831	John Boast	75	13	7	38	12	1	22 Feb. 1832	6	16	6
Dec. 1	1 Aug. 1827	John Davis	101	11	8	-	-	-	29 Dec. 1829	3	6	3
— –	14 Feb. 1830	John Snow	200	–	3	124	19	5	29 Dec. 1829	5	10	–
— 4	12 Aug. 1818	Devereux & Lambert	113	12	–	41	3	5	30 Dec. 1830	10	12	1
— –	12 Aug. 1818	M. Lambert, S. Est.	25	19	5	10	11	3	12 Jan. 1819	1	19	4
— 6	6 Nov. 1832	George Moravia	1,335	19	4	946	–	6	12 Jan. 1819	31	16	9
									£.	342	2	3
1833:												
January 12	25 April 1829	Samuel Baxter	1,612	9	9	1,501	–	2	12 Jan. 1819	32	10	–
February 9	24 May 1819	James Hayward	149	16	9	-	-	-	3 Jan. 1815	5	–	–
January 25	6 October 1830	J. M. Jackson	2,101	13	–	891	19		12 April 1831	32	11	6
— –	4 January 1828	Buttevant & Illingworth	70	–	-	-	-	-	12 April 1831	3	10	-
— –	18 Dec. 1819	John Peck	26	9	7	-	-	-	12 April 1831	1	1	-
February 11	15 March 1827	W. Whale	18	14	7	-	-	-	26 June 1829	2	11	6
— 13	20 October 1815	Robert Edgar	53	7	10	-	-	-	21 August 1819	3	3	-
— 11	4 July 1829	Stephen Miller	362	18	4	310	16	9	11 May 1823	21	5	6
— 21	21 Nov. 1827	James Crossley	1,356	7	7	-	-	-	21 August 1827	20	2	7
— –	2 May 1810	Johnson & Browne	204	3	11	-	-	-	3 Nov. 1812	4	9	10
— –	8 Feb. 1803	Peter le Souef	773	13	–	-	-	-	1 July 1820	19	7	3
— –	30 October 1799	Whalley & Whalley	1,070	–	–	-	-	-	11 Dec. 1821	16	1	-
— 20	8 June 1830	Rose & Rose	256	6	5	-	-	-	10 Jan. 1832	11	19	-
— 27	22 June 1832	Todd & Courthope	1,301	5	1	1,557	11	7	10 Jan. 1832	15	4	3
— 23	23 Dec. 1813	M. & J. Constable	338	4	1	-	-	-	4 Feb. 1817	8	13	7
March 22	23 July 1801	James Robinson	237	12	4	-	-	-	20 July 1822	4	2	-
— 26	26 July 1810	Thomas Porter	137	17	1	-	-	-	11 March 1817	5	19	1
— –	6 Nov. 1829	William Plunkett	20	8	8	-	-	-	11 March 1817	1	5	1
— –	29 January 1811	John Cousins	668	2	2	564	4	-	18 May 1816	21	17	3
— –	27 May 1812	J. Williams	30	17	9	-	-	-	18 May 1830	2	2	-
April 1	6 July 1811	H. J. Northcote	233	7	10	-	-	-	16 May 1818	9	1	3
— 19	11 April 1828	James Abernethy	394	19	5	-	-	-	17 Jan. 1815	8	11	11
— -	11 April 1828	George Stevenson	106	8	8	-	-	-	30 April 1830	3	8	3
— -	7 August 1811	Samuel Shaw	192	1	10	-	-	-	4 July 1829	5	14	5
— 27	1 April 1830	W. W. Turnbull	1,314	2	1	1,005	1	8	4 July 1829	36	–	
May 3	28 April 1826	Duncan Campbell	103	9	2	-	-	-	1 Nov. 1826	7	14	8
— 4	27 Feb. 1827	George Walbanche	51	7	3	-	-	-	16 Nov. 1826	1	11	3
— -	1 Sept. 1826	G. M. Needle	24	15	–	-	-	-	7 Nov. 1830	2	2	
— 6	18 October 1826	John Carruthers	57	13	9	-	-	-	23 March 1827	1	12	6
— 18	5 April 1828	John Cook	13	13	7	-	-	-	28 Oct. 1826	1	1	
June 7	2 July 1829	Edmund Mutlow	132	8	8	80	8	10	5 Feb. 1830	6	4	7
— 11	15 July 1794	James Hendrey	11	17	8	-	-	-	5 Feb 1830	1	9	1
— 13	7 May 1829	F. F. Harrington	131	11	4	-	-	-	9 Feb. 1832	3	18	3
— 22	15 July 1794	William Towes	116	11	1	116	3	11	5 June 1801	10	7	9
August 9	13 January 1808	Samuel Davis	540	–	–	-	-	-	5 June 1801	11	16	
November 5	13 Dec. 1826	William Sutton	20	7	9	-	-	-	5 Nov. 1813	2	7	9
— 11	20 April 1830	Theophilus J. Sutton	343	2	–	216	8	11	19 Oct. 1830	9	5	9
— 12	9 Dec. 1832	Francis Calvert	5	5	–	-	-	-	19 Oct. 1830	5	5	
— 22	14 July 1821	John Watkins	57	5	–	-	-	-	3 Jan. 1832	2	16	5
									£.	393	4	7
1834:												
June 23	16 June 1815	Reid & Stephens	142	16	8	-	-	-	-	-	£.	3 16 –

In addition to the above 54 Commissions, I have been appointed Official Assignee to 140 Commissions, which I have investigated and received no remuneration.

31 March 1835.

Edward Edwards, Official Assignee.

STATEMENT (A.)—FIATS.

Date of Appointment.	BANKRUPT'S NAME.	Debts Proved and Claimed.	ASSETS REALIZED.	Rate of Dividend; those marked (*) are Final.	Greatest AMOUNT in hand at one time.	FOR WHAT PERIOD.		AMOUNT Unappropriated at date of this Return.			Costs allowed Solicitor.	Allowance to Official Assignee.	
						From	To	With Accountant General.	Due to Official Assignee.	In Official Assignee's hands.		Per Centage.	Other.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1832	Adams, William James	—	15 10 —	—	15 10 —	11 Sept 1832	19 Nov. 1833	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bartram, Charles	5,199 9 11	1,908 3 4	4 8	1,345 — —	11 Nov. —	21 Dec. 1832	172 1 1	— — —	23 2 3	66 4 2	11 18 9	—
	Cresswell, Thomas	1,302 16 3	463 18 —	* 4 2	200 — —	17 May —	10 Aug. —	8 6 1	— — —	— — —	39 9 3	8 3 —	5 17 —
	Catley, John	1,068 8 2	342 14 7	3 5½	140 — —	25 July —	28 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	49 11 6	6 5 —	3 15 —
	Colnaghi, M. H. L. G.	— — —	3,464 2 9	— —	777 — —	22 Oct. —	1 Jan. 1834	987 12 7	— — —	8 4 11	416 18 5	—	—
	Carrington, Joseph	— — —	71 13 2	— —	26 — —	17 Nov. —	21 — 1833	— — —	— — —	11 9 6	—	—	—
	Charlton, Thomas	— — —	256 14 —	— —	250 — —	20 — —	— —	— — —	— — —	— — —	88 11 8	5 — —	5 — —
	Coles, William	22,654 17 10	1,330 1 3	— 5½	557 — —	23 July 1833	18 Oct. —	17 12 6	2 12 —	— — —	39 12 6	44 10 3	11 6 —
	Draper, George	2,737 7 11	436 — 6	1 3½	176 — —	17 May 1832	10 Aug. 1832	4 15 3	1 — —	— — —	66 17 10	15 13 6	6 — —
	Dresser, John	1,300 12 7	1,230 3 9	8 7½	868 — —	26 June —	10 — —	— 15 4	— — —	— — —	62 13 11	34 2 5	13 11 —
	Elliott, James Frederick	— — —	253 4 8	— —	156 — —	12 Oct. —	26 Nov. —	52 7 6	— 1 3	— — —	47 12 6	3 3 —	7 7 —
	Edwards, Thomas	— — —	50 — —	— —	20 — —	11 Aug. —	15 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	10 2 4	— — —	3 3 —
	Ellis, George	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Escudier, John	— — —	32 3 —	— —	27 — —	15 Apr. 1833	26 June 1833	— — —	— — —	— 13 6	—	—	—
	Fellows, George	— — —	5 3 —	— —	5 — —	25 Sept. 1832	31 May 1834	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Freethy, Thomas	1,383 6 4	320 13 11	1 2	71 — —	3 Apr. 1833	26 June 1833	— 14 6	— — —	— 13 —	69 12 —	3 17 3	13 14 —
	Graham, William	— — —	162 5 —	— —	105 — —	25 Oct. —	4 Nov. —	— — —	— — —	— — —	42 11 5	1 19 7	5 — —
	Halsey, William Henry	— — —	50 8 10	— —	21 — —	19 May 1832	14 July 1832	— — —	— — —	— — —	12 1 10	—	—
	Hunt, Edward	— — —	10 2 6	— —	8 — —	11 — —	31 May 1834	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hewitt, Robert	1,420 15 4	274 3 9	1 —	150 — —	27 Aug. —	5 Aug. —	17 2 3	— — —	— — —	76 14 5	4 4 4	9 1 —
	Henderson, John	1,741 10 9	1,363 13 6	— —	844 — —	27 Nov. —	20 Dec. 1832	— 10 2	— — —	— — —	71 3 —	15 — —	21 — —
	Janson, Thomas Gabriel	12,571 6 4	11,198 17 7	13 6	3,700 — —	23 Sept. 1833	7 Oct. 1833	850 1 10	— — —	*149 3 2	100 3 7	339 18 9	26 11 —
	James, John	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Jackson, Joseph	1,350 9 6	582 10 1	3 4	225 5 —	3 June 1832	6 Sept. 1832	151 11 9	8 10 6	— — —	108 16 2	25 18 6	11 7 —
	Joynson,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kaul, Adolphus	— — —	45 6 3	— —	15 — —	24 Feb. —	5 May —	— — —	— — —	— — —	9 2 7	1 2 6	—
	Lewis, George	— — —	— — —	— —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— 8 6	—	—	—	—
	Moss, William	— — —	30 15 2	— —	30 — —	31 July —	6 Sept. —	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Macfarren, George	— — —	122 4 6	— —	42 — —	2 May 1833	14 May 1833	1 — 5	— — —	— — —	30 19 —	1 13 6	5 — —
	Matthews, William	2,566 10 10	472 17 7	2 —	260 — —	4 Dec. 1832	6 Feb. —	9 1 4	9 — —	— — —	73 9 11	—	—
	Newington, James	1,157 10 10	225 5 3	1 7	100 — —	6 May 1833	18 Oct. —	1 17 9	— — —	— 17 3	44 2 10	7 10 2	6 15 —
	Newland, Montague	— — —	112 — 5	— —	99 — —	21 Dec. —	14 Apr. 1834	— — —	— — —	34 17 3	36 3 8	—	—
	Pinkeman, John	— — —	— 9 3	— —	— 9 3	6 June 1832	6 Sept. 1832	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pheasant, John	423 19 4	153 18 1	1 2	26 — —	25 Aug. —	30 Aug. —	— — —	— — —	2 10 10	30 — 2	2 11 —	2 9 —
	Poole, Thomas	5,694 2 4	1,010 13 8	1 9	600 — —	21 Sept. —	7 Jan. 1833	57 12 10	4 17 3	— — —	244 10 —	—	—
	Pearson, William	— — —	12 — 2	— —	10 — —	24 Apr. 1833	31 Mar. 1835	2 — —	— — —	10 — —	—	—	—
	Phillips, Hannah	— — —	55 — —	— —	55 — —	18 — —	19 Apr. 1833	— — —	— — —	— — —	6 — —	— — —	10 — —
	Raper, Thomas	1,489 6 11	477 6 5	1 8	100 — —	4 — 1832	27 Sept. 1832	50 — —	— — —	47 8 11	42 6 —	8 13 2	7 1 10
	Smith, Henry Wade	— — —	192 13 9	— —	125 — —	22 Aug. —	11 — —	— — —	— — —	32 4 5	91 15 8	—	—
	Scarnell, Thomas	7,292 4 6	2,070 15 —	2 6⅝	680 — —	30 Nov. —	6 Dec. —	1 1 10	— — —	— — —	102 5 —	55 6 —	24 15 —

| | | |

Date of Appointment.	BANKRUPT'S NAME.	Debts Proved and Claimed.	ASSETS REALIZED.	Rate of Dividend; those marked (*) are Final.	Greatest AMOUNT in hand at one time.	FOR WHAT PERIOD.		AMOUNT Unappropriated at date of this Return.			Costs allowed Solicitor.	Allowance to Official Assignee.	
						From	To	With Accountant General.	Due to Official Assignee.	In Official Assignee's hands.		Per Centage.	Other.
		£. s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1834	Bell, John	3,318 3 3	1,455 4 8	7 4½	1,400 – –	29 Sep. 1834	12 Jan 1853	6 14 10	6 14 10	– – –	39 9 8	34 14 10	11 4 –
	Brookes, William	– – –	1,118 9 6	– –	350 – –	16 Feb. 1835	18 Feb. —	741 4 10	49 0 7	– – –	54 2 6	—	—
	Baker, William	– – –	58 5 –	– –	58 5 –	20 Sep. 1834	28 Nov. 1834	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	26 5 –
	Bowen, David	– – –	520 – –	– –	506 8 7	17 Feb. 1835	23 Feb. 1835	520 – –	89 3 7	—	—	—	—
	Cook, James	2,378 13 7	394 – 7	1 7	200 – –	31 May 1834	17 June 1834	5 19 6	– – –	20 12 –	43 9 8	18 11 1	10 10 –
	Connell, Thomas Perks	– – –	117 17 1	– –	58 – –	28 Oct. —	4 Nov. —	– – –	– – –	– – –	52 4 6	1 5 7	8 8 –
	Corpe, Thomas	2,077 5 –	697 14 7	3 –	400 – –	29 Dec. —	12 Mar. 1835	140 19 9	– – –	– – –	47 18 6	15 2 3	11 3 –
	Cronshey, Samuel	– – –	229 6 9	– –	54 – –	27 – —	9 Jan. —	– – –	– – –	30 5 –	34 19 10	7 12 10	10 – –
	Clarke, William.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Drack, George	10,512 19 4	3,510 9 8	5 –	2,900 – –	11 Nov. —	19 Dec. 1834	175 1 10	– – –	69 14 7	124 1 9	87 11 8	18 17 –
	Edgar, Robert	1,020 11 3	333 18 7	2 5	150 – –	22 Sep. —	15 Nov. —	– 15 8	– – –	11 1 8	66 14 4	10 13 4	10 19 –
	Fincher, William & Francis	– – –	1,400 7 4	– –	169 – –	3 Nov. —	5 – —	871 3 –	173 1 1	– – –	88 4 –	44 12 2	17 8 –
	Fincher, William, separate	– – –	42 8 6	– –	20 – –	28 Mar. 1835	31 Mar. 1835	– – –	– – –	19 19 9	—	—	—
	Fincher, Francis, separate	– – –	62 6 10	– –	49 – –	28 – —	31 – —	– – –	– – –	48 14 5	—	—	—
	Farmer, George Winyatt	– – –	3,881 14 11	– –	300 – –	17 – —	23 – —	3,324 5 6	– – –	*111 13 7	73 1 4	– – –	10 – –
	Fraser, Robert	– – –	189 11 10	– –	135 – –	17 Feb. —	23 Feb. —	27 12 6	– – –	28 13 2	23 7 8	—	—
	Garnett, James	4,323 13 4	1,951 5 4	6 –	1,311 – –	29 Apr. 1834	6 June 1834	275 7 6	– – –	32 5 8	61 19 5	84 3 –	12 5 –
	Gardie, Louis	– – –	71 3 3	– –	42 – –	24 May —	26 May —	– – –	2 2 –	– – –	8 18 6	—	—
	Goulding, John	8,098 16 3	1,719 18 4	2 6	1,200 – –	16 Oct. —	7 Jan. 1835	229 12 10	– – –	32 14 2	68 – 10	65 3 7	12 17 –
	Hammond, William Barefoot	– – –	161 14 3	– –	25 – –	26 Apr. —	30 Apr. 1834	15 – 6	– – –	16 10 3	24 17 6	—	—
	Hartley & Farr	3,539 12 1	1,271 8 –	4 –	800 – –	31 Oct. —	1 Dec. —	16 4 3	– – –	52 11 5	54 2 6	54 1 8	12 9 –
	Hartley, R., separate estate	531 2 3	121 18 –	3 –	100 – –	30 June —	1 – —	1 6 2	3 – –	– – –	3 17 8	2 17 –	5 9 –
	Farr, R. S., separate estate	312 9 1	94 13 –	4 4	68 – –	26 Nov. —	1 – —	– 11 11	– – –	– – –	5 10 4	2 6 –	5 10 –
	Harris, William.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hawker, James Burrows	– – –	68 4 3	– –	38 – –	15 Dec. —	22 Dec. —	– – –	– – –	1 – –	17 15 11	3 8 2	5 – –
	Jennings, Henry	4,471 15 4	1,601 4 10	5 3	1,300 – –	27 Oct. —	18 Nov. —	51 10 –	7 16 7	– – –	31 10 10	19 2 6	11 10 –
	Moore, Richard	– – –	395 – –	– –	93 – –	13 Mar. 1835	25 Mar. 1835	250 – –	– – –	88 4 10	22 3 –	—	—
	Maliani, John.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Newman, James, jun.	4,750 16 8	391 11 1	– 8	200 – –	27 Oct. 1834	20 Feb. —	5 5 8	– – –	– – –	139 9 1	7 10 11	10 11 –
	Nation, James	– – –	34 – 3	– –	34 – –	28 – —	30 Oct. 1834	– – –	– – –	21 11 11	12 8 4	—	—
	Phillips, Thomas	– – –	86 9 3	– –	26 – –	6 Nov. —	14 Jan. 1835	– – –	– – –	19 10 10	– – –	3 10 9	5 –
	Richardson & Mansfield	452 18 8	650 3 9	11 –	300 – –	26 June —	19 Aug. 1834	115 13 6	– – –	50 10 4	37 13 1	38 12 7	11 – –
	Richardson, John, separate	148 16 –	41 2 –	3 8	27 – –	29 Dec. —	31 Dec. —	– 10 3	– – –	– – –	3 17 –	1 19 6	2 3 –
	Statham, George	3,787 13 8	1,250 6 6	2 6	480 – –	30 June —	10 July —	316 17 –	– – –	64 12 1	49 16 10	32 19 8	11 3 –
	Shepherd, Darius.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Stuart, William Barnet	– – –	1,135 8 1	– –	1,005 14 11	30 Mar. 1835	31 Mar. 1835	940 11 –	– – –	65 3 11	22 13 6	—	—
	Small, Andrew Duncan	– – –	441 10 10	– –	60 – –	4 Feb. —	5 Feb. —	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	10 – –
	Skeath, William	1,432 3 6	753 11 3	3 4	350 – –	10 Nov. 1834	15 Dec. 1834	13 – 5	– – –	– 6 6	48 4 2	11 11 –	16 6 8
	Sharpley, Rice & George	– – –	124 11 3	– –	9 – –	14 Jan. 1835	19 Jan. 1835	35 – –	– – –	52 19 5	—	—	—
	Sharpley, George, separate	– – –	1 1 –	– –	1 1 –	26 Mar. —	31 Mar. —	– – –	– – –	1 1 –	—	—	—
	Thompson, Inby.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Thomas, Robert	2,567 12 7	596 7 5	2 10	400 – –	17 Nov. 1834	16 Dec. 1834	1 4 9	– – –	9 1 3	35 10 2	17 7 4	10 11 –
	Thompson, Thomas	939 15 1	524 14 10	5 –	200 – –	27 Oct. —	16 – —	61 13 3	– – –	24 10 10	57 16 5	15 19 1	7 11 –
	Warren, John W.	– – –	10 – –	– –	9 – –	19 June —	20 June —	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	10 – –

	Wickes, Alfred Nelson	-	-	-	-	141	6	7	-	-	73	-	-	31 Dec. 1834	8 Jan. 1835	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	9	1	31	4	2	3	18	4	10	-	-
	Winch, John	-	-	-	1,060	2	2	993	2	8	* 7	6	538	-	-	5 Jan. 1835	12	-	—	500	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	61	17	-	—			
1835	Agar, John Samuel	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6 Mar.	—	31 Mar.	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	—		—			
	Bladon, Leonard	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	10	6	-	-	25	-	-	19	—	31	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	10	6	—		—			
	Bagley & Evans	-	-	-	-	-	-	294	15	11	-	-	130	-	-	27 Feb.	—	3	—	119	4	-	-	-	-	62	15	2	32	8	6	—			
	Callow, John	-	-	-		—		—			—		—			—		—		—			—			—			—			—			
	Holloway, William	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	10	-	-	-	30	10	-	7 Mar.	—	9 Mar.	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	4	9	—						
	Leader, William	-	-	-	-	-	-	587	4	2	-	-	540	-	-	28	—	31	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b)544	9	6	24	14	8	—			
	Newport, William Charles	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	5	3	-	-	11	-	-	26	—	31	—	42	4	5	-	-	-	11	-	10	—			—			
	Pettifer, Henry	-	-	-		—		—			—		—			—		—		—			—			—			—			—			
	Walker, Henry Gilder	-	-	-	-	-	-	392	5	11	-	-	82	-	-	2 Mar.	—	9 Mar.	—	143	13	-	-	-	-	92	17	2	22	14	10	—			
	Wood, John	-	-	-		—		—			—		—			—		—		—			—			—			—			—			
						96,823	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,919	-	1	514	14	6	2,629	16	8	5,988	6	1	2,181	10	1	906	8	6
																																		2,181	10	1
																															Total on Fiats - - - £.			3,087	18	7
Brought from Statement (B.)	Commissions dated prior to 12 January 1832					141,352	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,753	7	7	1,772	16	2	2,292	4	2	Total on Commissions £.			2,191	10	7
																															Total Amount of my Allowances - - - £.			5,582	9	2
				£.		238,175	2	5	-	-	-	And the Monies in the Funds (a) -									70,672	7	8	2,287	10	8	4,922	-	10							
																										In Advance - - -			2,287	10	8				
																										Balance (b) - - -			2,634	10	2				

(a) And the following invested in the Funds:

	£.	s.	d.
Ross & Ogilvie, 3¼ per Cent. Stock - - -	52,449	19	11
— 3 per Cent. Consols - - -	26,140	15	11
— 3 per Cent. Reduced - - -	5,271	11	5
£.	83,862	7	3

Deductions from Allowances of £. 5,582. 9. 2.; viz.

Monies Expended by me for Clerks' Salaries, Office Rent, and general Disbursements:

1st Year, ending - 11 January 1833 - - - - - - - -	570	9	4
2d — - 11 — 1834 - - - - - - - -	640	2	6
3d — - 11 — 1835 - - - - - - - -	745	14	1
4th — up to 31 March - 1835 - - - - - - - -	287	4	6
	2,243	10	5
Net Income for Three Years and a Quarter - - £.	3,338	18	9

(b) I was unexpectedly detained at Warwick Assizes from the 26th March to the 1st April, which prevented these Balances, and some others, from being paid to the Accountant-General in the usual manner.

Note.—This Return is made up to the 31st March last, my books having been balanced on that day.

J. F. Groom.

Statement (B.)—COMMISSIONS.

Date of my Appointment.	BANKRUPTS' NAMES.	Date of Commission.	Amount of Assets Unadministered, and received by Official Assignee.	Dividends declared since my Appointment. Those marked (*) are Final.	Time last Dividend was declared by Creditor Assignee.	Allowance to Official Assignee.	Due to Official Assignee.	In Official Assignee's hands.	With Accountant-General.	REMARKS.
			£. s. d.	s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1832	Andrews, Joseph	1831	63 15 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	5 10 8	50 – –	
1833	Askham, Henry	1829	47 11 6	– 1½	16 April 1830	6 14 4	– – –	– – –	1 17 11	
1832	Bowser, John	1816	15 19 9	– – –	26 July 1819	1 11 3	– – –	– – –	– 2 1	
—	Blane, Thomas	1799	675 5 10	– – –	9 Aug. 1823	– – –	– – –	19 14 7	57 9 3	
1834	Barnes, William	1825	3 6 7	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	2 13 3	—	
1832	Bidwell, Joseph Green	1820	102 8 1	– – –	11 Aug. 1821	– – –	– – –	26 3 10	—	
—	Bland, Joseph and Jno. Satterthwaite	1808	599 1 3	– – –	22 Dec. 1812	– – –	– – –	21 9 2	—	
1833	Brown, William Jones	1831	512 19 7	– 2½	– – –	– – –	– – –	2 16 6	173 13 11	
—	Brown, George; Maldon	1829	457 4 2	– – –	10 Jan. 1832	– – –	– – –	49 14 7	347 8 6	
—	Brown, George; Bath	1826	20 15 1	– – –	16 April 1827	– – –	– – –	20 15 1	—	
—	Bell, William	—	353 6 5	– – –	11 Dec. 1829	– – –	– – –	16 3 7	300 – –	
1834	Bateman, James	1831	62 18 8	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	45 2 –	—	
1833	Cullimore, John	1813	107 19 9	– – –	26 Aug. 1817	– – –	– – –	7 6 5	100 – –	
1832	Chambers & Son	1825	23,293 1 7	– – –	– – –	413 15 –	– – –	611 11 8	16,415 1 11	– – proceedings pending, to try the validity of this bankruptcy. A balance is required to be kept for the purpose of paying rates, taxes and out-goings of the King's Theatre, belonging to this estate, for which I am sometimes considerably in advance.
1834	Churchill, Joseph	1819	1 17 8	– – –	6 May 1820	– – –	– – –	1 17 8	—	
1832	Comtesse, Louis	1826	698 15 6	– – –	– – –	15 18 9	54 9 1	– – –	350 – –	– – a dividend has been declared since the 31st March.
1833	Crafton & Colson	1778	47 16 4	– – –	23 April 1816	– – –	– – –	7 1 10	—	
—	Crow, James	1831	34 10 6	– – –	20 Dec. 1831	1 9 6	– – –	12 2 6	1 2 11	
—	Cox & Heisch	1829	4,552 8 10	– 5½	28 Feb. 1800	90 3 9	– – –	– – –	198 5 1	
1834	Cock, Samuel Brent	1831	169 1 3	– 10¾	– – –	9 7 –	– – –	4 1 3	1 6 8	
—	Clugston & Chapman	—	2,528 17 2	8 – on new proofs	1 June 1832	47 9 8	– – –	77 15 8	324 4 2	
—	Clugston, Alexander, separate	—	205 6 –	20 –	– – –	14 14 7	—	—	—	
—	Chapman, Charles P., ditto	—	82 14 5	20 –	– – –	7 8 2	—	—	—	
—	Cheminant & Kerckhove	1817	97 7 –	– – –	15 Nov. 1817	– – –	– – –	47 7 –	50 – –	
—	Cheminant, Nicholas Le, separate	—	8 14 4	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	8 14 4	—	
1833	Dorset, George, John Johnson, John Wilkinson, W. Berners, and J. Tilson.	1803	2,599 8 1	– – –	22 July 1823	– – –	– – –	1 5 11	2,595 6 10	– – this balance is held in abeyance until the assignees' accounts are cleared up, when it will be disposed of.
—	D'Oliveira, J. A. G. & F. G.	1831	1,213 3 6	– 1	27 Aug 1833	– – –	– – –	2 7 4	50 – –	
—	Dickson, John	1826	15 10 4	– – –	3 June 1828	– – –	– – –	14 13 11	—	
1832	Davis, Thomas	1828	23 18 7	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	23 5 3	—	

1833	Deudney, George	-	-	-	1831	228	4	7		–	8 ¾	7 Jan.	1832	10	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	5
1832	Dawson, John	-	-	-	—	5	12	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	–	-	-	-	-	-	4	11	11
1834	Dauncey, James	-	-	-	1824	192	11	8	-	-	-	28 June	1825	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	11	8	105	5	2
1833	Darby, John	-	-	-	1828	6	13	3	-	-	-	12 Oct.	1830		—			—			—			—	
—	Ebers, John	-	-	-	1827	218	12	–	-	-	-	30 Mar.	1830	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	6	6	185	12	2
—	Eggleton, Henry David		-	-	1831	5	18	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	18	10		—	
1834	Elsam, Richard	-	-	-	1807	100	17	6	-	-	-	27 Mar.	1810		7	–	–	-	-	-	-	-	5	14	9
—	Fox, Edward Long	-	-	-	1821	290	2	9		–	2 ¼	12 Nov.	1822		5	5	–	-	-	-	64	8	11	4	5	8
1832	Fowler & Linthorne	-	-	-	1826	132	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	9	120	–	–
—	Fossick, Samuel	-	-	-	1830	414	3	10	-	-	-	3 Jan.	1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	3	10	400	–	–
—	Foster, Edmund	-	-	-	1829	10	10	9	-	-	-	3 Sept.	1830	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	2	7	13	7
1834	Frys & Chapman	-	-	-	1828	26,009	18	3		1	–	31 Jan.	1833	333	14	9		23	17	2	-	-	-	5,045	4	7
—	Fry, William, separate estate			-	—	2,252	17	1		20	– on new proofs	31 Jan.	1831		63	7	–	-	-	-	30	2	6	89	19	11
—	Fry, Joseph, ditto	-	-	-	—	39	10	–	-	-	-	20 Dec.	1831	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	10	–		—	
—	Chapman, Jonathan, ditto		-	-	—	1,105	15	–	-	-	-	20 Dec.	1831	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	–	–	1,069	15	–
—	Flint, Thomas	-	-	-	1831	191	3	2	-	-	-	24 May	1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	3	2	150	–	–
1832	Greaves, Joshua	-	-	-	1810	642	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	10	1	623	–	7
—	Gosling & Sons	-	-	-	1811	701	13	5	-	-	-	January	1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	19	1	97	7	1
—	Gray, James	-	-	-	1831	225	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	–		—		—			—	
1833	Gibbs, James	-	-	-	1826	33	7	5	-	-	-	August	1826		1	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	6	2
1834	Gillespy, Thomas	-	-	-	1812	121	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	7	4	100	–	–
1833	Gregory, Charles	-	-	-	1828	31	3	8	-	-	-	15 Mar.	1831	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	3	8		—	
1832	Heylyn & Connop	-	-	-	1829	150	9	11	-	-	-	31 May	1831	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	2	11		—	
—	Hammick, Arthur	-	-	-	—	247	5	5		1	6 ¼	12 April	1831		8	8	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	–
—	Harris, G. W.	-	-	-	1831	388	6	3		2	11	-	-	-	20	–	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	–	3	11
1833	Hanbury, William	-	-	-	1817	33	–	2	-	-	-	4 July	1818		1	12	8		5	8	–	-	-	-	19	1	9
—	Hayden, William	-	-	-	1830	9	1	8	-	-	-	15 July	1831	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	8		—	
—	Howard & Gibbs	-	-	-	1821	6,039	11	3		–	7 ½	7 Jan.	1832		116	14	6	-	-	-	53	11	10	1,053	12	2
—	Hand, Joseph	-	-	-	1811	77	11	3	-	-	-	3 Jan.	1815	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	2		—	
—	Holding, Thomas	-	-	-	1827	15	6	4	-	-	-	20 Nov.	1827		1	5	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	–	8
—	Hill, Thomas	-	-	-	1829	709	12	1		6	–	-	-	-	19	16	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	–
1834	Hood, James & Son	-	-	-	1831	331	12	6		1	–	2 Dec.	1831		11	1	11	-	-	-	26	11	9		—	
1833	Keickhoefer, Gustavus		-	-	1815	104	12	2	-	-	-	22 Feb.	1831		4	1	10		3	2	10		—			
1832	Kernot, Joseph	-	-	-	1810	–	3	4	-	-	-	31 July	1819	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4		—	
1833	Kendall, Thomas Alfred		-	-	1827	60	11	8	-	-	-	18 Mar.	1831	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	11	8	50	–	–
1832	Lewis, Edward	-	-	-	1811	11	14	9		–	2 ¼	19 Oct.	1811	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	14	9		—	
—	Luntley & Milner	-	-	-	1828	303	4	8	-	-	-	27 Dec	1831	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	11	7	269	10	10
1833	Luke, John Pritchard	-	-	-	1831	77	9	1	-	-	-	13 Dec.	1831		2	19	4		13	16	–	-	-	-	31	9	10
1832	Lipsham, Thomas	-	-	-	1820	5	5	–	-	-	-	15 April	1828	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	–		—	
1833	Lawford & Grimsdick	-	-	-	1813	26	10	9	-	-	-	18 Mar.	1828	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	17	5		—	
—	Lumley, Thomas	-	-	-	—	625	12	3		9/16	of 1 *d.*	26 Aug.	1815		16	11	6		4	19	1		—			
—	Leadley, James	-	-	-	1826	54	16	–	-	-	-	1 Aug.	1828		3	9	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	6	11
1832	Leech, John	-	-	-	1831	15,426	3	–		2	11	-	-	-	320	–	–	-	-	-	23	14	6	902	3	2
1833	Mitchell, William		-	-	1810	133	6	2	-	-	-	27 April	1824		4	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	11	3
—	Mores, W. G.	-	-	-	1829	11	12	9	-	-	-	8 Jan.	1830	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	4	9	17	5
—	Murray, Alfred	-	-	-	1831	131	8	–		–	1 ¼	21 May	1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	–		—	
—	Milne, A. G.	-	-	-	1816	214	14	11	-	-	-	8 Feb.	1828		—				—					—	
1834	M'Kenzie, Alexander	-	-	-	1824	214	18	7	-	-	-	13 Nov.	1824	-	-	-		8	10	10	-	-	-	214	18	7
1832	Marsters, William	-	-	-	1831	348	18	1		2	1	-	-	-	9	1	–	-	-	-	5	15	8	3	14	9
—	Nunes, Isaac Israel and Abraham J. Nunes.				1790	188	11	6	-	-	-	28 Nov.	1815		5	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
1833	Newbould, Thomas, jun.		-	-	1828	534	2	–	-	-	-	20 Sept.	1831	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	8	8	104	12	11
—	Nicholson, William		-	-	1831	295	3	10		–	9	-	-	-	12	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	6	–
—	Oliver, Joseph Yorke		-	-	1826	61	16	11	-	-	-	11 May	1827	-	-	-		-	-	-	11	3	7	50	–	–

(continued)

Date of my Appointment.	BANKRUPTS' NAMES.	Date of Commission.	Amount of Assets Unadministered, and received by Official Assignee.	Dividends declared since my Appointment. Those marked (*) are Final.	Time last Dividend was declared by Creditor Assignee.	Allowance to Official Assignee.	Due to Official Assignee.	In Official Assignee's hands.	With Accountant-General.	REMARKS.
			£. s. d.	s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1832	Peskett, George	1830	9 3 —	—	—	—	—	6 13 4	—	
—	Potts & Beloe	1831	892 7 5	— 10	—	23 7 6	8 17 8	—	42 9 8	
—	Potts, John, separate estate	—	40 — —	7 10½	—	5 — —	—	—	—	
—	Beloe, Arthur - ditto	—	100 — —	10 9½	—	10 — —	—	—	— 3 2	
1833	Pollon & Evans	1814	177 2 10	— 8	3 Feb. 1816	6 16 6	—	—	— 13 —	
1834	Pollon, Anthony, separate estate	—	132 9 2	1 9¾	—	5 — —	—	—	— 3 4	
—	Pearse, William Chancery	1823	10 1 3	—	28 Oct. 1830	—	—	—	10 1 3	
—	Parkin, Thomas & Walford	1830	980 6 8	—	30 Dec. 1831	—	—	29 13 4	823 3 6	
—	Parkin, John, separate estate	—	82 6 —	—	30 Dec. 1831	—	—	32 6 —	50 — —	
1832	Patton, John	1811	15 18 4	—	—	—	—	10 19 4	—	
1834	Pitcher, William	1823	2 11 7	—	—	—	—	2 11 7	—	
1833	Parry & Underwood	1825	3 4 2	—	27 June 1828	—	—	3 4 2	—	
—	Ross & Ogilvie	1804	6,593 19 10	—	5 July 1817	—	1,316 19 3	—	5,312 9 10	- - a claim made by the Crown to the extent of upwards of 140,000 *l.* is now before the Court of Review for their decision; and law proceedings in Scotland, which have been in progress for several years, and will not be brought to issue for some time.
	And the following stock:									
	3½ per cents. £. 52,449 19 11									
	3 per cent. Consols 26,140 15 11									
	3 per cent. Reduced 5,271 11 5									
	£. 83,862 7 3									
1833	Ross, Alexander, separate estate	1804	—	—	—	—	— 19 2	—	—	
	Ogilvie, John - - ditto	—	—	—	1 May 1812	—	40 8 —	—	—	
	Robins, James	1830	2,300 11 11	1 8	29 July 1831	55 8 —	—	3 11 9	548 5 2	
	Read & Moojen	1813	227 9 4	—	12 Nov. 1814	—	—	27 9 4	200 — —	
1834	Robinson, James	1821	73 2 1	— 10¼	—	—	—	1 8 10	—	
—	Reynard, Richard Charles	1826	49 17 7	—	22 Oct. 1828	—	—	49 17 7	—	
—	Rankine & Co.	1817	2 15 7	—	—	—	—	2 15 7	—	
1832	Smee, John, & Edward Augustus Smee.	1829	44 16 10	—	29 Nov. 1829	—	—	2 9 8	—	
1833	Smart, Nevil	1831	323 8 —	— 9½	—	11 2 3	—	2 10 4	3 5 10	
—	Sweetman, William	1826	5 17 1	—	—	—	—	5 3 9	—	
1834	Sintenis, W. F.	1824	97 10 —	—	27 May 1825	—	—	47 10 —	50 — —	
1833	Siordet, James, Mary & James Lewis Siordet.	1817	1 7 1	—	29 Nov. 1823	—	—	1 7 1	—	
—	Siordet, James Lewis, separate	—	1 3 9	—	16 May 1819	—	—	1 3 9	—	
—	Stackard, John	1816	14 11 2	—	28 Oct. 1831	—	— 14 4	—	—	
—	Scott & Bragg	1826	65 18 5	—	30 Dec. 1831	—	—	15 18 5	50 — —	
—	Schwieger & Buchanan	—	338 1 2	— 1¾	1 Jan. 1828	11 11 2	—	—	1 2 1	
—	Schwieger, G. E. F., separate estate	—	188 14 2	⅝ of 1 *d.*	20 Oct. 1826	8 17 4	—	—	5 9 8	
—	Stevens, John	1816	1,661 8 1	—	3 Jan. 1832	—	—	34 1 6	685 — 5	
—	Saywell & Kirkman	—	50 19 5	—	22 June 1833	4 2 —	—	—	5 15 1	
—	Shaw, Thomas	1831	97 14 1	—	—	—	—	37 5 5	50 — —	
1832	Stein, James	1819	13 5 5	—	20 May 1828	1 1 9	—	—	3 16	

1833	Sainthill, John	1830	153 12 9	- - -	15 July 1831	- - -	- - -	2 19 5	104 3 8	
—	Seaman, John	—	4 10 6	- - -	10 Jan. 1832	- - -	- - -	1 - 6	—	
—	Thompson, E. H. & T. G.	1831	312 4 -	1 4	May 1832	8 9 -	3 4 10	- - -	4 4 6	
—	Trigwell, Joseph	1827	25 4 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	24 11 2	—	
1832	Tebbutt, Samuel	1831	172 2 2	- - -	- - -	3 14 10	—	—	—	
1833	Tobias, Joseph	1827	29 - 6	- 2¼	28 June 1831	5 3 3	- - -	- - -	- 6 8	
1834	Talbot & Francis	—	162 13 2	* - -¾	7 Dec. 1830	2 17 7	- - -	44 6 8	32 1 2	
—	Tozer & Brown	1816	97 2 9	- - -	8 Dec. 1821	- - -	- - -	31 1 10	—	
1832	Turner, James	1831	279 16 2	1 4¼	- - -	20 6 8	—	—	—	
1834	Turner, Thomas	1820	4 14 9	- - -	29 Oct. 1822	- - -	- - -	4 14 9	—	
1833	Underwood, J. S.	1827	4 7 3	- - -	9 Jan. 1828	- - -	- - -	4 7 3	—	
—	Wace, Richard	1820	453 12 9	- - -	25 Oct. 1831	- - -	- - -	6 18 8	424 1 10	
—	Wilson, William	1810	3,259 6 6	- - -	16 Mar. 1813	24 1 6	- - -	17 3 6	3,212 14 8	
—	Wellford, James	1811	30 19 4	- - -	18 June 1825	2 13 7	- - -	- - -	2 9 11	
—	Whitfield, William	1827	13 5 7	- - -	30 Nov. 1827	1 6 8	- - -	- - -	7 19 3	
1832	Whateley, William, 1st estate	1811	4,136 13 7	- 3	21 Mar. 1818	66 16 8	- - -	32 17 3	2,923 2 10	
1833	Whateley, William, 2d estate	1813	20 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 14 -	—	—	
1834	Wiss, Robert	1829	48 4 7	- -⅛	20 May 1830	4 9 2	- - -	3 16 6	1 5 8	
—	Wood, John	1822	1 6 4	- - -	27 Dec. 1823	- - -	- - -	1 6 4	—	
1832	Wright & Buckmaster	1831	- 4 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1834	Wistinghausen, F. W.	1811	8 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 1 -	—	
—	Watkins, Elizabeth	1819	68 7 11	- - -	20 Feb. 1821	- - -	- - -	18 7 11	50 - -	
—	Wyatt & Thompson	1831	12,453 5 7	- - -	- - -	536 8 7	89 4 3	- - -	7,020 10 7	Proceedings pending to try the validity of Commission.
—	Wyatt, George, separate estate	—	1,106 15 8	- - -	- - -	32 10 -	157 11 8	- - -	801 9 9	
—	Thompson, Henry, ditto	—	5,520 1 6	- - -	- - -	43 13 1	- - -	26 1 4	3,493 10 4	
	Carried to Statement (A.) £.		141,352 1 5	- - -	- - -	2,494 10 7	1,772 16 2	2,292 4 2	57,753 7 7	

And the following invested in the Funds:

		£. s. d.
Ross & Ogilvie	3½ per cent. Stock	52,449 19 11
—	3 per cent. Consols	26,140 15 11
—	3 per cent. Reduced	5,271 11 5
	£.	83,862 7 3

Note.—Besides the foregoing estates, amounting in number to 141, I have also investigated, as far as I am able, 96 more, for which I have had no remuneration, nor have I obtained from the creditor assignees any funds. In some cases the assignees are dead, insolvent, or cannot be found, having used the monies of the estates. In many other instances they have been neglected, and the assets not got in, and, by the lapse of time and other circumstances, are now past recovery, and no account of the administration of the affairs can be got.

J. F. Groom.

FIATS.

ESTATES.	Amount of Debts Proved.	Amount of Assets Realized.	Dividends Paid. Final.	Dividends Paid. Not Final.	Greatest Amount in hand at one time, and for what Period.	Amount unappropriated 24 March 1835. Accountant General.	Amount unappropriated 24 March 1835. Official Assignee.	Costs Allowed the Solicitor.	Allowance to Official Assignee. Per Centage.	Allowance to Official Assignee. Other Charges.	—
1832:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Richard Basil Strugnell	479 16 9	48 5 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	4 14 10	7 17 6	1 1 6	– 11 2	
Harrison & Graham	1,958 2 10	887 13 2	597 12 9	– – –	500 – – 7 months	2 7 3	1 1 9	58 15 6	28 – 7	2 12 7	
Samuel Harrison, separate	407 7 9	126 4 1	101 16 9	– – –	87 4 11 6 months	– – –	– – –	9 18 10	4 13 6	1 3 5	
F. H. Graham, separate	131 8 11	64 9 9	59 19 4	– – –	60 – – 6 months	– – –	– – –	– – –	1 12 3	– 10 –	
Samuel Barnett	5,862 13 –	1,468 13 11	622 17 7	– – –	700 – – 4 months	– – –	– – –	383 5 –	36 14 8	2 13 5	– – – Due Official Assignee, 8*l.* 5*s.*
Richard Keely	1,399 3 10	24 4 –	– – –	– – –	– – – – – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	2 14 –	– 10 –	
John Furneaux	1,399 15 6	262 16 10	– – –	– – –	– – – – – –	– – –	– – –	92 14 8	6 11 5	– 10 4	
Thomas G. Wells	141 9 2	—	—	—	— — —	—	—	—	—	—	
William Farey	1,706 2 5	337 15 –	88 17 –	– – –	108 – – 8 days	– – –	– – –	46 19 8	5 12 –	1 – 6	– – – Due Official Assignee, 2*s.*
James Kenton	1,922 12 11	1,168 17 –	– – –	– – –	738 18 3 20 months	724 – 4	14 18 3	180 15 10	48 7 5	1 12 2	
William Sangster	5,852 8 7	5,280 13 4	– – –	1,463 2 1	1,537 13 8 2 months	274 11 7	72 16 –	628 8 6	156 2 3	8 8 11	
William Russell	547 9 6	7 15 1	– – –	– – –	– – – – – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	7 – 1	– 15 –	
Jonathan Bilham	– – –	66 16 6	– – –	– – –	– – – – – –	– – –	– – –	21 3 6	12 – 10	– 18 –	Superseded.
Thomas Hamper	759 7 5	– 9 2	– – –	– – –	– – – – – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– 9 2	
Cranies & Ward	524 13 5	88 1 10	6 11 –	– – –	6 11 – 2 months	– – –	– – –	32 16 3	2 4 –	1 – 11	
Robert Josiah Cranies, separate	152 11 2	120 14 5	65 8 10	– – –	65 8 10 1 month	– – –	– – –	– – –	3 – 4	– 10 –	
James Walter Ward, separate	300 – 2	150 6 4	94 19 9	– – –	94 19 9 1 month	– – –	– – –	– – –	3 15 1	– 10 –	
Thomas Sandys	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – – – – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	Superseded.
David Scott	10,233 – 2	1,496 6 6	– – –	682 3 9	600 – – 1 month	317 16 3	53 6 10	58 13 11	29 12 5	7 – 8	
John Heath	5,500 5 1	3,779 14 9	– – –	1,032 17 –	1,000 – – 8 months	703 4 4	64 – 5	1,233 12 11	88 15 3	3 17 1	
James Good	586 4 5	226 8 10	75 14 4	– – –	100 – – 3 months	– – –	– – –	22 11 11	5 13 2	– 10 8	
Thomas Barns	1,721 12 4	109 18 5	– – –	– – –	60 – – 21 months	50 – –	13 15 4	28 – 8	2 15 –	– 17 11	
John Deacon Rawlings	220 19 2	20 1 –	– – –	– – –	– – – – – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	9 12 9	– 10 –	
George Henry Braine	2,391 7 7	978 16 4	413 10 2	– – –	413 – – 1 month	– – –	– – –	81 5 –	24 9 4	1 4 6	
Edgar Bowyer	300 – –	133 6 8	58 15 –	– – –	60 – – 4 months	– – –	– – –	28 16 4	3 12 8	– 10 –	
John Haines	191 – –	24 9 4	– – –	– – –	– – – – – –	– – –	2 12 11	– – –	5 12 3	– 10 –	
Matthew Urlwin Sears	632 14 9	51 4 8	– – –	– – –	– – – – – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	6 11 5	1 5 –	
George Price	251 14 2	—	—	—	— — —	—	—	—	—	—	
William Poile	272 7 3	236 8 6	– – –	– – –	26 14 – 1 year	– – –	26 14 3	– – –	5 18 2	1 19 6	
Thomas Wild	3,661 15 5	2,337 19 4	1,430 7 2	– – –	1,200 – – 2 months	– – –	– 5 10	134 5 6	85 6 10	2 15 2	
Dun & Cleugh	– – –	36 11 3	– – –	– – –	– – – – – –	– – –	– – –	30 19 8	3 4 7	—	
Robert Maxwell Dun, separate	138 7 –	100 – –	62 5 2	– – –	– – – – – –	– – –	– – –	5 2 10	7 10 –	– 10 –	
Cleugh, separate	15 5 –	89 3 4	15 5 –	– – –	– – – – – –	– – –	– – –	5 16 2	7 4 6	– 10 –	
Edwin Howell	650 – 4	8 18 9	– – –	– – –	– – – – – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	8 18 9	—	
James Crundall	1,122 16 11	759 10 3	– – –	– – –	– – – – – –	– – –	– – –	21 11 10	20 2 –	– 14 4	
Theodore Augustus Dulcken	498 8 7	168 11 –	10 7 8	– – –	– – – – – –	– – –	– –	22 15 8	10 6 3	– 13 –	

Expenses of Clerks' Salaries, Office Rent, Coals, Candles, Stationery, &c., borne by the Official Assignee, £. 610.

1833:													
Robert Drew	920 2 11	164 8 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	50 11 –	16 12 8	1 – 8		
William Wood	1,114 – 10	216 12 8	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	24 5 2	7 7 –	1 10 –		- - Due to Official Assignee, 15*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*
Robert Hardcastle	2,192 16 7	2,927 15 6	– – –	1,790 14 9	900 – –	3 months	– – –	97 2 7	174 11 8	148 7 8	3 12 4		
John Gaiger	1,242 12 7	560 2 –	320 19 11	– – –	229 – –	6 months	– – –	2 1 1	77 17 2	38 16 3	3 – 1		
Thomas Brignall	628 5 2	180 – –	– – –	– – –	54 18 1	10 months	– – –	54 18 1	78 – –	7 13 1	– 10 –		
John Cann	361 6 3	76 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	7 12 10	29 – 2	7 17 –	– 10 –		
Joseph Vincent Tucker	1,143 14 2	1,487 6 –	– – –	– – –	178 – –	18 months	100 – –	78 9 6	20 18 –	39 12 7	1 5 –		
John Ellis	1,755 6 10	268 12 6	– – –	– – –	122 5 2	4 months	75 – –	47 5 2	—	—	—		
Henry French	11,155 16 2	3,420 2 11	– – –	2,231 3 2	2,200 – –	4 months	50 – –	64 8 11	109 5 11	174 8 5	8 4 2		
Watson Dickinson	327 – 8	165 16 7	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	11 10 2	38 1 6	11 3 10	1 5 –		
Alexander Lee	441 17 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
William Radley Mott	2,703 17 6	1,306 16 1	– – –	– – –	46 15 –	1 year	– – –	46 15 –	114 9 10	49 15 11	1 10 –		
George Gray	978 17 7	217 3 3	– – –	73 8 1	73 8 –	3 months	– – –	10 9 3	35 14 6	16 1 4	1 6 8		
Uriah Wright	271 16 9	296 14 1	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	39 14 3	13 18 8	– 19 2		
John Edwards	1,786 7 7	803 4 9	– – –	178 12 9	200 – –	2 months	60 3 10	74 7 6	28 5 –	38 19 –	2 3 7		
William Freeman	1,867 – –	694 9 1	– – –	373 7 5	250 – –	3 months	– – –	8 4 11	62 5 4	46 5 9	1 9 4		
Zoe Delcroit	1,611 11 6	945 16 –	– – –	402 17 9	250 – –	3 months	37 15 –	78 15 –	66 2 –	74 8 –	3 6 9		
William Ballantine	254 19 7	206 6 2	– – –	– – –	55 – –	1 year	– – –	55 15 11	50 13 3	10 10 6	1 7 –		
John Everard Farr	885 7 4	593 9 2	– – –	276 12 9	150 – –	3 months	– – –	31 3 –	61 13 3	42 17 6	3 8 9		
George Watkins	216 14 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
William Sant	8,691 12 –	327 19 –	– – –	– – –	150 – –	1 year	150 – –	17 11 9	75 12 3	18 9 2	1 5 8		
James Coward	4,779 5 7	6,870 1 7	– – –	4,934 6 3	6,167 – –	9 months	1,232 17 6	– – –	205 16 10	205 16 9	10 13 7		- - Due to Official Assignee, 189 *l.* 12 *s.*
William Donnison	172 16 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Shea & Pinn	10,170 7 5	4,379 7 8	– – –	3,559 12 8	2,350 – –	3 months	100 – –	65 16 1	61 6 10	278 16 –	24 5 6		
Robert Shea, separate	44 4 6	150 – –	44 4 6	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	82 6 10	4 1 8	4 16 –	– 10 –		
Thomas Pinn, separate	149 1 –	99 16 –	65 4 2	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	8 4 10	7 3 –	5 17 9	– 10 –		
Young & Hancock	392 10 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
James Coward, separate	31 14 6	206 7 2	– – –	– – –	200 – –	9 months	150 – –	45 14 2	– – –	5 3 –	– 10 –		
Expenses of Clerks' Salaries, Office Rent, Coals, Candles, Stationery, &c., borne by the Official Assignee, £. 650.													
1834:													
Robert Springett	18,400 9 10	4,228 2 3	– – –	3,680 2 –	3,850 – –	4 months	48 11 1	– – –	272 7 9	207 1 –	4 16 1		
F. C. L. Klingender	2,696 9 6	573 16 6	– – –	– – –	60 – –	9 months	– – –	60 1 11	36 19 –	30 17 6	1 8 11		
George Augustus Brown	28,442 14 –	2,552 14 5	– – –	1,066 12 –	1,800 – –	2 months	203 5 4	– – 4	74 2 9	72 1 –	3 6 6		
Aaron Sillito	719 9 9	147 9 8	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	99 3 9	12 7 6	– 18 5		
Thomas Payne	102 10 2	30 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	5 12 4	– – –	6 10 –	– 10 8		
James Cawthron	798 18 1	130 16 5	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	5 5 1	22 – –	9 17 10	1 3 10		
C. F. Graseman	1 186 15 7	161 14 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	9 16 7	20 18 3	9 – 10	– 12 3		
Isaiah Smart	1,825 14 2	170 – 6	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	3 4 2	20 6 –	14 10 –	– 10 4		
Thomas Askey	1,021 – 2	343 14 9	153 3 –	– – –	120 – –	4 months	– – –	– – –	23 8 10	23 19 11	1 1 –		- - Due to Official Assignee, 10*d.*
Martin Wertheim	37,125 5 2	18,537 16 7	15,082 2 6	– – –	13,600 – –	3 months	70 9 6	15 – –	194 4 4	542 9 9	21 6 –		
William Snuggs	437 1 3	160 11 6	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	9 3 3	34 4 –	9 8 9	1 – 6		
William Wookey	1,772 1 3	406 10 6	103 7 4	– – –	100 – –	3 months	– – –	22 6 11	67 18 6	30 4 2	1 10 –		
Frederick W. Isaac	520 – –	527 5 8	– – –	104 – –	200 – –	3 months	23 4 5	– – –	57 3 2	28 5 7	1 13 6		- - Due to Official Assignee, 10*s.* 4*d.*
Sandys & Sons	11,095 8 5	285 13 8	– – –	– – –	100 – –	4 months	100 – –	4 15 11	20 10 4	8 – 11	1 2 –		
H. Sandys, sen., separate	6,582 7 –	67 3 6	– – –	– – –	64 – –	3 months	– – –	64 18 5	– – –	1 10 8	1 14 5		
H. Sandys, jun., separate	434 – 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
William Sandys, separate	819 8 6	224 16 8	– – –	– – –	100 – –	4 months	100 – –	64 9 3	– – –	7 17 5	1 2 –		
W. H. Sandys, separate	119 8 –	704 13 –	– – –	– – –	400 – –	5 months	600 – –	77 6 1	– – –	22 10 5	1 16 –		
James Scotson	2,316 – 10	443 8 –	289 10 –	– – –	300 – –	5 months	– – –	2 3 3	94 2 5	28 19 4	1 4 9		
Thomas Weedon	1,276 15 3	298 2 2	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	64 1 –	60 – –	—	—		
Richard Bennett	8,809 14 2	4,728 10 –	– – –	3,744 2 10	3,700 – –	3 months	361 14 2	– – –	98 18 3	150 16 6	5 3 10		- - Due Official Assignee, 4*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* Superseded.
Thomas Norvall	2,260 1 6	832 11 8	419 1 –	– – –	400 – –	4 months	– – –	2 17 4	56 19 6	38 8 9	1 8 2		
James Le Conteur	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –		
Christopher Welman	3,170 17 6	793 17 6	– – –	– – –	367 17 7	6 months	300 – –	67 17 7	188 12 6	—	—		

(*continued*)

ESTATES.	Amount of Debts Proved.	Amount of Assets Realized.	Dividends Paid. Final.	Dividends Paid. Not Final.	Greatest Amount in hand at one time, and for what Period.	Amount unappropriated 24 March 1835. Accountant General.	Amount unappropriated 24 March 1835. Official Assignee.	Costs Allowed the Solicitor.	Allowance to Official Assignee. Per Centage.	Allowance to Official Assignee. Other Charges.	—
1834—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Henry George	1,847 13 11	964 18 2	- - -	554 5 11	550 - - 2 months	- - -	26 14 4	50 5 8	46 10 6	2 3 10	
William A. Groocock	4,965 14 8	260 7 6	- - -	- - -	100 - - 3 months	100 - -	18 19 1	31 8 3	16 11 8	2 14 11	
William A. Groocock, joint	- - -	297 9 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	56 6 8	—	—	—	
William Baldwin	1,265 1 9	397 6 10	189 15 3	- - -	200 - - 3 months	8 4 6	42 18 7	39 12 8	30 - 10	2 14 -	
John T. Thompson	15,086 3 9	1,396 16 6	- - -	- - -	800 - - 2 months	900 - -	39 10 1	28 - -	—	—	
Frederick P. Jervis	697 12 9	232 15 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 13 -	20 9 6	12 10 2	1 1 9	
William Green	42,676 19 5	16,538 7 11	- - -	14,225 13 2	13,900 - - 2 months	1,086 16 10	51 16 -	155 19 3	556 18 10	24 5 4	
Charles Emson	419 10 -	132 2 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	49 12 9	25 12 4	9 1 -	- 12 3	
Lewis & Dutton	15,560 - 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Richard Lewis, separate	- - -	191 2 6	- - -	- - -	191 2 6 8 days	100 - -	91 2 6	—	—	—	
James Dutton, separate	- - -	90 18 6	- - -	- - -	90 18 6 2 months	- - -	90 18 6	—	—	—	
Frederick C. Crane	1,052 19 9	187 2 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	47 2 1	27 - -	10 7 10	1 15 6	
Thomas R. Lewis	3,526 18 11	423 9 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	55 19 -	20 3 10	26 6 4	2 19 6	
Clarke & Burges	94,948 13 -	9,790 - 5	- - -	- - -	3,600 - - 3 months	7,700 - -	73 6 6	82 1 7	—	—	
Robert Clarke, separate	1,032 1 -	3,166 13 -	- - -	- - -	1,450 - - 2 months	3,000 - -	69 16 10	—	—	—	
John Burges, separate	1,604 6 6	386 2 6	- - -	- - -	150 - - 1 month	250 - -	- - -	—	—	—	
Edmund Frances	1,326 11 -	265 17 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	35 10 4	29 2 4	18 7 6	- 16 11	
George Houghton	849 15 -	274 11 7	- - -	- - -	50 - - 2 months	50 - -	27 - -	41 1 4	20 18 -	- 19 1	
Abraham Lamert	893 17 5	262 8 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 9 -	25 6 7	18 13 9	9 10 3	
Martin Caldwell	1,992 10 9	1,926 11 5	- - -	- - -	1,500 - - 13 days	1,700 - -	87 2 5	26 7 3	—	—	
Edmund Blankley	328 14 -	67 6 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	31 10 7	—	—	—	
Payne & Jones	2,024 13 6	1,287 18 6	- - -	- - -	400 - - 21 days	700 - -	95 2 -	36 16 1	—	—	
James Jones, separate	3,881 12 2	3,224 2 5	- - -	- - -	1,960 - - 2 months	2,300 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - Due to Official Assignee, 190*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*
Cornelius M. Payne, separate	50 2 2	25 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 - -	—	—	—	
George Shoobridge	2,138 16 8	569 3 -	- - -	- - -	200 - - 1 month	450 - -	82 3 -	—	—	—	
William Casey	475 17 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hon. G. L. Massey	3,717 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
P. D. Levi Hildesheimer	1,094 15 10	100 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	34 13 6	35 6 6	—	—	
James Philpott	458 2 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - Due to Official Assignee, 21*l.* 5*s.*
James Wigan	570 12 6	9 13 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 13 6	—	—	—	
Norris John Lyons	689 11 10	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - Due to Official Assignee, 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*
Robert Blair	732 2 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Stephen Bond	6,549 12 8	812 7 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	700 - -	43 5 -	—	—	—	
George Joseph Kain	544 14 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Frederick S. Argent	720 11 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Henry Nixon	404 19 -	38 16 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 14 8	—	—	—	
Benjamin Parnham	925 11 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - Due to Official Assignee, 7*l.* -*s.* 1*d.*
James Turner	1,101 11 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
George Telfer	903 15 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Expenses of Clerks' Salaries, Office Rent, Coals, Candles, Stationery, &c., borne by the Official Assignee, One Year and a Quarter, 812*l.* 10*s.*

COMMISSIONS.

ESTATES.	Assets found to be Unadministered by the Assignees.	Date of the last Dividend by the Assignees.	Amount of Dividend since paid by the Official Assignee.	Remuneration received by the Official Assignee.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Richard Chapman	1,683 – 7	9 July 1830	– – –	71 1 –
William & Thomas Bingley	157 6 –	3 Nov. 1821	111 1 –	14 19 11
William Spooner	5 19 3	17 Mar. 1830	– – –	– 6 –
Thomas Palmer	524 15 11	20 Jan. 1816	402 4 3	25 – –
Richard Mount & William Roberts	– – –	– none.	1,108 5 10	47 – 6
James Crawford M'Leod	13 10 7	6 June 1826	—	—
William Byrne	– – –	– none.	—	—
Samuel Dunbar Neely	13 – 2	– – –	– – –	2 13 –
William Wilcocks Sleigh	—	—	—	—
John Baxter	1 6 11	—	—	—
Thomas Richings	—	—	—	—
Thomas Peirson & William Sammon	9,295 7 1	7 Jan. 1823	9,295 7 1	231 8 10
Francis Dawe & Thomas Guppy	– – –	– none.	—	—
James & John Worth	25 19 1	8 May 1824	– – –	2 1 –
William & Joseph Waterhouse	148 – 5	– none.	—	—
Jos. Waterhouse, separate	140 7 6	—	—	—
P. & John Herbert	16 4 4	12 Nov. 1825	– – –	3 15 3
George Potter Drake	41 19 1	18 Mar. 1831	—	—
Henry Payne	– – –	– none.	—	—
Archibald M'Nair	2 18 6	—	—	—
William Giles	—	—	—	—
John Webster	2,022 15 3	11 Feb. 1831	1,895 12 7	51 2 4
Richard Young Mearing	– – –	– none.	—	—
John Cowie	103 8 7	23 Dec. 1817	33 8 9	14 3 7
John & George Scott	– – –	10 July 1812	—	—
Samuel Castell & Walter Powell	– – –	27 Aug. 1830	—	—
Samuel Castell, separate	27 13 3	27 – —	– – –	3 18 –
Walter Powell, separate	14 3 3	27 – —	– – –	7 16 –
Bird & Savage	141 10 9	13 – —	– – –	25 18 –
Brownlow Bourdillon	314 17 7	26 Feb. 1822	151 13 10	47 9 5
Samuel Southgate	125 2 –	13 Dec. 1831	—	—
Richard Bruce	13 18 8	7 Dec. 1832	—	—
Thomas Rhodes Palmer	– – –	– none.	—	—
Alexander James Polden	—	—	—	—
John B. Wienholt	– – –	21 Jan. 1809	9,262 – –	463 7 –

ESTATES.	Assets found to be Unadministered by the Assignees.	Date of the last Dividend by the Assignees.	Amount of Dividend since paid by the Official Assignee.	Remuneration received by the Official Assignee.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Charles Blackwell	– – –	– none.	—	—
Samuel Kempson	– – –	15 Feb. 1808	—	—
Thomas Dornford	21 17 2	– none.	—	—
John Huntingdon	– – –	28 Mar. 1826	—	—
Richard Weaver	14 18 9	30 Nov. 1827	– – –	2 17 10
Samuel Fox	– – –	– none.	—	—
George T. Wright	41 9 9	3 Dec. 1825	—	—
William Dunham	6 12 6	9 Oct. 1829	– – –	1 5 6
Richard Robinson	41 19 6	6 June 1826	– – –	4 10 –
John Tomlinson	– – –	3 Dec. 1825	—	—
Charles Lockyer Curtoys	3 13 11	10 April 1829	—	—
William Johnson	7 19 5	2 July 1825	– – –	1 14 5
Marmaduke Wooding	– – –	– none.	—	—
George Brimmer	—	—	—	—
Joseph Williams	—	—	—	—
John Nodin	167 9 5	23 Aug. 1814	—	—
James C. Hyde	24 9 4	10 Feb. 1821	—	—
John Parsons	– – –	– none.	—	—
Dorothy Smith	4,540 7 11	25 Mar. 1828	2,537 10 11	150 16 9
Latham & Parry	– – –	– none.	—	—
William Anderson	13 3 4	6 July 1830	– – –	2 6 4
John Drake	– – –	– none.	—	—
John Gilbert	—	—	—	—
John M'Dowall	—	—	—	—
Nichol & Alexander	– – –	6 July 1830	—	—
Harwood & Oliver	130 7 7	– none.	—	—
George Carr, junior	49 13 8	26 Nov. 1803	– – –	3 2 8
George Wilbraham	– – –	4 Jan. 1831	—	—
Thomas Flint	34 15 10	10 Jan. 1832	—	—
John Tyrrill	10 4 10	19 Nov. 1829	– – –	2 10 –
James Curtis	– – –	– none.	—	—
John Welford	– – –	5 April 1831	—	—
Thomas J. Gibbs	259 19 6	23 July 1830	211 12 1	16 2 –
Daniel Valerio	– – –	– none.	—	—
Ross & Murray	121 6 4	3 Feb. 1825	—	—

(continued)

11.—RETURN of George Gibson, Esq.—*continued.* COMMISSIONS—*continued.*

ESTATES.	Assets found to be Unadministered by the Assignees.	Date of the last Dividend by the Assignees.	Amount of Dividend since paid by the Official Assignee.	Remuneration received by the Official Assignee.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Thomas Hollingsworth	19 1 11	14 Jan. 1831	- - -	2 3 6
Henry B Hall	51 19 4	5 Feb. 1830	19 2 4	7 6 –
John Grant	468 16 7	7 June 1831	370 9 3	40 5 4
William Tomlinson	- - -	24 Nov. 1818	—	—
Luigi Siepi	- - -	- none.	—	—
George Clarke	—	—	—	—
John Darwin	21 17 3	8 Oct. 1816	- - -	3 1 10
James Cranstone	- - -	3 June 1817	—	—
Thomas Wilmot	- - -	- none.	—	—
Thomas Laycock	357 2 10	7 Aug. 1819	211 1 1	41 5 6
Samuel Williams	3,149 11 9	19 Dec. 1828	—	—
Hutchinson Bell	2,605 17 7	- none.	1,417 5 2	76 18 6
Keighley, Fergusson & Co.	—	—	—	—
J. J. Keighley, separate	—	—	—	—
Isaac B. Baker	649 9 5	12 Nov. 1833	—	—
George Oliver	200 10 4	2 Nov. 1816	153 11 5	17 6 –
Stephen Hopkins	- - -	25 Sept. 1829	—	—
John & George Pears	- - -	- none.	—	—
Gallerand & Pongerard	- - -	30 May 1826	—	—
Charles Kettle	750 – –	- none.	—	—
George Hatchett	—	—	—	—
Munt & Adams	- - -	22 Jan. 1820	—	—
Battier & Zornlin	– 3 5	15 July 1826	—	—
John N. Kahrs	- - -	16 Sept. 1815	—	—
David Morgan	57 13 8	24 Oct. 1818	—	—
William Spriggs	- - -	- none.	—	—
Bernard Jacob	- - -	6 Mar. 1819	—	—
John Plaskett	957 5 7	- none.	—	—
Jonathan Rickards	—	—	—	—
J. & G. Onthwaite	—	—	—	—
Denis M'Cheane	—	—	—	—
Thomas Seward	- - -	18 Dec. 1819	—	—
Benjamin Boys	7 10 –	30 Dec. 1831	—	—
Charles Tatner	- - -	19 June 1827	—	—
George Children	1,533 12 6	12 Mar. 1830	1,404 9 –	111 11 10
William Hodsoll, jun.	2,849 16 3	29 Dec. 1831	1,944 14 3	93 12 –

ESTATES.	Assets found to be Unadministered by the Assignees.	Date of the last Dividend by the Assignees.	Amount of Dividend since paid by the Official Assignee.	Remuneration received by the Official Assignee.
	£. s. d.			
Richard Pettit	- - -	11 Feb. 1826	—	—
Archibald Douglas	58 15 3	14 Mar. 1828	—	—
Martin & Japha	- - -	- none.	—	—
John Davison	- - -	9 Jan. 1829	—	—
Benjamin Bensley	- - -	- none.	—	—
Robert Camplin	- - -	2 Dec. 1828	—	—
Thomas Sanders	- - -	27 Mar. 1824	—	—
Junius Smith	62 18 3	24 July 1829	—	—
Robert Cort	4 13 6	10 Dec. 1825	—	—
Thomas Gray Penney	- - -	17 July 1824	—	—
Peter Alfred Compton	- - -	- none.	—	—
Richard Barlow	—	—	—	—
W. & W. Good	12 14 –	3 June 1826	—	—
Thomas & Robert Tweed	4 5 5	3 July 1821	—	—
Henry Crokatt	- - -	- none.	—	—
William Allen	18 18 5	7 Jan. 1831	—	—
Hugh Beams	2 17 11	27 Nov. 1824	—	—
Edward Greatley	- - -	17 July 1830	—	—
Louis Holbeck	- - -	26 Oct. 1827	—	—
C. & J. Osborne	1 7 –	6 May 1831	—	—
Levi Leighs	4 17 10	1 Mar. 1831	—	—
William Greening	- - -	1 April 1826	—	—
William Prior	1,233 16 5	16 Dec. 1831	1,077 9 3	58 19 10
William Richards	1 10 –	18 Feb. 1831	—	—
Edwin Cottingham	- - -	3 May 1832	—	—
John D'Oyley	- - -	3 July 1829	—	—
Dods & Moore	- - -	14 June 1832	—	—
Thomas D'Allman	- - -	20 Sept. 1832	—	—
Murray & Henderson	- - -	- none.	—	—
John Murray, separate	146 7 4	—	—	—
John Butcher, jun.	138 10 –	20 Sept. 1832	—	—
James Cowper	33 11 6	6 Dec. 1831	—	—
Freeman, Sykes & Freeman	- - -	3 Feb. 1821	—	—
Archibald M'Kean	- - -	10 Dec. 1825	—	—
John Scagell	- - -	- none.	—	—

72, Basinghall-street, 15 June 1835.

George Gibson, Official Assignee.

FIATS.

NAME of BANKRUPT.	Amount of Debts Proved.	Amount of Assets Realized.	DIVIDENDS PAID. 1st.	2d.	3d. or Final.	Greatest Amount in hand at one time, and for what Period. Official Assignee.	Mos.	Days.	Accountant-General.	Mos.	Days.	Amount Unappropriated at the time of the Return, and by whom held, Accountant-General.	Official Assignee.	Costs allowed the Solicitors.	Allowance made the Official Assignee. Per Centage.	Other Charges.
1832:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		£. s. d.			£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Harry Bristow Wilson	5,539 8 7	80 10 3	- -	none	- -	80 10 3	-	2	- - -	-	-	- - -	8 19 11	26 18 8	4 - -	4 - -
Robert Alderton	301 11 6	90 14 10	- -	none	- -	66 10 6	-	1	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	39 2 6	5 8 7	—
Richard Gascoyne	848 3 5	75 9 6	- -	none	- -	52 14 -	-	1	- - -	-	-	- - -	9 2 3	19 19 -	—	—
Charles Moseley	1,547 7 5	516 3 8	1 6	- -	- -	412 5 6	-	2	200 - -	2	18	83 19 -	- 4 2	57 3 10	12 18 2	—
William Jenner	annulled.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
John Reynolds	172 5 -	12 7 -	- -	none	- -	12 7 -	28	15	- - -	-	-	- - -	12 7 -	—	—	—
John Lound	323 19 10	34 - -	- -	none	- -	34 - -	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
William Taylor	annulled.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hay[r] Nath. Scrivener	374 14 11	5 10 -	- -	none	- -	5 10 -	13	21	- - -	-	-	- - -	5 10 -	—	—	—
James Gullier	551 1 11	100 19 8	- -	none	- -	70 14 8	-	9	- - -	-	-	- - -	65 8 6	—	—	—
William Chalklen	1,689 9 6	395 14 7	1 -	- -	- -	243 2 8	-	4	100 - -	5	19	15 11 2	1 14 10	45 2 6	15 15 -	—
Thomas Dean Alderson	21,415 8 1	10,626 18 9	4 -	- -	- -	1,505 19 -	-	1	6,200 - -	2	29	2,617 1 2	46 3 -	454 9 5	568 1 11	21 - -
John & W. S. Tonge	8,151 13 2	2,386 17 9	4 -	- 10	- -	896 6 10	-	3	1,800 - -	-	10	- 3 10	- - -	81 17 5	120 13 2	15 - -
James Taylor	413 14 9	233 4 6	1 3	- -	- -	33 2 1	2	16	25 16 9	-	5	- - -	4 10 5	30 10 8	9 17 3	—
Miles Gibbon	3,200 5 3	582 10 2	- -	none	- -	200 5 -	-	1	200 - -	24	4	200 - -	55 15 2	96 13 4	13 17 8	—
John Walker	1,459 18 5	94 1 -	- -	none	- -	55 15 6	-	10	- - -	-	-	- - -	9 13 3	23 9 -	—	—
Henry Smith	4,891 6 -	160 10 3	- -	none	- -	66 3 11	-	2	- - -	-	-	- - -	44 5 -	23 8 10	2 18 8	—
Robert Joy, jun.	13,476 17 11	6,749 16 9	5 -	1 8	- -	2,000 - -	-	1	3,500 - -	-	13	113 10 4	15 12 10	183 12 10	215 2 2	20 - -
Roskell & Smith	399 5 4	281 5 1	- -	none	- -	177 18 1	-	1	100 - -	18	14	100 - -	17 13 4	22 9 10	—	—
William Summers	485 14 1	79 10 6	- -	none	- -	32 3 -	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nathaniel Chater	3,205 11 1	105 12 -	- -	none	- -	58 18 4	-	2	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	36 4 -	3 9 6	5 - -
M'Cullum & Bell	577 16 3	436 16 10	- -	none	- -	15 6 7	-	6	- - -	-	-	- - -	4 6 8	10 - 2	10 5 9	—
John Tonge, separate estate.	2,313 4 9	257 - 1	1 10	- -	- -	79 2 3	6	19	212 1 9	1	2	- - -	8 13 1	4 - 10	10 4 3	—
Walter Stunt Tonge, separate estate.	- - -	123 4 -	- -	- -	- -	113 19 2	-	2	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 3 -	—
Wm. Watson Marsh	2,336 15 -	318 16 6	- -	none	- -	64 15 7	1	-	- - -	-	-	- - -	9 4 -	44 2 6	6 6 10	10 - -
John Ch[r] Burckhurdt	2,225 4 1	151 6 6	- 7	- -	- -	88 1 10	2	15	64 17 9	-	13	- - -	5 1 2	28 6 -	10 18 3	—
Robert Sands	237 15 9	- - -	- -	none.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thomas Monck Mason	9,768 6 4	- - -	- -	none.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charles Lockington	408 8 11	54 17 6	- -	none	- -	47 13 8	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
John Peachey	17,532 11 4	2,758 6 7	1 8	- -	- -	862 4 5	-	2	2,000 - -	1	13	393 2 9	21 18 10	172 5 -	87 15 -	10 - -
T. M. & I. B. Knight	2,704 - 8	693 12 3	1 9	- -	- -	227 2 5	-	1	250 - -	3	22	13 10 2	20 15 4	108 4 8	35 2 4	10 - -
William Brice	273 8 10	- - -	- -	none.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harry Goude	3,271 7 10	964 12 5	3 -	- -	- -	207 13 -	-	8	500 - -	-	24	9 7 1	57 5 3	51 2 6	28 7 9	10 - -
Thomas Baines	1,173 10 1	630 14 3	4 6	- -	- -	318 6 10	-	3	263 19 8	-	19	- - -	- 12 -	46 17 6	16 9 7	5 - -
Felix Whitmore	12,241 11 2	3,948 6 1	3 -	1 4	- -	1,801 15 8	-	1	1,900 - -	2	4	47 15 9	- - -	108 15 6	202 - 9	20 - -
Francis Armson (34 Fiats.)	1,261 13 6	627 19 -	- 5½	- -	- -	148 16 1	-	4	28 18 3	-	12	- - -	- - -	84 - 8	19 14 7	5 - -

(continued)

NAME of BANKRUPT.	Amount of Debts Proved.	Amount of Assets Realized.	DIVIDENDS PAID. 1st.	2d.	3d. or Final.	Greatest Amount in hand at one time, and for what Period. Official Assignee.	Mos.	Days.	Accountant-General.	Mos.	Days.	Amount Unappropriated at the time of the Return, and by whom held. Accountant-General.	Official Assignee.	Costs allowed the Solicitors.	Allowance made the Official Assignee. Per Centage.	Other Charges.
1833:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		£. s. d.			£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Charles Tillett	207 2 —	—	—	none.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abel Timson	annulled	—	—	none.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thomas Doughtey	2,386 19 6	814 14 2	1 6	—	—	346 17 7	—	1	300 — —	6	11	—	15 5 11	133 12 2	22 1 4	5 — —
Henry Albery Lewis	1,706 7 9	626 4 —	4 9 and final	—	—	560 19 2	—	2	405 4 9	—	19	—	—	82 11 2	19 9 6	5 — —
Sarah Hills	1,465 4 6	385 9 8	2 6	—	—	252 1 10	—	4	200 — —	6	10	16 18 8	4 14 7	36 12 1	15 13 5	5 — —
Edward Bennett	429 13 —	299 — 10	5 9 and final	—	—	130 13 2	—	5	123 12 2	—	5	—	—	35 16 10	7 — —	3 — —
Joseph Tansley	4,725 18 —	2,771 — 3	4 —	3 —	—	189 6 5	—	1	1,050 — —	—	27	250 — —	84 3 2	64 10 11	91 15 1	10 — —
Abraham Isaacs	489 15 5	8 6 10	—	—	—	8 6 10	6	21	—	—	—	—	8 6 10	—	—	—
Meyer Nathan	305 9 10	—	—	none.	—	—			—			—	—	—	—	—
John Crawley	9,356 4 5	3,646 12 5	5 —	—	—	2,973 8 9	—	3	3,000 — —	5	4	574 8 6	2 3 10	37 19 4	76 11 11	10 — —
Josh Francis Taylor	1,948 14 3	520 13 11	2 —	—	—	268 10 7	—	1	200 — —	2	17	55 3 1	56 15 2	66 9 6	20 — 11	5 — —
George Hunter	1,416 4 6	333 7 2	—	none	—	94 10 11	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	40 2 2	14 3 8	—
William Woolcott	578 — 10	294 12 7	—	none	—	16 6 3	—	3	100 — —	19	7	100 — —	— 2 7	63 7 1	10 — —	5 — —
Robert & Samuel Ashby	12,564 1 8	1,856 18 3	1 9	—	—	155 17 6	—	3	1,100 — —	1	7	200 15 —	22 15 —	77 12 5	61 6 11	10 — —
Ephraim Passmore	1,481 17 2	613 — 4	5 6	—	—	280 14 3	—	1	407 9 —	—	8	—	7 10 7	45 15 9	20 7 7	5 — —
Joseph Strangman	10,717 7 9	3,250 12 3	3 4	1 2	—	2,050 — —	—	3	2,300 — —	2	1	88 14 7	56 5 —	116 2 6	106 11 5	20 — —
John Russell Case	889 — 8	100 2 3	—	none	—	68 — 2	—	2	—	—	—	—	32 3 10	—	—	—
Charles Waud	2,734 14 6	633 16 —	2 —	—	—	386 6 2	—	2	273 9 6	1	4	—	27 13 8	54 18 8	22 — 1	5 — —
Samuel Burrell	6,666 14 7	1,614 4 10	4 —	—	—	1,083 2 4	—	2	1,450 — —	2	—	116 14 2	51 10 7	—	43 10 1	35 — —
Thomas Peppin	7,208 7 9	589 12 6	—	none	—	271 13 8	—	2	200 — —	6	1	163 15 —	1 17 4	93 18 8	10 16 8	10 — —
James Fry	2,836 5 5	1,029 19 5	4 —	—	—	279 14 10	—	3	567 4 4	—	12	—	—	46 13 8	27 16 6	10 — —
Samuel Kent	799 12 10	30 — —	—	none	—	30 — —	—	18	—	—	—	—	30 — —	—	—	—
Henry Thompson	5,808 1 4	411 14 —	—	none	—	329 18 —	—	1	250 — —	2	22	250 — —	63 12 3	20 12 6	—	—
Augustus Lines	annulled.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—	—
Samuel Barber	738 11 6	476 14 —	5 —	—	—	303 15 11	—	2	200 — —	3	19	15 7 4	51 19 —	37 2 —	13 15 7	5 — —
Charles Samuel Ashford	3,940 9 8	421 14 6	—	none	—	219 1 3	—	9	100 — —	12	7	100 — —	94 15 —	44 2 4	—	—
Robert Ashby, sepe estate	54 6 7	344 9 —	20 —	—	—	202 10 11	—	1	54 6 7	—	6	—	79 16 4	47 7 6	8 2 9	—
(26 Fiats.)																
1834:																
James Wansell	1,033 14 9	29 14 3	—	none	—	29 14 3	1	7	—	—	—	—	29 14 3	—	—	—
Thomas Curtis	5,257 6 —	1,990 11 1	4 —	—	—	548 15 6	—	1	1,100 — —	2	28	248 11 7	84 12 11	139 6 3	38 9 —	26 10 —
Thomas Bradley	244 5 2	412 11 6	—	none	—	230 — —	—	1	—	—	—	—	83 9 2	20 — —	14 — —	6 — —
Daniel Finney	201 10 —	1 5 —	—	none	—	1 5 —	9	1	—	—	—	—	1 5 —	—	—	—
L. P. C. Hansen	390 14 4	59 16 —	—	none	—	41 18 4	—	25	—	—	—	—	41 18 4	—	—	—
Thos Cosmo Henderson	1,873 13 5	598 19 —	2 6	—	—	313 18 9	—	1	234 4 —	—	7	—	4 18 5	32 — 8	13 14 10	10 — —
James F. Prescott	153 19 —	122 17 5	—	none	—	77 3 5	—	17	—	—	—	—	40 3 2	—	2 18 1	10 — —

| | | |

12.—RETURN of James Clark, Esq.—*continued.*

COMMISSIONS.

Date of Commission.	NAME OF BANKRUPT.	Assets found to be Unadministered.	Monies received for Dividends Declared and not Claimed.	Dividends since Paid. —	Dividends since Paid. Final.	Time of last Dividend under the direction of the Assignees.	Amount received by the Official Assignee, on account of such Investigation.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.
23 April 1803	John Agnew	108 4 1	- - -	- - -	2 *d.* in the £.	14 April 1812	8 16 11
13 Sept. 1831	William Austin	295 - 5	55 12 -	- - 2d dividend, 2 *s.*, making 12 *s.* in the £.	- final -	6 Jan. 1832	14 17 4
26 June 1822	Henry Robert Abbott	2,542 8 -	13 11 4	- - 3d dividend, 1 *s.* 7 *d.*, making a total dividend of 6 *s.* 7 *d.* in the £.	- not -	17 May 1825	60 14 8
11 April 1805	Bryan Bentham	229 7 9	—	—	—	—	—
11 Aug. 1818	John Bentley & James Beck	17 6 4	- - -	- none -	- not -	2 Sept. 1826	—
11 April 1805	Timewell Bentham	852 - 11	—	—	—	—	—
9 June 1831	Samuel Chappell	260 7 9	- - -	- - 2d dividend, 1 *s.* 6 *d.*, making a dividend of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* in the £.	- not -	10 Jan. 1832	15 1 10
23 March 1832	Peter Cumming	336 4 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 April 1814	—
28 April 1829	Robert Benton Cooper	98 17 6	326 8 2	- - -	- not -	2 Dec. 1831	11 8 8
9 May 1816	Thomas Carlen & Wm. Wilson	39 1 3	74 13 7	- - -	- - -	23 July 1823	4 8 2
16 July 1829	William Collingwood	47 18 2	—	—	—	—	—
6 Nov. 1829	James Dow	77 1 4	- - -	- - -	- not.	—	—
11 April 1805	William Dann, Timewell Bentham, Bryan Bentham & James Baikie.	- - -	561 8 8	—	—	—	—
31 Jan. 1824	James Delafons & Henry Delafons.	701 8 8	57 15 1	- - 5th dividend, 6 *d.*, making a dividend of 12 *s.* - ½ *d.* in the £.	- - -	16 April 1829	21 4 8
27 Sept. 1819	William Devey & Joseph Devey	- - -	109 - 2	- - -	- - -	6 Dec. 1831	—
27 - —	William Devey & Joseph Devey	16 - -	58 17 7	- - -	- - -	6 - —	—
27 - —	William Devey & Fred. Devey	- - -	66 12 1	- - -	- - -	6 - —	—
28 April 1818	Edward Dubbins	595 7 8	—	—	—	—	—
4 Sept. 1821	Walter Elphick	- - -	230 6 3	- - -	- - -	29 June 1822	—
30 April 1793	Robert Evered	96 3 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 July 1794	—
1 Oct. 1812	John Featherstonhaugh	89 - 11	212 14 9	- - -	- not -	8 Aug. 1818	—
8 Aug. 1828	Francis Foster	106 16 7	- - -	- - 3d dividend, 4 *d.*, making a total dividend of 4 *s.* 10 *d.* in the £.	- not -	15 May 1830	8 - 10
26 May 1815	Nathaniel Bogle French	2 17 6	269 10 4	- - -	- not -	6 Jan. 1832	—
19 Dec. 1827	Henry Frisby	132 3 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 May 1829	—
31 Aug. 1831	Charles Gordon Gray	160 10 9	- - -	- - -	- not -	- - -	10 - -
26 Jan. 1826	Francis Greasley	50 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 1 6
1 March 1826	Joseph Graham	611 19 8	24 13 4	- - 4th dividend, 3 *d.*, making 2 *s.* 7 *d.* in the £.	- not -	5 Aug. 1831	20 15 -
21 May 1811	John Gray Gerard	607 15 2	159 14 6	- - -	- - -	3 July 1829	—
7 March 1807	John Harkness	- - -	229 11 5	- - -	- - -	2 Dec. 1820	—
9 Dec. 1830	Richard Brazier Hawes & Chas. Smith.	365 9 5	- - -	- - 1st dividend, 1 *s.* in the £.	- not -	- - -	5 9 9
9 - —	Richard Brazier Hawes	16 2 7	—	—	—	—	—
2 July 1828	William Haviside	755 9 -	—	—	—	—	—
7 Jan. 1813	Thomas Hughes	110 - 1	—	—	—	—	—
22 May 1830	Maxwell Hyslop - { since / received. }	11,657 15 7 / 447 - 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	116 11 7
28 April 1829	Saunders Hutchinson	18 5 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 April 1830	—
29 April 1830	Samuel James	14 2 -	—	—	—	—	—
6 Oct. 1831	John Jones	5 11 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 7 6
15 April 1829	Joseph Liley	403 11 10	33 17 8	- - 2d dividend, 11 *d.*, making total dividend of 1 *s.* 11 *d.* in the £.	- - -	4 June 1830	—
19 Feb. 1820	James Lawrence	576 3 1	15 1 7	- - 3d dividend, 9 *d.*, making total dividend of 3 *s.* 9 *d.* in the £.	- not -	25 Jan. 1823	20 1 7
12 Feb. 1829	George Lodge	22 16 7	14 7 -	- - -	- not -	20 April 1830	—
30 July 1802	Thomas Maltby & Geo. Maltby	65 5 9	573 6 7	- - -	- - -	7 Feb. 1826	—
30 - —	George Maltby	- 16 -	487 10 4	- - -	- - -	7 - —	—
16 Dec. 1831	Charles Elworthy Martin	25 15 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 May 1832	—

12.—RETURN of JAMES CLARK, Esq.—*continued.* COMMISSIONS—*continued.*

Date of Commission.	NAME OF BANKRUPT.	Assets found to be Unadministered.	Monies received for Dividends Declared and not Claimed.	Dividends since Paid.		Time of last Dividend under the direction of the Assignees.	Amount received by the Official Assignee on account of such Investigation.
				—	Final.		
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.
13 Jan. 1812	Tho. Marris & Richard Nicholson.	9,547 3 5	116 5 –	- - 3d dividend, 5 *d.* making total dividend of 6 *s.* 2 *d.* in the £.	- not -	15 Feb. 1817	260 7 10
13 – —	Thomas Marris - - -	17,781 - -	275 7 8	- - 5th dividend, 4 *s.* 4 *d.*, making a total dividend of 20 *s.* in the £.	- - not final as to specialty creditors.	12 April 1825	407 - 4
13 – —	Thomas Marris, assignees trustees, called "Isle Estate."	26,889 12 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	254 3 2
21 Jan. 1830	William Mitchenu Maxfield -	61 12 6	—	—	—	—	—
31 July 1824	William Munk - - -	18 5 9	—	—	—	—	—
8 Dec. 1831	Charles Morgan - - -	13 8 4	- - -	- - -	- -	26 April 1823	—
13 Jan. 1812	Richard Nicholson - -	2,768 10 2	16 5 –	- - 4th dividend, 4 *s.*, making a total dividend of 15 *s.* in the £.	- not -	15 Oct. 1816	65 19 10
8 May 1794	Patrick Phillips - { since / got in }	2,981 14 10 / 855 18 10	- - -	- - 1st dividend, 20 *s.* in the £. and interest.	- not -	- - -	106 19 3
11 Nov. 1830	William Prince - - -	581 12 1	- -	- - 3d dividend, 3 *d.*, making a total of 7 *s.* in the £.	- - -	23 June 1831	12 9
14 Aug. 1810	Thomas Phillips, John Phillips & John Phillips.	797 9 1	- - -	- - -	- not -	6 Mar. 1819	—
17 April 1821	Thomas Payn & John Daniel Payne.	18 13 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 Dec. 1824	—
17 Nov. 1831	Joseph Prendergrass - -	208 6 6	- - -	- - 1st and 2d dividend, amounting to 2 *s.* 3 *d.* in the £.	- not.	—	—
24 Nov. 1831	Barnett Solomon & Israel Levy Solomon.	504 19 –	- - -	- - 1st dividend, 2 *s.* in the £.	- not -	- - -	28 18 –
7 Jan. 1830	Thomas Smith - - -	2 14 5	- - -	- - -	- not.	—	—
30 Nov. 1825	Luke Sykes & Thomas Bury -	52 6 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 April 1827	—
1 Oct. 1812	George Sharp, sen., William Sharp & George Sharp, jun.	429 14 10	391 7 11	- - -	- - -	25 Sept. 1829	—
– —	George Sharp, separate estate -	- - -	75 11 7	- - -	- - -	25 – —	—
– —	William Sharp, - ditto - -	- - -	2 11 6	- - -	- - -	25 – —	—
– —	George Sharp, jun. ditto - -	- - -	3 9 7	- - -	- - -	25 – —	—
16 July 1829	Andrew Sodo & William Collingwood.	34 10 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 Jan. 1832	—
22 Mar. 1821	John Smith, *alias* John Lovelace Smith.	226 18 –	—	—	—	—	—
3 Jan. 1824	John Wybergh Shaw & Adam Wallace Elmslie.	2,500 4 10	310 4 4	- - 4th dividend, 2 *s.*, making a dividend of 2 *s.* 2 *d.* in the £.	- not -	22 Jan. 1830	63 1 2
7 June 1814	Richard Creak Stanes - -	99 10 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 Jan. 1815	10 10 -
3 Jan. 1824	John Wybergh Shaw - -	1,401 6 5	19 17 3	- - 3d dividend, 1 *s.* 7 *d.*, making a dividend of 8 *s.* in the £.	- - -	25 Jan. 1828	37 11 –
1 Oct. 1830	George Taylor - - -	89 6 5	- - -	- - 3d dividend, 2 ½ *d.*, making a dividend of 2 *s.* 8 *d.* in the £.	- - -	2 Dec. 1831	6 17 7
25 Nov. 1826	James William Taylor - -	536 8 8	—	—	—	—	—
15 June 1819	Richard Townend, sen. & John Richardson Townend.	29 14 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 Jan. 1831	—
3 April 1821	Bryan Troughton, sen. & Joseph Troughton.	64 18 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 June 1828	—
22 Nov. 1831	Frederick Willmot - - -	234 13 10	- - -	- - 1st dividend, 1 *s.* 9 *d.* in the £.	- not -	- - -	11 13 –
11 Feb. 1811	William Whitwell - - -	198 4 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	24 Aug. 1813	–
9 May 1816	William Wilson - - -	432 11 7	- - -	- - 4th dividend, 10 *s.*, making a dividend of 15 *s.* 6 *d.* in the £.	- - -	20 May 1820	13 1 5

(*continued*)

12.—RETURN of James Clark, Esq.—*continued.*

		£. s. d.
The Account of Annual Expenses incurred by James Clark, Official Assignee, for his Establishment for Clerks and Offices, and borne by him, for the Year ending	31 Dec. 1832	656 7 10
Ditto - - - Ditto - - - Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	31 Dec. 1833	832 15 –
Ditto - - - Ditto - - - Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	31 Dec. 1834	893 6 3
Ditto - - - Ditto - - - Ditto - - To the date of this Return	24 Mar. 1835	279 1 2

Total Number of Fiats in Bankruptcy, from the year 1832 to the date of this Return, 24th March 1835 - - -	101
— of Commissions investigated, ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	74
— of Commissions under investigation, from which estates, at present, no assets have been received -	39
— of Commissions under investigation, but to which James Clark is not appointed official assignee - -	73
Total - - -	287

A LIST of Commissions to which *James Clark* is appointed Official Assignee, now under Investigation, from which Estates, at present, no Assets have been received.

Date of Commission.	NAME OF BANKRUPT.	Date of Commission.	NAME OF BANKRUPT.	Date of Commission.	NAME OF BANKRUPT.
26 June 1828	Thomas John Alderson.	1 Feb. 1816	Peter Emanuel Duvelez.	17 June 1829	Henry Langhorn & William Brailsford.
10 July 1828	Robert Brown.	27 July 1824	William Devey.		
1 Feb. 1830	John Powell Bannister.	29 Sept. 1829	George Fail.	10 June 1826	Charles Frederick Lannitz.
11 March 1829	Richard Burrett.	26 May 1815	Nathaniel Bogle French, Augustine Boyle French & John Barton.	26 Dec. 1826	Phillip Matthew.
20 April 1830	William Burleigh.			16 Aug. 1826	John Willis May.
8 May 1830	William Harry Hilton Burrett.			5 Feb. 1824	Mercy Matthew & John Hopkins.
2 July 1830	William Burne & Charles Lightfoot.	19 Dec. 1827	Richard Frisby, Richard Miles Frisby & Henry Frisby.	24 Mar. 1823	William Nail.
6 April 1829	George Bell.			29 Mar. 1828	George Nottage.
25 July 1829	Arthur Beloe.	23 April 1815	James Gibson & John Peacock.	30 Dec. 1829	David Page.
31 Oct. 1823	Thomas Bignold, sen.			5 Aug. 1830	John Prebble.
27 Nov. 1828	Thomas Christian.	11 May 1830	Jonathan Hawkins.	18 July 1831	John Robertson.
18 Dec. 1830	Richard Chapman.	8 Dec. 1831	John Herbert.	18 Feb. 1830	Jeremiah Roobard.
6 April 1829	James Cramp.				
20 June 1821	Robert Albion Cox, George Watson, James Furber & George Cox.	2 June 1828	John Jenner & William Wharton Soppett.	1 Nov. 1830	John Spensley.
		20 Jan. 1818	John Jump & Thomas Hargroves.	4 Dec. 1829	Henry Travis.
4 Mar. 1814	John Cox & Josiah Morgan.			2 Nov. 1829	Matthew Waller.

A LIST of Commissions under Investigation, but to which *James Clark* is not appointed Official Assignee.

Date of Commission.	NAME OF BANKRUPT.	Date of Commission.	NAME OF BANKRUPT.	Date of Commission.	NAME OF BANKRUPT.
27 Jan. 1825	James Anderson.	30 Nov. 1810	Thomas Errington & Christopher Bowstead.	6 July 1812	Matthew Nead.
23 Jan. 1829	John Edwards Allen.			18 June 1772	Henry Neale, William James, Alexander Fordyce & Richard Down.
7 July 1801	Thomas Allport.	10 Dec. 1811	William Glassbrook.		
Aug. 1825	Jeremiah Beazley.	1 Nov. 1826	Frederick Hacker.		
1 Aug. 1826	Walter Bentley.	29 Sept. 1825	William Hill.	10 Dec. 1829	James Philpott.
20 May 1825	George Brownless.	11 Dec. 1826	John Hayn.	26 Nov. 1811	Adolph Leopald Pfeil & Elias Adrian Van Voorst.
3 Nov. 1807	John Luxon Bruton.	10 Mar. 1826	Nathaniel Rogers Hewitt.		
21 April 1825	George Burgess.	20 June 1805	Richard Hamer.	23 April 1829	Charles Jean Baptiste Pons.
4 May 1830	George Brown.	18 Aug. 1805	William Hall.	14 July 1825	John Rutter.
24 Jan. 1809	George Banner.	11 Jan. 1827	Thomas Burd Hine.	4 Nov. 1830	George Rowe.
15 Jan. 1810	Thomas Bigg.	19 July 1811	Joseph Hill.	27 May 1826	John Read.
22 Oct. 1810	John Bone & William Hone.	14 June 1825	Charles Isborn.	25 Nov. 1811	Richard Richardson.
14 Nov. 1812	William Brown.	10 Nov. 1803	Rob. Jameson & S. M'Quoid.	1 Nov. 1827	William Henry Strudwicke.
18 May 1826	John Mayes Clark.	8 June 1826	Solomon Lyon.	2 Mar. 1825	George Smith.
28 Jan. 1830	William Phillip Masters Croft	27 June 1826	Ralph Lowe.	11 May 1826	Richard Turner Steventon.
9 Feb. 1830	Thomas Creed & Thomas King.	22 May 1830	Richard Lloyd	1 Sept. 1826	John Staniforth, Chas. Staniforth & John Wm. Gosling.
		30 Mar. 1825	Thomas Lacey.		
June 1826	Henry Clark.	1 Nov. 1826	John Moody.	24 Jan. 1828	Hugh Scriven.
15 Oct. 1810	Alexander Cock & David Cock.	7 Mar. 1826	Jacob Manger.	30 Dec. 1829	Hayter Nathaniel Scrivener.
		17 Nov. 1825	Thomas Milligan.	1 Aug. 1810	John Sharp.
10 Sept. 1806	Claudius Chervet & James Fletcher.	8 April 1829	John Frederick Muller.	17 Sept. 1810	John Stork.
		2 Feb. 1819	Charles Mottram.	23 Sept. 1829	William Thomas.
8 May 1830	Thomas Davison.	1 June 1804	William Monk.	15 Mar. 1825	William Thornhill.
4 Sept. 1826	Henry Downer.	1 Nov. 1826	Jacob Meyer.	20 April 1826	Joseph Vickers.
19 June 1824	James Drabwell.	18 May 1805	Richard M'Namara.	27 Jan. 1829	John Wade.
19 Nov. 1801	John Evans.	30 Sept. 1831	Peter Morris & Sidney Smith.	28 July 1804	John Warlters.
9 Dec. 1830	John Earl.	9 June 1825	Joseph Naish.	15 Oct. 1803	Robert & William Williams.

James Clark, Official Assignee.

FIATS.

NAMES.	Date of Fiat.	Amount of Debts Proved, &c.	Amount of Assets Realized.	DIVIDENDS PAID.	Greatest Amount in hand at one time.	And for what time.	Now Unappropriated. In Bank.	Now Unappropriated. In the hands of Official Assignee.	Costs allowed to Solicitor.	Allowances to Official Assignee. Other than Per Centage.	Allowances to Official Assignee. Per Centage.	—
	1832:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Baines, Daniel	January 13	301 7 2	29 1 6	- - -	29 1 6	2 days	3 - 7	- - -	- - -	5 - -	—	- - Commission worked as a fiat.
Jennings, Robert	— —	- - -	58 4 7	- - -	32 18 6	7 days	- - -	22 9 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Geeves, Thomas	— 18	1,001 7 6	154 14 4	58 8 4 final	92 4 9	1 day	- 6 9	1 18 2	42 7 -	—	—	
Burke, John	— 24	5,403 8 3	2,693 1 4	675 8 7 final	546 9 -	5 days	- - -	- - -	150 6 4	3 5 -	38 16 3	- - Creditor's assignees carried on business to great loss.
Hill, Isaac	— 26	1,086 16 1	755 10 7	353 4 3 final	140 17 7	1 day	- - -	- - -	121 6 2	- 13 -	17 14 7	
								due Off[l] Ass[ee]				
Marks, James	— 21	925 10 10	210 12 -	- - -	230 - -	1 day	43 10 5	7 19 3	76 11 9	- - -	2 8 1	
Grant, Donald	February 6	4,811 6 8	790 18 3	491 3 2	266 14 -	4 days	1 17 4	- - -	117 9 3	12 13 -	23 9 3	
Cottle, Thomas	— 10	723 - 2	1 10 4	- - -	1 9 4	13 mths.	- - -	1 9 4	—	—	—	
Finch, William	— 15	2,030 12 5	339 1 8	195 7 6 final	152 4 2	2 days	6 16 -	- - -	51 13 5	- - -	7 13 2	
Humpleby, William Henry	— 29	11,257 - 3	2,517 12 -	1,525 - 5 final	565 11 5	2 days	- - -	- - -	493 19 7	3 13 -	64 2 6	
Edmans, John	March 12	623 7 9	3 8 4	- - -	3 8 4	3 days	- - -	3 7 5	—	—	—	
Ballinger, John	— 26	72 13 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Esam Everard	April 6	- - -	11 - 6	- - -	11 - 6	23 days	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Superseded.
Gardiner, William Henry	— 12	1,236 16 -	906 18 6	621 10 9 final	539 - 4	17 days	- - -	- - -	30 13 4	- - -	19 17 9	
								due Off[l] Ass[ee]				
Russell, William & John	— 28	1,415 11 9	647 19 3	202 4 5 final	213 13 9	7 days	31 3 10	29 16 1	191 12 2	2 1 -	12 13 10	
Cochrane, James	May 4	10,807 17 7	5,346 3 10	2,972 3 4	4,124 3 4	1 day	427 - 10	- - -	682 3 7	30 3 -	108 2 1	A composition deed in fact; cash retained to pay remainder of creditors.
Harling, Joseph & Zebulon	— 11	223 - 9	177 2 3	- - -	83 8 3	6 days	- - -	4 10 8	71 7 5	- - -	1 9 6	
Hulme, Edward	— 14	625 19 1	224 17 8	28 13 10 final	76 2 9	3 days	- 2 9	- - -	30 - 6	6 1 -	10 5 7	- - Heavy rent, to pay in full.
Warrington, Thomas	— 30	573 15 -	126 7 6	57 17 6 final	96 7 6	3 days	- 6 5	- - -	33 - -	- - -	2 2 8	
Rogers, Henry	June 8	193 14 -	70 5 3	- - -	61 2 4	2 days	- - -	1 19 1	24 - -	—	—	
Gummow & Edmands	— 9	1,619 2 9	932 2 4	645 18 1 final	544 11 9	1 day	18 3 3	- - -	48 19 6	4 6 -	26 17 8	
Gummow, William, separate	— —	541 4 8	1 2 -	- - -	- 12 -	34 days	- - -	- 9 9	—	—	—	
Gardner, Benjamin	— 19	238 14 2	21 12 5	- - -	21 12 5	55 days	- - -	11 12 5	—	—	—	
Seil, William	— —	3,172 18 1	1,061 19 8	449 9 11	397 17 10	4 days	5 5 8	106 5 5	153 18 7	3 - -	31 9 2	Rent & wages paid in full.
Spring, Thomas	July 19	2,893 2 8	874 2 8	231 13 1 final	241 19 1	9 days	3 17 5	- - -	47 19 7	- - -	13 12 1	Ditto.
								due Off[l] Ass[ee]				
Beckensall, John	October 5	151 12 5	33 1 2	- - -	21 1 4	28 days	- - -	- - 4	—	—	—	
Bowyer, Robert Griffen	— 22	836 4 10	256 10 11	125 8 9 final	209 3 5	5 days	6 6 9	- - -	40 10 5	10 9 -	5 1 4	
Parker, William	— —	- - -	85 2 11	- - -	84 11 3	1 day	- - -	- - -	41 - -	5 - -	4 5 2	Superseded.
Furbank, John	— 30	938 8 4	313 13 4	117 5 11 final	167 12 6	2 days	2 - 8	- - -	39 10 4	11 14 -	9 11 8	
Jackson, Richard & Michael	November 8	3,629 13 10	645 5 11	283 9 4 final	244 16 1	1 day	- 15 1	- - -	92 - 4	10 16 -	26 2 5	Rent and wages heavy.
Laver, Isaac	— 12	1,775 7 6	589 11 5	451 4 9 final	527 17 1	3 days	2 2 -	- - -	27 8 2	10 - -	20 2 3	
Aykbown, A. H.	— 19	752 2 5	384 - 8	150 8 6 final	109 - -	1 day	6 - 7	- -	56 12 10	11 4 -	10 15 3	
Snuggs, Charles	— 28	309 15 4	137 6 5	- - -	112 1 5	4 days	- - -	- - -	27 2 10	—	—	

(continued)

NAMES.	Date of Fiat.	Amount of Debts Proved, &c.	Amount of Assets Realized.	DIVIDENDS PAID.	Greatest Amount in hand at one time.	And for what time.	Now Unappropriated. In Bank.	Now Unappropriated. In the hands of Official Assignee.	Costs allowed to Solicitor.	Allowances to Official Assignee. Other than Per Centage.	Allowances to Official Assignee. Per Centage.	—
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Butler, William	Nov. 28	600 2 6	226 11 8	67 10 4 final	197 17 7	1 day	1 10 2	- - -	28 10 4	10 12 -	3 12 2	
Surflin, Thomas	Dec. 10	5,662 2 1	1,732 5 11	1,132 8 5	299 - 6	4 days	45 10 4	- - -	141 4 6	12 2 -	58 13 3	-- Part of the assets realized did not belong to the estate.
Brown, Francis	— 20	1,366 2 3	290 12 6	147 19 10 final	188 13 10	4 days	9 3 3	- - -	36 8 -	6 6 -	10 1 9	
Williams, George	— 22	1,468 11 1	139 15 8	36 14 3	103 12 2	1 day	5 10 5	6 5 7	33 19 2	6 1 -	4 15 6	
Stovell and Maddox	— 26	1,112 17 6	736 - 1	310 13 7	338 9 11	14 days	2 6 5	36 11 3	40 16 8	9 9 -	32 17 3	
	1833:											
Smeeth, Jonathan	January 19	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Adjourned *sine die.*
Ilbery, James	— 22	545 6 5	200 1 4	109 1 3	135 1 1	2 days	10 8 6	1 11 6	29 1 11	5 9 -	4 3 1	
Samson, Samson	— 26	1,235 14 -	336 10 -	193 1 8 final	245 15 -	1 day	1 18 -	- - -	37 13 10	6 18 -	7 4 6	
Cohen, Joseph Woolfe	February 8	18,735 10 5	5,597 5 7	3,322 1 4	741 9 3	1 day	109 3 11	173 8 2	377 19 2	14 9 -	149 14 5	An Irish bankruptcy; many claims to pay in full; heavy law bill.
Edden, Richard	— 26	3,395 1 7	1,577 17 9	1,230 14 6	634 18 6	2 days	3 1 10	3 7 9	108 15 4	14 - -	100 13 1	
Byers, George	March 4	- - -	437 2 7	- - -	174 18 5	2 days	- - -	- - -	20 - -	- - -		Superseded.
Greig, Alexander Mount	— 20	4,808 1 3	213 3 2	- - -	99 10 1	1 day	- - -	55 7 7	74 7 1	5 - -	5 17 4	
Hawkins, Joseph	— 30	- - -	76 - -	- - -	65 - -	3 days	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	- - -	Superseded.
Courthope, John Bryan	April 22	3,149 11 1	845 4 9	236 4 3	239 2 6	1 day	72 7 8	20 3 6	40 10 6	7 - -	16 19 4	
Lee, William	— 3	3,965 2 7	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	
Barratt, Phineas	May 1	4,585 9 3	1,809 11 4	764 4 10	404 - 5	2 days	135 15 2	13 13 10 due Off[l] Ass[ee]	119 - 2	7 6 -	38 13 5	
Simpson, John V.	June 19	341 15 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	10 12 10	—	—	—	
Christmas, Thomas	— 27	402 11 6	432 10 10	- - -	42 2 6	15 days	8 1 9	43 9 9	22 9 10	—	—	
Wilson, J. & H. R.	July 10	2,109 19 10	1,093 7 9	756 1 7 final	635 - 10	5 days	4 7 9	- - -	57 11 -	15 15 -	40 2 9	
Wilson, John, separate	— -	570 10 5	442 15 10	318 10 9 final	266 15 4	1 day	6 8 7	- - -	67 3 -	- 16 -	10 18 8	
Burrowes, John	— 30	503 8 2	63 5 8	- - -	53 3 -	6 days	9 12 11	- - -	20 9 10	—	—	
Emanuel, H. S. & E.	August 2	1,483 8 11	262 2 -	21 12 8 final	136 - 9	21 days	2 7 5	- - -	132 16 9	10 16 -	4 11 5	
Lloyd, William	— 15	1,390 19 1	289 3 9	86 18 9 final	131 11 11	4 days	11 14 -	- - -	77 17 7	5 8 -	14 6 3	
Wright, William	— 21	1,609 6 6	773 12 8	534 18 5 final	579 9 8	1 day	- 11 1	- - -	73 7 2	6 9 -	29 - 9	
Plaw, Henry Robert	Nov. 16	2,421 6 3	656 6 9	- - -	399 9 10	1 day	555 16 9	14 18 10	20 10 6	5 - -	5 10 10	
Cussell, Edmund	— 21	1,930 8 10	441 4 11	289 11 5 final	216 10 4	1 day	3 17 6	- - -	50 19 2	6 1 -	11 11 7	
Bunkin, John	Dec. 13	16 18 -	80 1 9	16 18 - final	73 1 9	4 days	- - -	- - -	23 8 2	- 1 -	- 6 9	
Reed, Samuel	— 18	1,941 6 9	880 16 3	485 6 8	374 15 11	12 days	- - -	97 17 4	70 18 8	11 6 -	19 11 11	
Fraguiere, Henry H.	— 31	321 7 11	274 9 2	60 5 3 final	152 10 -	1 day	1 4 5	- - -	64 2 8	10 12 -	4 5 -	
	1834:											
Davis, Henry	January 8	- - -	56 9 8	- - -	54 7 8	5 days	- - -	6 9 8	20 - -	—	—	
Hole, Daniel Bateman	— 14	1,352 5 10	236 13 8	118 6 4 final	192 19 5	1 day	1 16 8	- - -	34 16 10	5 9 -	5 9 2	
James, Thomas	February 1	1,431 14 5	766 - 5	343 - 6 final	187 18 1	2 days	- 4 9	- - -	53 10 6	6 8 -	16 4 11	
Buckell, Thomas	— 10	544 8 6	40 1 9	- - -	17 15 3	16 days	- - -	25 11 9 due Off[l] Ass[ee]	—	—	—	
Haynes, George	— 26	493 5 6	191 5 1	8 4 4 final	16 - 1	18 days	- 11 11	- 4 1	42 12 8	5 4 -	1 19 2	

Swales, William	March 8	- - -	651 2 -	- - -	650 7 -	2 days	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 - -	- - -	Superseded.
Beecraft, Elizabeth Anne	— 25	606 4 1	240 7 6	90 18 7	144 17 2	1 day	9 1 5	12 15 1	31 2 3	5 15 -	7 3 7	
Richardson, James A.	April 7	155 17 -	1 - -	- - -	1 - -	1 day	—	- - -	—	—	—	
Pearson, Thomas Storr	May 6	3,128 17 9	1,061 16 -	625 15 7	42 4 -	7 days	54 11 4	- - -	92 4 10	11 1 -	22 17 6	
Boyce, Samuel Clinch	— 21	6,624 18 11	2,031 8 6	1,407 16 -	792 18 7	1 day	104 10 6	32 7 11	53 12 1	7 10 -	82 8 8	
Woehrle, Henry Russell	June 13	357 2 4	137 19 6	- - -	137 19 6	2 days	- 13 6	- - -	62 16 5	5 - -	1 7 7	
Bielfeld, John Henry	— 21	2,359 10 3	1,235 6 10	619 7 6	155 3 10	1 day	216 5 3	41 3 -	67 9 3	6 11 -	50 19 7	
Viney, John	July 9	- - -	94 14 5	- - -	90 7 11	3 days	- - -	- - -	29 14 -	10 - -	- - -	Superseded.
Turner, William	— 4	- - -	45 8 10	- - -	45 8 10	1 day	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -	Ditto.
Bonsor, Henry	Sept. 27	7,239 14 8	394 1 -	158 7 4 final	192 6 7	1 day	- 7 5	- - -	51 2 6	6 4 -	8 6 5	
Forth, Isaac	— -	23,078 - -	7,059 9 5	5,149 9 5	4,374 7 7	1 day	1,123 14 8	due Off[l] Ass[ee] 1 2 2	147 8 1	12 8 -	152 3 11	
Poulson, John, & Co.	October 13	10,133 18 11	1,750 2 4	633 7 5	370 3 -	2 days	22 6 6	27 2 4	57 15 5	11 16 -	53 18 6	
Poulson, John, separate	— -	38 12 6	77 13 -	7 14 6	61 9 9	94 days	51 5 1	- - -	- - -	- 3 -	- 18 5	
Denton, Charles, separate	— -	- - -	16 16 -	- - -	2 5 6	98 days	1 10 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 3 4	
Appleby, James	— 16	460 6 1	104 7 6	- - -	66 18 6	6 days	- - -	due Off[l] Ass[ee] 3 10 5	32 11 1	5 - -	1 4 10	
Price, Ronald	— 21	1,194 15 11	556 18 11	298 14 -	229 19 2	1 day	15 7 3	2 9 10	49 7 3	10 19 -	15 11 4	
Isaac, Isaac Joseph Benjamin	— 27	265 9 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gower, Thomas	November 8	- - -	100 - -	- - -	100 - -	2 days	- - -	- 11 10	38 19 6	- - -	- - -	Superseded.
Theed, Thomas	— 12	559 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	due Off[l] Ass[ee] 93 11 -	—	—	—	
Layton, John William	— 18	- - -	666 12 5	- - -	402 19 1	1 day	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	25 13 9	Superseded.
Stevens, James Southgate	— 26	3,166 2 2	1,910 17 6	- - -	852 2 -	1 day	523 7 -	852 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	£.762 received this day.
Scarr, R. T., jun.	December 3	201 14 -	146 6 3	- - -	144 6 3	8 days	- - -	144 6 3	—	—	—	
Glover, John	— 11	866 5 2	506 16 9	- - -	132 2 8	1 day	- - -	92 2 9	24 7 4	—	—	
Windross, James, joint	— 30	13,646 5 5	6,288 6 -	- - -	5,802 6 8	1 day	5,587 10 9	278 15 2	29 7 6	- - -	- - -	Disputed claims.
Windross, James, separate	— -	- - -	36 12 6	- - -	36 12 6	5 days	- - -	36 12 6	—	—	—	
	1835:							due Off Ass[ee]				
Copling & Wood	January 9	4,813 3 1	95 15 1	- - -	71 12 -	11 days	- - -	9 17 3	21 8 10	—	—	
Copling, N., separate	— -	100 - -	100 - -	- - -	92 8 -	2 days	- - -	88 5 5	—	—	—	
Wood, Thomas, separate	— -	- - -	72 10 -	- - -	72 10 -	41 days	- - -	71 9 -	—	—	—	
Nevatt, John	— 14	1,476 11 11	430 13 -	- - -	233 15 -	1 day	300 - -	36 8 9	20 16 2	—	—	
Taylor, Samuel John	— 24	1,440 18 2	265 5 8	- - -	77 9 2	1 day	46 - 6	20 17 10	23 2 2	—	—	
Phillips, Mary Ann	— 27	3,722 7 4	538 13 9	- - -	282 11 6	6 days	200 - -	41 5 10	—	—	—	
Parr, Edward	February 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Smith, William Sanderson	— 14	1,669 3 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	due Off[l] Ass[ee] 2 8 6	—	—	—	
Penn, John	— 26	414 1 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

13.—RETURN of P. Johnson, Esq.—*continued.*

COMMISSIONS.

NAMES.	Date of Appointment	Assets found to be Unadministered.	Dividend since made by Official Assignee.	Date of last Dividend made by Creditor's Assignees.	Allowance to Official Assignee.	REMARKS.
	1832:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Glover, Benjamin	24 Jan.	- - -	135 9 5	- - -	6 2 9	
Wood & Poole	30 -	—	—	—	—	
Wood, Chas., separate	- - -	- - -	429 17 2	- - -	11 18 3	
Poole, Kenith, ditto	- - -	- - -	267 19 -	- - -	6 19 2	
Tatner, William	23 Feb.	25 12 7	- - -	17 Jan. 1826	—	
Roberts, John	- - -	27 17 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - not paid over to Official Assignee.
Knight & Lacey	24 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - no account from Assignees.
Rickarby, William	29 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - ditto.
Levin, Heyman	3 Mar.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - ditto.
Fagg, Samuel Richardson	- - -	14 8 9	- - -	13 Dec. 1831	- - -	- - not paid over by Assignees.
Byron, William	7 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - no account from Assignees.
Clarke, Robert	- - -	16 7 9	- - -	- - -	1 16 9	- - ditto.
Woolcock, John	9 - -	2 15 10	- - -	9 Jan. 1829	- - -	- - not paid over by Assignees.
Passman, Chas. B	12 - -	13 13 2	- - -	- - -	1 - -	
Kensingtons & Co.	- - -	3,851 19 4	- - -	11 Dec. 1829	160 11 6	
Kensington, J. P., separate	- - -	40 12 11	- - -	March 1832	—	
Kensington, E., ditto	- - -	256 18 9	- - -	February 1813	2 11 5	
Kensington, H., ditto	- - -	17 18 11	- - -	April 1820	- 7 4	
Styan, Wm., ditto	- - -	265 1 3	- - -	March —	14 8 7	
Walmsley, Turner & Co.	- - -	2 7 4	- - -	12 June 1827	9 4 -	
Turner, M., separate	- - -	56 5 8	- - -	31 Jan. 1824	2 10 -	
Barnard, William	13 - -	438 9 -	369 16 3	15 May 1819	19 10 9	
Mackenzie, William	14 - -	—	—	—	—	
Macnamara, John	15 - -	640 12 5	- - -	16 Dec. 1815	—	
Strombom, Isaac	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 Sept. 1830	—	
Mayne, Robert	- - -	32 13 6	- - -	22 Feb. 1831	2 19 -	
Smith, Dun. Niel	19 - -	2,498 13 9	2,953 11 11	- - -	92 - 5	- - a thoroughly bad estate; would require a report to fill many sheets of paper.
Young, Thomas	20 - -	41 6 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - not paid over to Official Assignee.
Parker, Samuel	23 - -	741 11 7	712 17 9	21 Feb. 1818	28 5 4	
Cooper, Henry	24 - -	340 16 4	227 1 7	- - -	9 9 5	
Brown, Henry	26 - -	6 - 3	- - -	27 Oct. 1832	- - -	- - no account from Assignees.
Bracken, William & Co.	28 - -	223 18 1	160 9 3	29 July 1831	38 9 2	
Cricketts & Co.	- - -	1,579 6 3	- - -	10 Jan. 1832	117 19 2	
Crickett, Sarah, separate	- - -	966 2 5	899 2 7	- - -	24 3 -	
Crickett, R. A., ditto.	—	—	—	—	—	
Curtis, Hall & Co.	- - -	1 3 7	- - -	20 Dec. 1831	—	
Sheffield, Charles	29 - -	832 16 2	1,074 8 5	- - -	27 4 3	
Rose, Arth. Miller	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Assignee in advance.
Thompson, John	3 April	- - -	- - -	8 Mar. 1831	—	
Lunn, William	6 - -	2 2 1	- - -	18 Feb. 1831	—	
Robertson, Jos. C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - no assets; to prosecute inquiry much needed.
Taylor, Joseph F.	9 - -	—	—	—	—	
Francis, Richard	12 - -	- - -	- - -	30 June 1829	—	
Campbell, John	18 - -	58 18 -	- - -	24 June 1831	44 5 6	
Pratt, Robert	2 May	4 14 1	- - -	2 Nov. 1824	1 - -	
Buckland, Richard	5 - -	92 10 7	40 17 10	30 Aug. 1830	3 15 -	
Eyre, Edward	12 - -	- - -	- - -	9 Dec. 1831	—	
Jones, George	—	—	—	—	—	
Plimpton, W. & W. S.	24 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	Superseded.
Dyball, Daniel	26 - -	11 3 10	- - -	3 Feb. 1821	—	
French, George	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 Nov. 1823	—	
Morton, Adam	30 - -	439 3 -	217 8 2	- - -	8 1 10	
Kirkman, C. F.	31 - -	21 14 3	- - -	22 April 1822	1 3 6	
Norris, Thomas	- - -	4 11 10	- - -	12 June 1829	—	
Wilkinson, Horne & Co.	6 June	401 12 9	327 15 1	2 June 1820	21 19 6	
Walker, Robert S.	21 - -	- - -	- - -	12 Dec. 1818	- - -	- - Assignees account not closed.
Willsher, William, & Son	30 - -	34 6 10	- - -	- - -	7 15 6	
Hamil, Hugh	6 July	329 16 5	240 10 7	1 July 1797	10 - -	- - at least 50 *l.* of labour bestowed on this estate.
Rose, William Thomas	- - -	35 18 9	- - -	30 Dec. 1831	1 18 9	
King, Robert	16 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Assignee in advance.
Worts, Clement	30 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - no account rendered by Assignees.
Pocock, John W.	10 Oct.	- - -	248 10 6	- - -	7 12 11	

RETURN of P. JOHNSON, Esq.—*continued.* COMMISSIONS—*continued.*

NAMES.	Date of Appointment	Assets found to be Unadministered.	Dividend since made by Official Assignee.	Date of last Dividend made by Creditor's Assignees.	Allowance to Official Assignee.	REMARKS.
	1832—*cont.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Brock & Le Mesurier	11 Oct.	393 18 –	– – –	11 June 1830	13 16 –	
Brock, William, separate	– – –	177 17 6	– – –	30 Dec. 1831	39 2 6	
Hopwood, John James	1 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – no account rendered by Assignees.
Martin, Thomas	17 – –	73 9 11	– – –	18 Dec. 1829	—	
Baines, Benjamin	– – –	6 12 7	– – –	26 July 1831	1 1 6	
Wilkinson, Henry	– – –	206 4 9	172 17 7	16 Feb. 1827	5 11 10	
Evennett, Robert	23 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – no account rendered by Assignees.
Moore, James	25 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – ditto.
Barnard, William P.	27 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – ditto.
Sloman, John	30 – –	1 5 8	– – –	2 Nov. 1824	—	
Wake, Marmaduke	31 – –	8 – –	– – –	20 July 1830	1 1 6	
Tessier, Peter	2 Nov.	16 12 6	– – –	26 Nov. 1831	1 – –	
Morgan, William Byrt	3 – –	– – –	– – –	9 Sept. —	—	
Morgan & Strother	5 – –	412 19 6	– – –	30 April 1825	42 13 –	
Cattell, Joseph William	6 – –	– 14 11	—	—	—	
Smale, T. & R. W.	27 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – no account rendered by Assignee.
Marsh, Stracey & Co.	28 Dec.	20,626 13 –	22,162 18 1	12 May 1831	552 11 –	
Marsh, William, separate	– – –	2,080 5 3	1,298 9 10	Sept. 1827	55 16 9	
French & Desborough	29 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – proceedings lost by solicitor.
	1833:					
Hurry, William Cobb	3 Jan.	476 16 11	463 18 7	7 May 1825	11 14 5	
Johnston, Robert	18 – –	421 5 8	31 14 7	4 Sept. 1832	12 3 6	
Goodall, Thomas	22 – –	12 19 7	– – –	6 Jan. —	—	
Wilkinson, R. & A.	– – –	– – –	– – –	17 April 1813	2 6 6	
Randall, John	25 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	Assignees in advance.
Spurway, William	30 – –	2 16 1	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – not paid over to Official Assignee.
Labron, Robert	5 Feb.	—	—	—	—	
Schofield, William	6 – –	1 10 10	– – –	24 June 1831	—	
Snow, Thomas	– – –	21 6 3	– – –	– – –	2 2 –	
Little, William	7 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – no account rendered by Assignees.
Hale, Edward	11 – –	3 1 3	– – –	29 Nov. 1831	—	
Owen, John	14 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – no account rendered by Assignees.
Gillingham, Thomas J.	21 – –	—	—	—	—	
Gray, James	23 – –	– – –	– – –	30 July 1825	—	
Nathan & Abrahams	28 – –	53 – –	43 5 9	– – –	2 17 10	
Lethbridge, John	11 Mar.	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – no account rendered by Assignees.
Evans, B. P.	12 – –	– – –	– – –	12 June 1824	—	
Needham, Robert	– – –	24 17 7	– – –	11 June 1822	– – –	– – not paid over by Assignees.
Carbery & Howell	13 – –	4 16 3	– – –	5 July 1823	– – –	– – ditto.
Smith, Henry	16 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – no account rendered by Assignees.
Callow, John	20 – –	10 9 1	– – –	10 July 1824	—	
Flatman, Thomas	22 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – no account rendered by Assignees.
Bird, John & Henry	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	Assignees in advance.
Wood, Henry, James & John	29 – –	– – –	– – –	10 Jan. 1832	—	
Blair & Plimpton	1 April	– – –	– – –	3 July 1827	2 10 10	
Gray, Charles	11 – –	220 16 4	130 3 6	26 July 1823	17 17 4	
Welford, Edward	15 – –	2 15 1	– – –	21 June 1831	—	
Franklin, James	16 – –	7 3 2	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – not paid over by Assignee.
Welley, John	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – no account rendered by Assignees.
Dudley, Thomas	19 – –	22 15 4	– – –	13 April 1824	– – –	– – not paid over by Assignees.
Bouchez, Romain	– – –	34 1 6	14 7 1	23 Nov. 1827	3 4 6	
Thompson, William	22 – –	257 11 –	—	—	—	
How, William Fitzwilliam	– – –	125 15 10	– – –	4 Feb. 1831	5 18 –	
Tomes, Charles	27 – –	– – –	– – –	13 Dec. —	—	
Thompson, John	3 May	3 18 9	– – –	8 Mar. —	—	
Semkin, George R.	7 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – no account rendered by Assignees.
Bruce, Alexander	22 – –	5 18 9	18,329 16 8	5 June 1821	427 7 –	
Rood, John	3 June	– – –	– – –	29 April 1826	—	
Strafford, Thomas	12 – –	311 – 7	208 17 3	15 June 1816	39 1 6	
Cumberlege, John	– – –	– – –	– – –	6 May 1823	—	
Wileman, T. & S.	14 – –	– – –	– – –	12 Aug. 1817	—	
Ludlam, Jeffery	21 – –	617 8 2	– – –	7 Jan. 1832	18 14 8	
Harvey & Copland	24 – –	8 7 6	– – –	6 June 1818	– 9 5	
Verdenhalm, G. W.	26 – –	13 16 10	– – –	17 Jan. —	– 14 11	

(*continued*)

13.—RETURN of P. Johnson, Esq.—*continued.* COMMISSIONS—*continued.*

NAMES.	Date of Appointment	Assets found to be Unadministered.	Dividend since made by Official Assignee.	Date of last Dividend made by Creditor's Assignees.	Allowance to Official Assignee.	REMARKS.
	1833—*cont*d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Kain, Henry	5 July	67 4 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - not paid over by Assignees.
Mitchell, James	8 — —	178 15 6	134 6 6	17 Oct. 1828	8 14 3	
Deacon, Thomas	13 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - no account rendered by Assignees.
Gosden, Thomas	16 — —	—	—	—	—	
Bousfield, Robert	— — —	- - -	- - -	4 Nov. 1828	- - -	- - Assignees' accounts not completed.
Smith, William	10 Aug.	96 2 9	60 1 —	20 Feb. 1829	4 5 1	
Robertson & Stein	17 Sept.	110 12 6	- - -	4 July 1820	18 13 11	
Wilson, John A.	2 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - no account rendered by Assignees.
Orme, William	13 — —	- - -	- - -	10 Nov. 1818	- - -	- - Assignees' account not closed.
Oswin, Richard	— — —	- - -	- - -	12 Oct. 1816	- - -	- - - ditto.
Potter, Samuel	— — —	- - -	- - -	7 April 1821	- - -	- - - ditto.
Parquett, Emanuel	— — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - no account rendered by Assignees.
Barber, W. & R.	15 Nov.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - - ditto.
Snuggs, J. W. A.	16 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - - ditto.
Lachlan, Joseph	18 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - - ditto.
Hannam, Edward	— — —	- - -	- - -	14 Aug. 1824	- - -	- - - ditto.
Philpots, Richard	— — —	- - -	- - -	9 Oct. —	—	
Pinkerton, Thomas	— — —	- - -	- - -	25 May 1823	- - -	- - not completely investigated.
Bryant, James	— — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - no account rendered by Assignees.
Gowland, Thomas	18 — —	- - -	- - -	7 June 1823	—	
Eybe & Schmaeck	— — —	98 1 6	- - -	15 July 1826	—	
Woodhouse, J. & M.	— — —	35 11 11	- - -	8 Nov. 1825	—	
Hurndall, John	— — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - no account rendered by Assignees.
Masterman, James	— — —	2 5 2	- - -	17 Oct. 1828	2 — 2	
Grant, Alexander	— — —	42 14 11	- - -	30 Mar. 1822	- - -	- - not paid over by Assignees.
Whitehead & Clarke	— — —	98 13 —	50 2 6	28 Nov. 1826	5 4 7	
Whitehead, Geo., jun., septe	— — —	206 8 2	168 10 1	19 Aug. 1820	7 — 2	
Clarke, Gauntlett, separate	— — —	20 1 8	- - -	28 Nov. 1828	2 3 4	
Lancaster, Thomas J.	— — —	6 12 9	- - -	8 Mar. 1823	1 — —	
Hyde, William	— — —	2 16 11	- - -	20 July 1827	- - -	- - not paid over by Assignees.
Rucker, Seigmund	— — —	2,695 6 2	2,264 — 2	25 Aug. 1821	69 5 10	
Vipond, George	— — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - no account rendered by Assignees.
Grill, Claes, & Son	— — —	259 4 9	279 7 11	24 Mar. 1817	17 17 9	
Grill, Claes, separate	— — —	1,322 2 11	1,221 4 6	7 June 1823	33 16 —	
Collman & Lambert	— — —	- - -	- - -	19 July 1823	—	
Byrn, James	21 — —	32 19 2	- - -	30 Mar. 1815	- - -	- - not paid over by Assignees.
Forrester & Kerr	— — —	4 10 10	- - -	10 Jan. 1832	1 1 8	
Gordon, Steadman & Co.	15 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - no account rendered by Assignees.
Hagedorn, J. P. H.	21 — —	1 6 7	- - -	6 Jan. 1821	- - -	- - not paid over by Assignees.
Laycock, Thomas & James	— — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - no account rendered by assignees.
Mackenzie, A. J., separate	— — —	1,370 4 1	- - -	19 June 1813	34 9 6	
Mackenzie & Roper	— — —	708 19 9	- - -	27 May 1815	18 6 —	
Roper, Henry, separate	— — —	— 12 —	- - -	27 July 1822	—	
Ritchie, W., & Sons	— — —	135 3 2	- - -	29 Feb. 1820	—	
Richards, John S.	— — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - no account rendered by Assignees.
Richards & Matthews	— — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - - ditto.
Rennard, R. & T.	— — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - - ditto.
Lush, John & William	— — —	110 19 5	69 8 —	18 Mar. 1826	4 3 4	
Lush, John, separate	— — —	16 19 4	- - -	— —	— 8 6	
Lush, William, separate	— — —	15 5 5	- - -	19 Mar. 1825	— 7 7	
	1834:					
Field, Richard & Henry	29 Jan.	21 8 10	—	—	—	
Snuggs, J. W. A.	12 Mar.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	no account rendered.
Taylor, Widow, & Sons	23 April	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	account under examination.
Hudson, Thomas	24 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	no account rendered.
Tabor, Robert Wilkins	— — —	13 17 3	- - -	8 Dec. 1818	—	
Schroder, Herman	— — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Assignees in advance.
Moline, Sparks	25 — —	342 14 3	- - -	6 Jan. 1832	—	
Wallis, William Henry	7 May	87 — 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - not paid over by Assignees.
Lacey, John	— —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	no account rendered.
Smith, Alfred	— — —	26 8 —	- - -	20 Feb. 1829	- - -	- - not paid over by Assignees.

13.—RETURN of P. Johnson, Esq.—*continued.* COMMISSIONS—*continued.*

NAMES.	Date of Appointment	Assets found to be Unadministered.	Dividend since made by Official Assignee.	Date of last Dividend made by Creditor's Assignees.	Allowance to Official Assignee.	REMARKS.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Palmer & Bouch	23 June	575 1 8	- - -	3 Jan. 1834	23 10 2	
Fossett, Cooper & Howard	8 July	—	—	—	—	
Welsh, John		- - -	- - -	10 July 1824	—	
Payne, Henry H.		- - -	- - -	13 — —	—	
Oakley & Evans		11 12 3	- - -	10 — 1832	- - -	- - not paid over by Assignees.
Watkin, Watkin, & Careless		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	no account rendered.
Marshall, John		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - - ditto.
Aubert, N. B.		35 3 7	- - -	27 June 1820	- - -	- - not paid over by Assignee.
Brown, John, & Co.		- - -	- - -	29 Dec. 1826	1 4 —	
Brown, John, jun., separate		3 1 9	- - -	1 July 1817	3 1 9	
Morse, John, separate		18 8 1	- - -	19 April —	6 9 10	
Bowdler & Collins		22 5 3	- - -	9 May 1826	- - -	- - not paid over by Assignee.
M'Cormick, James		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	no account rendered.
Coombes, James		- 12 3	- - -	9 Mar. 1827	—	
Dodgson, Thomas		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	no account rendered.
Greaves, Pierrepoint		25 - 5	- - -	27 Dec. 1831	- - -	not paid by Assignees.
Wray, Amos		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	no account rendered.
Evans, Henry		- 5 -	- - -	5 Jan. 1827	—	
Scott, Richard		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	no account rendered.
Butts, Thomas Charles		79 14 9	- - -	20 Feb. 1821	- - -	- - not paid over by Assignee.
Brown, William		6 8 11	- - -	24 Sept. 1825	- -	- - - ditto.
Redshaw, Thomas	1 Oct.	30 12 10	- - -	2 Jan. 1827	—	
Cohen, Joseph	6	- - -	- - -	25 Aug. 1814	- -	- - Assignees' account not completed.
Fulford, William	28	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	no account rendered.
Gandar, Edward		- - -	- - -	24 Aug. 1827	- -	Assignees in advance.
Baker, Christopher	1 Nov.	463 9 10	- - -	7 May —	—	
Johnston, R. J. & W.	25	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	no account rendered.
	1835:					
White, Matthew	13 Jan.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - - ditto.
Dawson, John	16 Mar.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - - ditto.
Lindegren, Charles		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - - ditto.
Lindegrens & Grill		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - - ditto.
Lindegren, Andrew, jun.		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - - ditto.
Wright, John		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - - ditto.
Collins, Robert		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - - ditto.

P. Johnson, Official Assignee.

BANKRUPTCY.

RETURNS of the Number of FIATS placed under the Superintendence of the Official Assignees under the Bankruptcy Act, to the present time.

(*Mr. Harvey.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
21 *May*, 12, 18, & 29 *June* 1835.

LORD CHANCELLORS.

RETURNS to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 14 May 1835;—*for*,

AN ACCOUNT of the Names of the several EX-LORD CHANCELLORS of *England* and *Ireland*, who now receive, or are entitled to receive, PENSIONS as having been CHANCELLORS; stating the Date of Appointment or several Appointments as CHANCELLORS; the Time each actually held Office; the Dates of Resignation or Loss of Office; the Dates from which respectively each received or are entitled to receive their Pensions; the Amount of such Yearly Pensions, and from what Fund paid; stating also the Acts of Parliament under which they respectively receive their Pensions.

ENGLAND.

NAMES.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	TIME EACH ACTUALLY HELD OFFICE.	DATE OF RESIGNATION, from which Time the Pension commenced.	AMOUNT OF PENSION.	FUND.	PER ACT.
		Yrs. Days.		£.		
Earl of Eldon	14 April 1801 1 April 1807	From 14 April 1801 to 7 Feb. 1806 From 1 April 1807 to 30 April 1827 — 24 329	7 February 1806 30 April 1827	4,000	Consolidated Fund	39 Geo. 3, c. 110.
Lord Lyndhurst	30 April 1827 1834	From 30 April 1827 to 22 Nov. 1830 From 21 Nov. 1834 to 23 April 1835 — 4 yrs.	22 November 1830 23 April 1835	4,000 and 1,000 entitled to	Ditto	Ditto, and 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 111.
Lord Brougham and Vaux	22 November 1830	From 22 Nov. 1830 to 21 Nov. 1834 — 4 yrs.	21 November 1834	4,000 1,000	Ditto	Ditto.

Office of Comptroller-General, Exchequer, 20 May 1835.

Ash. Buller.

IRELAND.

NAMES of the ex-Lord Chancellors of Ireland, who receive Pensions as having been Chancellors.	DATE of Appointment as Lord Chancellor.	THE TIME each held Office.	DATES of Resignation or Loss of Office.	DATES from which each received, or are entitled to receive, their Pensions.	THE AMOUNT of such Yearly Pensions.	FROM WHAT FUND PAID.	THE ACTS of Parliament under which they respectively receive their Pensions.
					£. s. d.		
Thomas Lord Manners	1 May 1807	20½ years	1 November 1827	1 November 1827	3,692 6 4	Consolidated Fund	40 Geo. 3, c. 69.
Sir Edward B. Sugden	6 January 1835	1 quarter and 24 days	30 April 1835	30 April 1835	3,692 6 4	Ditto	Ditto.

The Pension granted to Lord Plunkett is suspended in consequence of his now holding the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Vice-Treasurer's Office, Dublin Castle, 18 May 1835.

John Smith.

Whitehall Treasury Chambers, 21 May 1835.

F. BARING.

LORD CHANCELLORS.

AN ACCOUNT of the Names of the EX-LORD CHANCELLORS of *England* and *Ireland*, who now receive, or are entitled to receive, Pensions as having been Chancellors.

(Mr. Hume.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
25 *May* 1835.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

RETURN to an Order of The Honourable the House of Commons, dated 19 May 1835;—*for*,

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of CAUSES, EXCEPTIONS and FURTHER DIRECTIONS, PLEAS and DEMURRERS, RE-HEARINGS and APPEALS, which were set down or stood for Hearing before the LORD CHANCELLOR, the VICE-CHANCELLOR, and the MASTER of the ROLLS respectively, on the last Day of Hilary Term 1835.

NUMBER of Appeals standing for Hearing before the LORD CHANCELLOR on the last day of Hilary Term 1835 - - - - - -	15
Number of Causes, Re-hearings, further Directions and Exceptions, standing for Hearing before the MASTER of the ROLLS on the last day of Hilary Term 1835 - - - - - - - - -	193

No Pleas nor Demurrers.

Number of Causes, further Directions, Exceptions, Pleas and Demurrers standing for Hearing before the VICE-CHANCELLOR on the last day of Hilary Term 1835 - - - - - - - - -	242

Registrar's Office,
6 July 1835.

J. C. Fry, R^r.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

RETURN of Business set down for Hearing before the Lord Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Master of the Rolls, on the last Day of Hilary Term 1835.

(*Mr. Harvey.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
10 *July* 1835.

LUNACY.

A RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons; dated 6 July 1835;—*for*,

—(1.)—

A RETURN of the Number of COMMISSIONS issued since the passing of the Act 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 36; distinguishing, in Classes, how many directed to One, Two or Three Commissioners.

Directed to One Commissioner - - - - - - -	12.
Directed to Two Commissioners - - - - - - -	none.
Directed to Three Commissioners - - - - - - -	2.

N.B.—In addition to the above there have been, since the passing of the said Act, 71 Commissions issued, directed to Five Commissioners, Three constituting a quorum.

H. J. Shepherd,

10 July 1835. Clerk of the Custodies of Idiots and Lunatics.

—(2.)—

A RETURN of the AMOUNT of the Per-centage on LUNATICS' INCOMES, received under the Provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 36, and of the Payments made thereout.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of the Per-centage of one per cent. on the clear Annual Incomes of persons found Idiots, Lunatics, or of Unsound Mind, by Inquisition, received by the Bank of England, with the privity of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, to the Account of the Board of Visitors, for the better care and treatment of Lunatics, under the Provisions of the Act of the 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 36 - - - - -	3,967	8	–
Amount of the Payments made thereout, with the privity of the said Accountant-General, for the Salaries and Expenses under the said Act, to the 3d day of February last - - - - - - - - -	3,871	12	–
Balance in the Bank of England to the said Account - - £.	95	16	–

Henry Enfield, Jun.

10 July 1835. Secretary to the Visitors of Lunatics.

LUNACY.

RETURN of COMMISSIONS Issued since the passing of the Act 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 36; and Amount of Per-centage on LUNATICS' INCOMES received.

(Mr. Tooke.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
10 *July* 1835.

09

RETURNS to several Orders of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 21 & 22 July 1835;—*for*,

—(1.)—

A STATEMENT of the SUMS laid out at the Registrar's Office, the Report Office, and the Accountant-general's Office of the High Court of Chancery, for Repairs and Alterations thereof, from the Year 1814 to the Year 1834, both inclusive.

	REPAIRS.			ALTERATIONS and IMPROVEMENTS.			FITTINGS and FURNITURE.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1814 and 1815	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	6
1816	254	14	6	-	-	-	31	19	-
1818	4	14	5		—			—	
1819 and 1820	29	13	5	124	12	7		—	
1821	560	-	-	230	-	-	200	-	-
1822	-	-	-	145	-	-		—	
1823	19	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	-
1824	3	-	-		—			—	
1825	35	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-
1826	24	-	-	-	-	-	45	17	-
1827	397	10	6	280	-	-	353	10	-
1828	7	6	8		—			—	
1829	16	2	7		—			—	
1830	21	10	8	-	-	-	7	12	-
1831	3	15	4		—			—	
1832	5	19	2		—			—	
1833	53	16	-	83	16	7	79	5	-
1834	47	8	2	193	12	8		—	
TOTAL	1,483	11	5	1,057	1	10	809	7	6

—(2.)—

COPY of Mr. *Wigg*'s ESTIMATE for the Repairs and Alteration of the Registrar's Office of the Court of Chancery.

PARTICULARS of Sundry Works to be done in ALTERATIONS at the Offices of the Registrars, the Accountant-general, and the Master of Reports of the High Court of Chancery, in Chancery-lane, together with the Alterations necessary in providing accommodation for the Sub-office-keeper, to be resident in the building.

Basement Story.

To excavate the ground between the curb and the front of building next Chancery-lane and form an area, the whole extent paved with Yorkshire stone paving: build four coal vaults and two water-closets, with drains into the sewer: to fit up the north and south vaults now used for coals as repositories for papers and books belonging to the offices: enlarge the present, and form an additional window in north vault, and a new doorway into area: enlarge the present sitting-room of the office-keeper, and form an additional room for the purpose of a bed-room; build two additional chimnies, and fix Portland dressings and York slabs to ditto: lay oak joists and sleepers, and inch and a quarter yellow floor, to the whole of the rooms and repositories: plaster the arches and cement the walls: take down the present stone staircase to this story, excavate the ground, build walls for, alter and refix and make good the steps where shown in the plan.

Ground Floor.

The rooms now used by the clerks in the Accountant-general's office to be fitted up for the use of the Report-office. The front room to have an iron gallery round three sides of it, in order to give sufficient space for the deposit of the books belonging to this office: the back room to be fitted with presses on two sides, one end and two double tiers of presses for the deposit of papers, with a moveable staircase: take away the two staircases

from this floor, and construct one for the private use of the officers, and to afford access to the office-keeper between the ground and one pair floor in part of the space occupied by the staircase which now communicates to the room over the Registrar's-office: form four water-closets for the use of the offices: the partition between the present Report-office and the room used by Mr. Bicknell and Mr. Walker to be taken down and refixed where shown on plan; to enlarge the Registrar's room, and the remaining part of the present Report-office to be converted into a room for the deposit of papers and books belonging to the Registrar's-office, with the presses from the upper room altered and refixed: form two new doors of communication to the Registrar's sitting-room and the room for papers: take down the present chimney between the windows, and build a new one where shown on plan.

One Pair Floor.

That part of the Registrar's-office which is now used by office-keepers as living-rooms, and for the deposit of books and papers belonging to the several offices, to be wholly cleared and reconstructed, so as to enable the business belonging to the Accountant-general's office to be carried on on the same floor; to do which it is intended to form a communication from the staircase of the Six-clerks'-office by a stone landing, steps and iron girders; cut doorway in wall, and form a wide passage through the building, to be lighted by lantern lights from the roof: build a new wall and three new chimnies, with stone dressings, where shown on the plan: take away the present tile floor from over the Registrar's-office, and lay inch and a quarter batten floor in the place thereof: take down, alter and refix the present desks and presses; form a water-closet attached to the private room of the Accountant-general: take down the chimney in the office of the Clerks of Account, and build two where shown on the plan, and build a new angle chimney in the room belonging to the Master of Reports; cut out a window in the south wall, and put in a new sash-frame and sashes to correspond with the others: take down the partitions, dividing the Clerks of Account's office from the staircase as well as from the Record-room, so as to increase the space for the Clerks of Account, and fix a partition at west end to form a room for the Master of Reports; alter the partition of the present room used by the Master of Reports, so as to make it convenient for a Registrar to be in attendance to sign checks.

The cost of the several works necessary to complete the before-described alterations I calculate will be about 2,250 *l.*

North Place, 22 July 1835. *Francis Wigg.*

CHANCERY OFFICES.

A STATEMENT of the Sums laid out at the Registrar's Office, the Report Office, and the Accountant-general's Office of the High Court of Chancery, for Repairs and Alterations thereof, from the Year 1814 to the Year 1834, both inclusive.

(Mr. Solicitor General.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *July* 1835.

CHURCH RATES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 15 May 1835;—*for*,

A RETURN of the Number of Suits for the Recovery of Church Rates in the Ecclesiastical Courts, since the passing of the Act of 53 Geo. 3, c. 127; distinguishing those under Ten Pounds, the Results, and the Costs in each Case.

BATH AND WELLS.

Years.	No. in each Year.	Under or above £. 10.	RESULTS.	COSTS.
The Consistorial Episcopal Court of Wells:				
1813	1	Under -	- - Ended by plaintiff's proctor alleging payment by defendant of amount due, with costs -	No taxation.
1814	1	Does not appear	Ended by plaintiff's proctor on return of citation	ditto.
1815	1	ditto -	- - No libel given in, and defendant dismissed with costs - - - - - - - -	£. 1.
1816	1	ditto -	- - Ended by plaintiff's proctor before libel was given in - - - - - - - -	No taxation.
1818	3	ditto -	Ended by plaintiff's proctor on return of citation	ditto.
1820	1	ditto -	- - Defendant decreed in contempt for non-appearance - - - - - - - -	ditto.
1824	3	ditto -	Ended by plaintiff's proctor on return of citation	ditto.
1826	1	ditto -	- - Ended by plaintiff's proctor before libel was given in - - - - - - - -	ditto.
1827	3	ditto -	Ended by plaintiff's proctor on return of citation	ditto.
—	1	ditto -	Ditto before libel was given in - - -	ditto.
1828	1	ditto -	Ended by plaintiff's proctor on return of citation	ditto.
1830	2	Does not appear	Nothing done.	—
—	1	Under -	- - Tender made by defendant with costs, and accepted by plaintiff - - - - -	No taxation.
—	1	Does not appear	Ended before defendant appeared - - -	ditto.
1833	1	ditto -	Ended before defendant appeared - - -	ditto.
1835	2	ditto -	Ended by plaintiff's proctor on return of citation	ditto.
The Consistorial Archidiaconal Court of Wells:				
1816	1	Does not appear	Ended by plaintiff's proctor on return of citation	No taxation.
1817	1	ditto -	- - Ended by plaintiff's proctor before libel was given in - - - - - - - -	ditto.
—	1	ditto -	- - Defendant decreed in contempt for non-appearance - - - - - - - -	ditto.
—	1	ditto -	Ended on return of citation - - - -	ditto.
1818	1	ditto -	Ended by plaintiff's proctor on return of citation	ditto.
1819	2	ditto -	Ditto - - - - - - - -	ditto.
1822	1	ditto -	- - Ended by plaintiff's proctor before libel was given in - - - - - - - -	ditto.

Years.	No. in each Year.	Under or above £. 10.	RESULTS.	COSTS.
THE CONSISTORIAL ARCHIDIACONAL COURT OF WELLS:—*continued.*				
1826	1	Does not appear	Ended by plaintiff's proctor on return of citation	No taxation.
1829	1	Above -	Alleged by both proctors to be ended - -	ditto.
1831	2	Does not appear	- - Ended by plaintiff's proctor before libel was given in - - - - - - - -	ditto.
IN THE CONSISTORIAL DECANAL COURT OF WELLS:				
1832	1	Under -	- - Sentence given; defendant to pay rates with costs - - - - - - - - -	Costs not taxed.
THE PREBENDAL COURT OF HENSTRIDGE AT WELLS:				
1831	2	Does not appear	Ended by plaintiff's proctor on return of citation	No taxation.

In the Consistorial Archidiaconal Court of Taunton, and all other Ecclesiastical Courts within the diocese, no suit has been commenced, during the above-mentioned period, for the recovery of Church Rates.

Number of Suits commenced.

In the Consistorial	Episcopal Court of Wells - - - - -	24
—	Archidiaconal Court of Wells - - - -	12
—	Decanal Court of Wells - - - - -	1
—	Prebendal Court of Henstridge at Wells - -	2
	Total number - -	39

1 July 1835. *William Parfitt*, Deputy Registrar.

BRISTOL.

Saint Augustine *v.* Richard Higgins—Commenced 2d May 1812, and ended by dismission 23d May 1812.

Ditto - *v.* Charles Stewart—Commenced 4th December 1819, and ended 8th September 1821, by proxy being withdrawn.

Ditto - *v.* John Williams—Commenced 4th October 1819, and ended 1st January 1820, in the same manner.

Ditto - *v.* William Rees—Commenced 4th October 1819, and ended 3d June 1820, in the same manner.

Ditto - *v.* Edward Jones—Commenced 4th October 1819, and ended 22d November 1823, in the same manner.

Ditto - *v.* Thomas Cowan—Commenced 1st January 1820, and ended 11th November 1823, in the same manner.

Ditto - *v.* — Greethead—Commenced 1st January 1820, and ended 22d January 1820, in the same manner.

Ditto - *v.* - — Banister—Commenced 27th Jan. 1821, and ended 17th February 1821, in the same manner.

Ditto - *v.* Hester Musgrove—Commenced 17th February 1821, and ended 3d March 1821, in the same manner.

Ditto - *v.* Sarah Morris—Commenced 17th February 1821, and ended 3d March 1821, in the same manner.

St. Werburgh - *v.* Wintour Harris—Commenced 19th August 1826, and ended 16th September 1826, in the same manner.

Westbury - - *v.* John Hopton—Commenced 17th May 1828, and ended 17th July 1830, in the same manner.

The whole of the foregoing Suits were settled out of Court.

St. Philip & Jacob *v.* Allen—Commenced 15th June 1833, and abated 12th April 1834, by the death of defendant.

Ditto - - - *v.* Hudd—Commenced 15th June 1833.

Ditto - - - *v.* Davis—Commenced 15th June 1833.

Ditto - - - *v.* Hall—Commenced 15th June 1833.

} In progress, but suspended under prohibition.

No Bill of Costs has been taxed or exhibited in any of the foregoing causes, nor do the records show the amount of the sums sued for.

William Clarke, *George Rogers*, } Deputy Registrars.

CARLISLE.

Cause Instituted.	Complainants.	Defendants.	Amount Claimed.	Cause Dismissed.	Result.	COSTS.
6 Aug. 1813	Samuel Rigg & others, Churchwardens of the parish of Holm Cultram	Nathaniel Palmer	Cause did not proceed beyond citation, and no amount of rate specified	1 Oct. 1813	Compromise	Costs not taxed
8 Jan. 1819	John Forster, Chapelwarden of Nichol Forest	Charles Mitchel and another	The like	5 Feb. 1819	The like	The like.
23 July 1819	George Tyson and others, Churchwardens of Penrith	William Youngson	The like	26 Nov. 1819	The like	The like.
28 Feb. 1823	John Thompson and others, Churchwardens of Greystoke	John Todhunter	The like	18 April 1823	The like	The like.
—	The same	John Sutton	The like	—	The like	The like.
—	The same	Isaac Hutchinson	The like	—	The like	The like.
3 Oct. 1823	The same	Matthew Green	The like	19 Mar. 1824	The like	The like.
20 June 1828	Thomas Hayton and another, Churchwardens of Sebergham	John Hoodless	£. 1 10 6	31 July 1829	Payment decreed	£. 15 15 2
—	The same	John Scott	3 7 6	—	The like	21 17 6
—	The same	Jacob Younghusband	3 11 8	—	The like	15 15 5

N.B.—In the three last cases, there was a question of an exemption from liability to pay Church Rates; which question could not be decided by the Justices under the statute.

2 June 1835.

B. G. G. Mounsey,
Deputy Registrar.

CHESTER.

N.B.—Where the suits are stated to have been dismissed, it is presumed they were in some manner settled between the Parties.

DATE.	SUITS.	AMOUNT. £. s. d.	RESULTS.
1813:			
June 3	Manchester—Dunnington & others *v.* Bowker	- - -	dismissed.
— — —	— Ditto *v.* Brown	—	—
— — —	— Ditto *v.* Beard	—	—
— — 5	— Ditto *v.* Walters	—	—
— — —	— Ditto *v.* Ruffald	—	—
— — —	— Ditto *v.* Moorhouse	—	—
— — —	— Ditto *v.* Longton	—	—
— — —	— Ditto *v.* Marsland	not	—
— — —	— Ditto *v.* Stanaway	apparent.	—
— — —	— Ditto *v.* Jepson	- -	dismissed.
— — —	— Ditto *v.* Heaward	—	—
— — —	— Ditto *v.* Fletcher	- -	dismissed.
— — —	— Ditto *v.* Parr	—	—
— — —	— Ditto *v.* Shawcross	—	—
— — —	— Ditto *v.* Higson	- -	dismissed.
— — —	— Ditto *v.* Pritchard	—	—
— — —	— Ditto *v.* Higham	- -	dismissed.
1817:			
February 1	Warrington.—Pennington & Morris *v.* Green & Cawley	64 — —	ditto.
July 22	Manchester.—Roylance & others *v.* Taylor	4 — 8	ditto.
October 15	Dodleston.—Williams *v.* Randles	10 — —	ditto.
December 12	Liverpool.—Wardens of Liverpool *v.* Leyland & others	3 2 6	ditto.
— —	— Ditto *v.* Maxwell	3 2 6	ditto.
— —	— Ditto *v.* Bolton	6 5 —	ditto.
1818:			
June 11	Manchester.—Wardens of *v.* Barge	37 9 10½	ditto.
— — —	— Ditto *v.* Ratcliffe	68 7 9	ditto.
1820:			
June 17	Leyland.—Wardens of *v.* Brindle	3 1 8½	—

(*continued*)

DATE.	SUITS.	AMOUNT. £. s. d.	RESULTS.
1823:			
July - 11	Church Minshull.—Hatton & Bostock *v.* Ellison	36 6 2	Defendant decreed to pay the amount.
1824:			
July - 17	— Rigby & Wright *v.* Hindley	- -	dismissed—taxed costs, 27*l.* 17*s.*
1825:			
March 7	Littleboro', Parish of Rochdale.—Marsden & Lees *v.* Stansfield - - - - -	- -	—
July - 15	Ashton-under-Lyne.—Wardens of, *v.* Wych -	- -	—
— - -	— Ditto *v.* Higginbotham and another - -	- -	dismissed.
— - -	— Ditto *v.* Higgingbotham	- -	ditto.
Sept. 15	Manchester.—Wardens of, *v.* Rothwell - -	- -	ditto.
1826:		not apparent.	
March 9	Huyton.—Webster & another *v.* Yates - -		ditto.
— -	— Ditto - - *v.* Harrison -	- -	ditto.
— -	— Ditto - - *v.* Hornby -	- -	ditto.
July - 15	— Wardens of - *v.* Grace - -	- -	ditto.
1828:			
June - 27	Williams *v.* Jones - - - - -	- -	ditto.
July - 21	Bradbury, Parish of Stockport —Jowitt & others *v.* Corwall - - - - - -	- -	ditto.
1829:			
August 29	Todmorden Chapel.—Crossley *v.* Ratcliffe -	- -	ditto.
1831:			
June - 16	Haslingden.—Chapel Wardens *v.* Hindle - -	5 19 2¾	ditto.
— - -	— Ditto - - *v.* Howarth -	- 13 8	ditto.
— - -	— Ditto - - *v.* Smith - -	1 2 4	ditto.
— - -	— Ditto - - *v.* Cowpe - -	1 5 9	ditto.
— - -	— Ditto - - *v.* Ashworth -	- 19 4½	ditto.
— - -	— Ditto - - *v.* Hindle - -	1 13 7½	ditto.
— - 29	— Ditto - - *v.* Billsborrow -	- 9 11½	ditto.
Sept. 12	Warbridge & another *v.* Arrowsmith - -	5 12 6	ditto.
1833:			
March 2	Samlesbury.—Threllfall and another *v.* Brown	1 2 4½	ditto.
— -	— Ditto - - - *v.* Swift -	1 7 -¾	ditto.
— -	— Ditto - - - *v.* Dixon	- 11 8½	ditto.
— -	— Ditto - - - *v.* Smith	- 3 3¾	ditto.
Sept. 20	Walton-on-the-Hill.—Churchwardens *v.* Bellis	- 2 8	ditto.
October 15	— Ditto - - *v.* Shaw	- 3 -	ditto.
Nov. - 28	Middleton.—John Higle & Others *v.* Booth -	- - -	ditto.
— - -	— Ditto *v.* John Mellalieu & Thomas Mellalieu - - - - -	- - -	ditto.
1834:			
January 22	Mottram.—Oliver & Scholfield *v.* William Bower	not apparent.	prohibition issued.
— -	— Ditto *v.* George Hyde - - -		
— -	— Ditto *v.* John Sidebotham, William Sidebotham & James Sidebotham		
— -	— Ditto *v.* Geo. & Ralph Sidebotham		
— -	— Ditto *v.* James & John Rhodes -		
— -	— Ditto *v.* John Winterbottom - -		
— -	— Ditto *v.* Bower - - - -		
— -	— Ditto *v.* Goddard - - - -		
October 28	Rochdale.—Ashworth & others *v.* Kelsall -	- -	dismissed.
— -	— Ditto - - *v.* Barton -	- -	ditto.
— -	— Ditto - - *v.* Whitworth -	- -	ditto.
— -	— Ditto - - *v.* Leach -	- -	ditto.
— -	— Ditto - - *v.* Mortimer -	- -	ditto.
— -	— Ditto - - *v.* Petrie -	- -	ditto.
1835:		not apparent.	
April 11	— Ditto - - *v.* Kellsall -	- -	ditto.
— -	— Ditto - - *v.* Mortimer -	- -	ditto.
— -	— Ditto - - *v.* Leach -	- -	ditto.
— -	— Ditto - - *v.* Whitworth -	- -	ditto.
— -	— Ditto - - *v.* Whittle -	- -	ditto.
— -	— Ditto - - *v.* Petrie -	- -	ditto.

6 June 1835. *William Ward*, Deputy Registrar.

DURHAM.

—	NAMES OF PARTIES.	Amount of Rate. £. s. d.	RESULT.	COSTS.
1824: No. 1.	The Churchwardens of Stranton, in the county and diocese of Durham, against Mariam Smith, Wo.	2 3 9	Amicably settled.	About 20 *l.* each.
– 2.	Same against Thomas Dobbing	1 5 –	ditto	
– 3.	Same against Francis Williamson	5 11 3	ditto	
– 4.	Same against Thomas Smith	– 16 3	ditto	
– 5.	Same against George Fletcher	– 6 10½	ditto	
– 6.	Same against Robert Smith	6 5 –	ditto	
1832: – 7.	The Churchwardens of Alwick, in the same diocese, against George Wilson.	1 10 –	Dismissed; the select vestry of Alnwick having determined to proceed no further.	

1 June 1835. *W. Dunelm.*

ELY.

No Suits whatever for the recovery of Church Rates have been brought in the said court since the passing of the Act of 53 George 3, c. 127.

30 May 1835. *George G. Twiss*, Deputy Registrar.

EXETER.

No. 1.—Consistory Court, Exeter, General Jurisdiction throughout the Diocese.

Number of Suits.	Number of Suits under £. 10.	RESULT.	COSTS. £. s. d.
Seven	-	1. Decree for promovent with costs	149 18 9
		2. Ditto	149 5 7
		3. Ditto	149 5 7
		4. Ditto	148 15 11
	Three	1. Defendant dismissed on informality of process	5 – –
		2. Ditto	5 – –
		3. Ditto	5 – –

Charles Henry Turner, Deputy Registrar.

No. 2.—Exeter Archdeaconry.

No Suits whatever for the recovery of Church Rates from the passing of the said Act to the present time.

Edward L. Kemp, Deputy Registrar.

No. 3.—Totness Archdeaconry.

There have not been any Suits in the court of this Archdeaconry for the recovery of Church Rates, since the passing of the said Act to the present time.

George Farwell, Deputy Registrar.

No. 4.—Cornwall Archdeaconry.

Number of Suits.	Number of Suits under £. 10.	RESULT.	COSTS.
13	- 8 - The other five suits having been disposed of before libel filed, the amounts cannot be ascertained.	1. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction under the Act 53 Geo. 3, c. 127. 7. Settled out of court by the parties. 2. Defendants appeared and alleged they had payed the rates, and suits stayed. 3. Defendants not appearing to citation, no further proceedings were had.	No costs were taxed or awarded in either of the suits.

John Wallis, Deputy Registrar.

No. 5.—Barnstaple Archdeaconry.

There have been no Suits carried on for the recovery of Church Rates in the Archdeacon's Court of Barnstaple since the passing of the Act 53 Geo. 3, c. 127.

No. 6.—Dean and Chapters Peculiars Jurisdiction.

No Suits whatever for the recovery of Church Rates, from the passing of the said Act to the present time.

Edward L. Kemp, Deputy Registrar.

1 July 1835. *Ralph Barnes*, Deputy Registrar.

GLOUCESTER.

No.	NAMES OF PARTIES.	Rate, whether under or above £.10.	RESULT.	COSTS.
1.	The Churchwardens of Kempley against Elizabeth Brown, Thomas Thomas, William Palmer and John Smith.	Under 10*l.*	- - settled out of court.	costs not known.
2.	The same against Elizabeth Brown, widow -	Under 10*l.*	- - settled out of court.	costs not known.
3.	The Churchwardens of Pauntley against John Stokes.	Above 10*l.*	discontinued -	costs not known.
4.	The Churchwardens of Hanham against Humphry Cresswick.	Under 10*l.*	sentence against the defendant.	costs not known.
5.	The same against George Hedges - -	Under 10*l.*	sentence against the defendant.	costs not known.
6.	The Churchwardens of Eastleach Martin against John Kimber.	- - amount of rate not known.	discontinued -	costs not known.
7.	The Churchwardens of Saul against Fryer -	Under 10*l.*	discontinued -	costs not known.
8.	The Churchwardens of Saint Michael against Linton.	Under 10*l.*	discontinued -	costs not known.
9.	The Churchwardens of Bitton against Bevan	Under 10*l.*	discontinued -	costs not known.
10.	The Churchwardens of Saul against Jackson, junior.	Under 10*l.*	discontinued -	costs not known.
11.	The Churchwardens of Staverton against Hyde			
12.	The same against Lawrence - - - -	Under 10*l.*	discontinued -	costs not known.
13.	The same against Lawrence - - -			
14.	The same against Pearce - - - -			
15.	The Churchwardens of St. John the Baptist, Gloucester, against Sankey.	Under 10*l.*	discontinued -	costs not known.
16.	The Churchwardens of Bitton against Bush -	Under 10*l.*	discontinued -	costs not known.
17.	The same against Bevan - - - - -	Under 10*l.*	discontinued -	costs not known.
18.	The Churchwardens of St. John the Baptist against Clements.	Under 10*l.*	sentence for the defendant.	37*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*
19.	The Churchwardens of Owlpen against Parker	Not known	discontinued -	costs not known.
20.	The Churchwardens of Hempstead against Syms	Under 10*l.*	discontinued -	costs not known.
21.	The Churchwardens of Dymock against Dancocks.	Under 10*l.*	discontinued -	costs not known.

B. Bonner, N.P.
Thomas Holt, N.P. } Deputy Registrars.

HEREFORD.

Number of Causes for Church Rates.	Above £.10.	Under £.10.	RESULT.	Amount of Costs.
1. Churchwardens of Marden against Richard Oliver.	- - The amount of the rate sought to be recovered is set forth in the libel; but this cause being settled out of court shortly after it was commenced, and no libel given in, the amount of the rate is not known to the court.			
2. Same against John Leggett - - -	- - -	Under 10*l.*	Settled out of court, and dismissed.	
3. Churchwardens of Monmouth against Richard Addis.	Above 10*l.*	- - -	- - sentence given for party's agent, with costs against defendant.	- - taxed at 16*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*
4. Churchwardens of Aymestry against William James.	Above 10*l.*	- - -	- - dismissed the party, the agent neneglecting to go on with the proceedings.	
5. Same against Benjamin Alford - -	- - -	Under 10*l.*	The like as next above.	
6. Same against Edward Cooke - - -	- - no libel given in in this cause, which was dismissed, the party's agent neglecting to carry on the proceedings.			

Number of Causes for Church Rates.	Above £.10.	Under £.10.	RESULT.	Amount of Costs.
7. Churchwardens of Leominster against Thomas Brown.	This cause was settled out of court, no libel having been given in.			
8. Same against Richard Mason - - -	The same as next above.			
9. Same against Richard Clarke - - -	The same as No. 7.			
10. Same against Thomas Deykin - - -	The same as No. 7.			
11. Same against John Goode - - -	The same as No. 7.			
12. Same against Thomas Preece - - -	The same as No. 7.			
13. Same against Richard Blakeway Clarke -	Above 10 *l.*	- - -	- - settled out of court, and dismissed at petition of party's agent.	
14. Churchwardens of Preston-upon-Wye against John Davis.	- - -	Under 10 *l.*	- - sentence for the defendant, with costs against party's agent.	13 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.*
15. Churchwardens of Marden against Richard Dyer.	This cause was settled out of court, no libel being given in.			
16. Same against John Cleaton - - -	The same as No. 15.			
17. Churchwardens of Preston-upon-Wye against William Williams.	The same as No. 15.			
18. Churchwardens of Presteigne against Thomas Bourke Ricketts.	- - The party's agent libelled for three rates, amounting to 14 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.*, but were allowed afterwards to amend their libel by striking out the two first; so that the claim was reduced to 4 *l.* 6 *s* 3 *d.*		- - sentence for the party's agent for the third rate, 4 *l.* 6 *s.* 3 *d.* and taxed costs, amounting to - -	34 *l.*
19. Churchwardens of Cusop against Joseph Trusted.	Settled out of court; no libel given in.			
20. Churchwardens of St. Nicholas against Rev. Thomas Wynn.	The same as No. 19.			

Theodore Lane, Assistant Deputy Registrar.

LICHFIELD AND COVENTRY.

	AMOUNT of RATES.	AMOUNT OF COSTS.
Waters and others, churchwardens of Holy Trinity, Coventry, *v.* Wilson.	- - -	- - the registrars are unable to state the amount of rates or costs, as the cause was dismissed shortly after the return of the citation, the plaintiff's proctor having alleged in court that the defendant had paid the rates.
The same *v.* Faux *alias* Fawkes - -	- - -	The same.
James and Stanley, churchwardens of Bloxwich, *v.* Keeling.	Under 10 *l.*	- - the registrars are unable to state the amount of costs, inasmuch as the cause was appealed.
Marshall and Barratt, churchwardens of Tamworth, *v.* Levett - - - - -	Under 10 *l.*	- - the registrars are not able to state the amount of costs, inasmuch as the Bishop's Court was prohibited from proceeding, and the question was tried at the county assizes.
Tessimond, churchwarden of Leek, *v.* Yardley.	Under 10 *l.*	The same.
Marshall and Barratt, churchwardens of Tamworth, *v.* Barton.	- - -	- - the registrars are unable to state the amount of rates or costs, as the cause was dismissed immediately after the return of the citation; the plaintiff's proctor having alleged to the court that the defendant had paid the rates.

J. Mott, *John Haworth*, } Deputy Registrar.

The Dean's Court of Lichfield.

	AMOUNT of RATES.	AMOUNT OF COSTS.
Greene and Coxon, churchwardens of the parish of St. Michael, Lichfield, *v.* Nevill.	Under 10 *l.*	- - the registrar is unable to state the amount of costs, as the Dean's Court was prohibited, and the suit dismissed until consultation is awarded.
The same *v.* Webb the younger - -	- - -	- - the registrar is unable to state the amount of rates or costs, as the defendant, shortly after the return of the citation, paid the rates, and the proceedings were discontinued.

J. Mott, Registrar.

LINCOLN.

Commencement of the Suit.	PARTIES.	Amount of the Rate.	RESULT.	COSTS.
1815:		£. s. d.		
December 23	Storr and another *v.* Fletcher -	- -	*See* note below.	
— 23	Storr and another *v.* Cant - -	- -	ditto.	
1816:				
July - 11	Twidale *v.* Beckett - - -	- -	ditto.	
1817:				
February 20	Desforges and another *v.* Coulam -	- -	ditto.	
1818:				
February 26	Somerscales *v.* Skipworth - -	- -	ditto.	
1831:				
May - 14	Skelton and another *v.* Taylor -	9 9 2	Settled before sentence -	Plaintiff's costs taxed at 29 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.*
September 8	Forbes and another *v.* Roberts -	- -	*See* note below.	
1832:				
January 26	Stratton and another *v.* Grubb -	17 15 11¼	Settled before sentence -	Costs not taxed.
July - 12	Babington and another *v.* Morley -	- 13 6	Sentence for the plaintiff -	Plaintiff's costs taxed at 24 *l.*
September 6	Borman and another *v.* Floyer -	- -	*See* note below.	
1834:				
March - 13	Whitsed & another *v.* Arch the elder	- -	ditto.	
March - 13	Whitsed and another *v.* Fletcher the younger.	- -	ditto.	

N B.—Where the amount of the rate is not mentioned, the suit was settled before libel exhibited, consequently the amount is not known.

4 August 1835. *Robert Swan.*

LLANDAFF.

James and another against Parsons - -
Evan and another against Prees - -
Thomas and another against Mary Williams
James - - against William Williams
Thomas - - against Lewis - -
Davies - - against Jenkins - -

-- these suits were compromised upon the service of the citations and before the libels were brought in, so that the amount of rate cannot be ascertained.

Williams and another against Austin - - The amount of rate was under 10 *l.*, which was paid, with 4 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.* costs.

Jones - - against Moses - - The amount of rate was above 10 *l.*, but the suit was not proceeded in.

Thomas - - against James Hodges. The amount of rate was under 10 *l.*, which was paid, with 5 *l.* 12 *s.* 2 *d.* costs.

Thomas - - against John Hodges. The amount of rate was under 10 *l.*, which was paid, with 5 *l.* 12 *s.* 2 *d.* costs.

Edward Stephenson, Deputy Registrar.

LONDON.

The total number of Suits instituted, 15; four of which were for sums above 10 *l.*; five of which were for sums under 10 *l.*; and in six of which the undersigned is unable to state the amount, the proceedings having terminated previous to any plea or libel having been offered.

In 11 of the foregoing suits no judgment was given, the proceedings having terminated soon after the return of the citation by agreement or otherwise. In two, the sum sued for was confessed to be due, and the amount thereupon decreed to be paid. In one, judgment was given, and 14 *s.*, the sum sued for, was decreed to be paid by the party proceeded against, and he condemned in costs. In one, judgment was given against the parties proceeding, but no costs.

The undersigned has no knowledge of the amount of costs in any of the foregoing suits, except the following: In one for the recovery of church rate, amounting to 119 *l.* 5 *s.*, the costs of the parties proceeding were taxed at 17 *l.* 3 *s.* 2 *d.*; in this case, on the libel being given in, the amount sued for was confessed to be due, and was thereupon decreed to be paid. In another the costs of the parties proceeding were taxed at 98 *l.* 10 *s.* 2 *d.*; in this case, pleas were given in, and witnesses examined on both sides.

Note.—Suits for Church Rates in the diocese of London, are only cognizable by the Consistory Court.

Bishop of London's Registry, 25 July 1835. *Joseph Shephard*, Deputy Registrar.

NORTHAMPTON.

SUITS instituted for recovery of Rates under 10*l.*

PARISHES.	NAMES OF PARTIES.	RESULT.	Amount of Costs in each case.
			£. s. d.
Boughton - - -	Porterton against Frost - - - -	Rate paid -	2 15 10
South Luftenham -	Sapcote against Islip - - - - -	Rate paid -	2 9 –
Maidford - - -	Stilgo against Linnell - - - - -	Rate paid -	2 9 –
Tiffield - - -	Neal against Hill - - - - -	Rate paid -	3 2 8
Syresham - - -	Tanner & Goodman against Burrell - -	Rate paid -	– 5 –
Ditto - - -	Same against Cleaver - - - - -	Rate paid -	– 5 –
Ditto - - -	Same against Liddington - - - -	Rate paid -	– 5 –
Ditto - - -	Same against Roberts - - - -	Rate paid -	– 5 –
Tiffield - - -	Neal & Faulkner against Hill - - -	Rate paid -	1 19 6
Tiffield - - -	Pirkins & Faulkener against Hill - - -	Rate paid -	1 19 6
Hackleton, in the parish of Piddington -	Roddis & Sawbridge against Skene - -	Undecided.	—
	SUITS instituted for recovery of Rates above 10 *l.*		
Tiffield - - -	Pirkins & Faulkner against Hill - - -	Rate paid -	15 4 7
Grafton Underwood -	Jones & Downing against Bland - - -	Rate paid -	8 14 6

4 June 1835. *William Gates*, Deputy Registrar.

NORWICH.

DATE.	NAMES OF PARTIES.	Amount sued for.	RESULT.
		£. s. d.	
May 3, 1814	- - Edward Stevens and Robert Buxton, churchwardens of Watton, *v.* William Rudd, of same, farmer.	11 1 6	
	The same *v.* Norris Syder, of same, farmer.	8 – –	
	The same *v.* Samuel Fuller, of same -	13 13 3½	
	The same *v.* Charles Dorr the younger, of same.	23 9 –	- - All ended 13th December 1814; on what terms does not appear.
	The same *v.* Thomas Lincoln, of same, farmer.	32 18 –	
June 7, 1814	The same *v.* Edmund Lincoln, of same	2 3 9	
	The same *v.* Robert Dennis, the younger	1 2 10	
	The same *v.* Ann Brasnett - -	9 14 1	
	The same *v.* John Hunter - -	1 5 9	
Sept. 6, 1814	The same *v.* John Taylor, of same, farmer	13 8 6	
Sept. 26, 1815	- - James Garnham, churchwarden of Brandston, *v.* William Goldsmith, of same.	- Unknown; libel not given in.	- - No proceedings afterwards.
Aug. 18, 1818	- - Charles Grymes and Robert Pratt, churchwardens of Horning, *v.* Doctor Thomas Bateman.	3 19 4½	- - No proceedings after 17th August 1819; the result unknown.
Sept. 17, 1822	- - Sir Robert John Harvey and John Smith, churchwardens of Thorpe next Norwich, *v.* William Smith, of same.	– 16 9½	- - April 22, 1823.—Sentence given for plaintiffs, with costs, the amount of which is not known, as they were paid, it is presumed, without taxation.
July 17, 1827	- - John Temple and John Starling, churchwardens of Blakeney, *v.* Robert John Brereton and Randall Brereton, of same.	17 – –	- - No proceedings after 13th November 1827; the result unknown.
	Charles Chevalier, churchwarden of Aspall, *v.* John Freeman.	17 1 3	- - No proceedings after 1st January 1828; the result unknown.

(*continued*)

DATE.	NAMES OF PARTIES.	Amount sued for.	RESULT.
		£. s. d.	
July 8, 1828	- - John Temple, churchwarden of Blakeney, *v.* Charles Blade and William Dawson, assignees of Thomas Drozier, of same, a bankrupt.	46 – –	- - Jan. 5, 1830.—Sentence given for plaintiffs with costs, the amount of which is not known, as they were paid, it is presumed, without taxation.
April 14, 1829	- - — Tompson, churchwarden of Hockwold, *v.* John Baker.	Unknown; libel not given in	No proceedings after this.
July 5, 1831	- - Henry John Wright and Abraham Coleman, churchwardens of St. Lawrence, Norwich, *v.* John Mayston, of same.	- ditto -	No proceedings after this.
Oct. 18, 1831	- - William Hambling, churchwarden of Easton, *v.* Samuel Geaterstern.	- ditto -	- - Dismissed with costs for defendant, taxed at 3 *l.*
Nov. 8, 1831	- - John Flatt and Samuel Flick, churchwardens of Saxmundham, *v.* James Barber, of Careton.	- ditto -	- - No proceedings after return of process.
Nov. 5, 1832	- - James Read, Isaac Hanslip Godfrey, Thomas Kitchener, Henry Manning, and Jonathan Childerstone, churchwardens of Milden-hall, *v.* John Seaber, of same.	2 11 9	- - Dismissed with costs for defendant, 6th August 1833.
Nov. 27, 1832	- - William Crispe, churchwarden of Weston, *v.* Susannah Copeman and John Freeman.	- Unknown; libel not given in.	- - No proceedings after 8th January 1833.
April 23, 1833	- - Thomas Robinson and Ambrose Gedge, churchwardens of St. Michael, Coslamy, *v.* Eliza Neve, of same, widow.	– 7 11	- - Dismissed with costs for defendant, 16th July 1833.
Oct. 22, 1833	- - William Robert Dodson and Samuel Woolsey, churchwardens of St. Andrew, Norwich, *v.* Robert Page and Sons.	1 – –	- - Rate paid by defendants, with 4 *l.* 2 *s.* 10 *d.* costs.
	The same *v.* Robert Miller - -	– 13 1½	- - Rate paid by defendant, with 3 *l.* 7 *s.* 10 *d.* costs.
	The same *v.* Benjamin Barker and John Barker.	– 14 4¼	- - Rate paid by defendants, with 3 *l.* 15 *s.* 4 *d.* costs.
	The same *v.* William Evans - -	– 12 6	- - Rate paid by defendant, with 8 *l.* 11 *s.* costs.
	The same *v.* John Michael Bray -	– 7 6	- - Rate paid by defendant, with 3 *l.* 7 *s.* 10 *d.* costs.
	The same *v.* John Athow - - -	Unknown; libel not given in	No proceedings after this.
	Robert Pallant, churchwarden of Shottisham, Suffolk, *v.* Samuel Lawrence, of same.	- ditto -	- ditto.
Nov. 12, 1833	- - Charles John West and Edmund Newton, churchwardens of St. Stephen, Norwich, *v.* William Greenwood.	- ditto -	- ditto.
	- - The same *v.* Robert Coleman and James Coleman, of same.	- ditto -	- ditto.
	- - John Reynolds and John Richerson, churchwardens of Foulden, *v.* Daniel Sewell, of same.	- ditto -	- - No proceedings after 4th December 1833.
Dec. 4, 1833	- - Charles John West and Edmund Newton, churchwardens of St. Stephen, Norwich, *v.* Henry Jolly, of Higham, horse-dealer.	- ditto -	No proceedings after this.
Dec. 24, 1833	- - William Newbould and Edward Burwood, churchwardens of Stoke Holy Cross, *v.* Robert Burrows, of same, farmer.	- ditto -	- - No proceedings after 1st July 1834.
May 21, 1834	- - William Crispe, churchwarden of Weston *v.* Charles Hardy, of Colton, farmer.	11 16 10	- - Libel rejected, with costs for defendant, 14th October 1834.
July 1, 1834	- - Samuel Bullen and James Cannell, churchwardens of St. Swithin, Norwich, *v.* William Pickworth Raven.	- Unknown: libel not given in.	- - No proceedings after 13th January 1835.
Jan. 6, 1835	- - Samuel Scott and John Bobbit, churchwardens of Bungay, *v.* John Childs, of same.	- ditto -	- - Defendant attached for non-appearance.
April 22, 1835	- - Owen Albert Diver and William Atkins, churchwardens of St. Peter of Mancroft, Norwich, *v.* William Thomas Sadler, of same, innkeeper.	- ditto -	Settled

J. Kitson, Registrar.

ROCHESTER.

NAMES OF PARTIES CITED.	AT WHOSE INSTANCE.	HOW CAUSE DISPOSED OF.
February 1831.		
John Field, of Greenwich, in the county of Kent.	- - John Monk and Benjamin Smith, churchwardens of Greenwich.	- - Citation taken out against, the party, but no further proceedings had thereon. Amount of rate not known.
December 1831.		
Sir Richard Goodwin Keats, knt. Governor of Greenwich Hospital.	- - Benjamin Smith and James Moze, churchwardens of Greenwich.	- - Amount of rate claimed, 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, 7 March 1833.—The Judge pronounced the rate to be due without expenses.
John Arscott Lethbridge, of Greenwich Hospital.	Ditto - - - - -	- - Amount of rate claimed, 1*l.* 5*s.*, 3 April 1833.—The Judge pronounced the rate to be due without expenses.
April 27, 1832.		
Edward Owen, of Lewisham, in the county of Kent.	- - John Willmott and Robert Coulderis, churchwardens of Lewisham.	- - Amount of rate claimed, 11*l.* 4*s.*; ditto of costs, 3*l.* 18*s.* Citation taken out, but the rate not resisted, and afterwards paid.
June 9, 1834.		
Charles Birchall, of Chatham, in the county of Kent.	- - William Bryant and Thomas Weeks, churchwardens of Chatham.	- - Amount of rate not known; citation taken out, but nothing further done.
September 16, 1834.		
Richard Hunter, of Tonbridge Wells, in the county of Kent.	- - James Deane, Esq., and Michael Stapley, churchwardens of the district of Tonbridge Wells.	- - Amount of rate not known; citation taken out, but nothing further done.
December 5, 1834.		
Edward Moody, St. Nicholas, Rochester, in the county of Kent.	- - John Butcher and Edward Cotton, churchwardens of St. Nicholas, Rochester.	- - Amount of rate claimed, 4*l.* 1*s.*, which was paid without further proceedings. Amount of costs, 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Edward Twopeny, Deputy Registrar.

SAINT ASAPH.

Number of Suits Under £. 10.	Number of Suits Above £. 10.	RESULTS.	Amount of Costs in each Case.
Three -	None -	- - The libels taken *pro confesso*; monitions for costs, and decrees of contumacy in each case, upon which writs *de contumace capiendo* issued.	- - £. 45 0*s.* 11*d.* in two of the cases, and £. 42 8*s.* 9*d.* in the other case.
One - -	None -	- - The suit dismissed; the parties having compromised immediately after filing the citation.	Not known.

30 May 1835.

E. & C. W. Wyatt, Deputy Registrars.

SAINT DAVID'S.

Number of Suits.	Under £. 10.	RESULT.	COSTS.
Five - - -	Five - -	- - One settled after citation issued, the other four were lately commenced and are now pending.	- - From 2*l.* to 3*l.* in the case settled.

Thomas Jones, Deputy Registrar.

SARUM.

NUMBER.	AMOUNT.	RESULT.
	£. s. d.	
One - -	19 8 –	Compromised.

No Suits for amounts under Ten Pounds.

Edward Davies, Registrar.

SURREY.

Year.	STYLE OF CAUSE.	Amount of Church Rate.	Amount of Costs.	RESULTS.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1814	- - Taylor and Bunn against Knight.	1 16 8	- -	- - On the 19th of June 1815, the proctor for the churchwardens declared that he proceeded no further, the proctor for Mr Knight having previously tendered the amount of rate sued for, but without costs.
—	- - Taylor and Bunn against Ellison.	In these cases no libel was given in, and the deputy registrars therefore have no means of furnishing this information.	The deputy registrars have no means of ascertaining the amount of costs, unless the same be taxed, which has not been the case in any of these and the following proceedings.	- - On the 21st of February 1815, the party cited not having appeared, was pronounced in contempt.
—	- - Taylor and Bunn against Stadman.			- - This cause was not proceeded in, beyond extracting the citation.
—	- - Taylor and Bunn against Portbury.			- - On the 16th of June 1815, the proctor for the churchwardens declared that he proceeded no further.
—	- - Taylor and Bunn against Seager.			The like.
—	- - Taylor and Bunn against Glover.			- - On the 21st of February 1815, the proctor for the churchwardens declared he should proceed no further.
1815	- - Taylor and Bunn against Stedman.			- - On the 10th of May 1815, this cause was dismissed, nothing having been prayed, the amount sued for having been tendered and received.
1822	Butcher against Tyler			- - On the 6th of December 1822, the proctor for the party prosecuting this cause, declared he should proceed no further.
1824	Hill against Depcke -			- - On the 15th of May 1824, this cause was dismissed, neither the party prosecuting or his proctor having appeared.
1827	- - Meymott and Ward against Freeman.	– 8 8		- - On the 5th of December 1827, the register declared that he had been served with an order from the Court of King's Bench to stay the proceedings, until a rule to show cause why a writ of prohibition should not issue had been disposed of; the surrogate therefore decreed proceedings to be stayed accordingly.
1829	- - Holman and South against Coleman.	11 9 6		- - On the 12th of February 1829, the registrar declared that he had been served with an order from the Court of King's Bench to stay the proceedings, until a rule to show cause why a writ of prohibition should not issue had been disposed of; the surrogate therefore decreed proceedings to be stayed accordingly.
—	- - Hawks & Pearson against Hackwood & Trevarthen.	12 – –		- - The libel having been admitted, the cause was appealed to the Arches Court of Canterbury.
—	- - Hill and Southey against Phillips.	No libel having been given in, it is impossible to furnish this information.		- - On the 25th of November 1829, this cause was dismissed, nothing having been prayed by either proctor.

Year.	STYLE OF CAUSE.	Amount of Church Rate.	Amount of Costs.	RESULTS.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1829	-- Harvey and Ward against Pewtress.	1 2 –	- -	-- On the 3d of December 1829, the registrar declared that he had been served with an order from the Court of King's Bench to stay the proceedings, until a rule to show cause why a writ of prohibition should not issue had been disposed of; and the surrogate therefore decreed proceedings to be stayed accordingly.
1830	-- Harvey and Ward against Cockburne, otherwise Cockburn.	– 10 –	- -	-- On the 29th of May 1830, the registrar declared that he had been served with an order of the Court of King's Bench to stay the proceedings, until a rule to show cause why a writ of prohibition should not issue had been disposed of; the surrogate therefore decreed proceedings to be stayed accordingly.

Wm. Rothery,
Wm. Rothery, jun. } Deputy Registrars.

WINCHESTER.

Number of Suits.	Above £. 10.	Under £. 10.	RESULT.	COSTS.
One - -	- -	One - -	Judgment for the defendant.	-- The costs in this suit by both parties amounted to 30 *l.* and upwards.
		£. 8 4 –	The Judge having dismissed the suit, and given costs to the defendant.	

6 June 1835. *C. Wooldridge*, Deputy Registrar.

WORCESTER.

I, John Hill Clifton, notary public, deputy registrar of the diocese of Worcester, do hereby certify, that only two suits for the recovery of Church Rates have been instituted in the Ecclesiastical Court of Worcester, since the passing of the Act of 53 Geo. 3, c. 127, namely, "2d May 1816, John Mitchell and Robert Baylis, churchwardens of the parish of Bredon, in the county and diocese of Worcester, against Aaron Pike, of the same place;" and on the same day, the said "John Mitchell and Robert Baylis against William Lane, of the parish of Bredon, aforesaid;" and that no suit for the recovery of Church Rates under 10 *l.* has been instituted in the said court, since the passing of the said Act.

11 July 1835. *John Hill Clifton*, Deputy Registrar.

YORK.

THERE have been 52 causes for the recovery of Church Rates in the Ecclesiastical Court of York, since the passing of the Act of 53 Geo. 3, c. 127. Forty-four of such causes were for rates under 10 *l.*, and for the purpose of trying the liability to be rated. Of these, 16 were agreed; seven were appealed to the delegates, and the sentences against the defendants by this court confirming the rates, were confirmed by the delegates, and the causes remitted back; the costs in one such cause were 153 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.*; the other six, 24 *l.* 10 *s.* each. In two others, a rule served; in three, the assessments confirmed, and defendants condemned in costs; the costs of one were 115 *l.* 14 *s.* 9 *d.*; the other two, 37 *l.* 4 *s.* 8 *d.* each. Thirteen removed by mandamus, and three are still depending.

The remaining eight were above 10 *l.*; three of these were agreed; three dismissed without costs; one assessment confirmed with costs, 55 *l.* 11 *s.* 10 *d*, and one defendant signified for contempt.

Joseph Bucke, Deputy Registrar.

CHURCH RATES.

A RETURN of the number of Suits for the Recovery of Church Rates in the Ecclesiastical Courts.

(Mr. Potter.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
7 *August* 1835.

COURTS OF KING'S BENCH AND COMMON PLEAS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 15 June 1835;—*for*,

COPY of a REPORT, dated 25th June 1834, from the Commissioners under the Statute 1 Will. IV., c. 58, to the Treasury, recommending a CONSOLIDATION of the OFFICES in the COURTS of KING'S BENCH and COMMON PLEAS, similar to that which has taken place in the COURT of EXCHEQUER, under the Statute 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 110.

Whitehall Treasury Chambers, 22 June 1835. F. BARING.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

MY LORDS, 4, Palsgrave-place, 25 June 1834.

HAVING recently taken into our attentive consideration your Lordships Minute dated the 11th October last, and transmitted to us in Mr. Stewart's letter of the 14th of that month, directing us to draw up and lay before your Lordships such Tables of Fees as in our judgment might be proper to be demanded and received in the Superior Courts of Common Law, with reference to the various changes and alterations which have taken place in the processes and proceedings of those Courts, and to the diminution of expense, where practicable, to the suitor, we respectfully submit the following Report to your Lordships' consideration.

Preparatory to the settlement of new Tables of Fees, we felt it necessary to advert to the existing establishments of the different Courts; the comparative expense of maintaining such establishments; and the offices of which the duties were discharged by deputy, or which, by the efflux of time, or the changes in the practice of the Courts, have become nearly sinecures.

The number of officers employed in each of the Superior Courts for the performance of analogous duties, as well as the present expense in each Court, will be collected from the following table; namely:

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS EMPLOYED IN THE

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS.	Per Annum. £. s. d.	KING'S BENCH.	Per Annum. £. s. d.	COMMON PLEAS.	Per Annum. £. s. d.
Three Masters and Prothonotaries, at 1,200*l.* a year each	3,600 – –	Chief Clerk, by Deputy	7,700 – 3	Three Prothonotaries	6,045 4 3
		Clerk of the Papers	1,551 7 4	Treasury Keeper	70 16 4
		Signer of Writs	889 19 3		
		Master	1,768 1 10	Clerk of the Jurata, by Deputy	300 – –
		Two Assistant ditto	1,200 – –		
		Clerk of Judgments, by Deputy	1,148 2 3	Clerk of the Treasury	40 17 8
Clerk of the Rules	1,000 – –	Filacer, by Deputy	5,496 5 4	Clerk of the Juries, by Deputy	80 3 2
		Custos Brevium, by Deputy	2,089 17 5	Six Filacers, five by Deputy	1,354 – 7
		Five Clerks of Nisi Prius, by Deputy	2,465 19 10	Clerk of Essoigns, by Deputy	200 – –
		Clerk of Outer Treasury	708 6 –	Three Secondaries	1,818 – 7
Filacer, Exigenter, &c.	1,000 – –	Clerk of Inner Treasury, by Deputy	217 2 4	Exigenter	16 5 11
		Clerk of the Rules	4,562 18 7	Clerk of Warrants	300 – –
		Clerk of Declarations, by Deputy	1,248 3 8	Custos Brevium, by Deputy	606 10 6
		Clerk of Common Bails or Appearances	370 9 8	Clerk of Outlawries	5 – –
Five Offices £.	5,600 – –	19 Offices £	31,416 13 9	21 Offices £.	10,836 19 –

Upon this statement, we came to the conclusion, that no good reason could be adduced for continuing this wide difference in the number and establishment of officers in the different Courts, and that it would be highly advantageous to the suitors and the public, if the establishment in each of the Superior Courts could be rendered uniform, and were regulated upon one common and fixed principle, and until this should have been done, it appeared to us that no Tables of Fees could be satisfactorily prepared or brought into practice, so as to effect the main objects contemplated by your Lordships' Minute, namely, pecuniary relief to the suitors, and fixing with certainty and uniformity the fees proper to be demanded in all the Courts for services actually performed.

The Plea or Common Law side of the Court of Exchequer, having been recently remodelled by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 110, we proceeded in the first instance to examine whether its establishment could be appropriately taken as the basis of a new arrangement in the other two Courts.

We inquired into the amount of business at present transacted in each Court, and ascertained the following to be the comparative statement of actions commenced and disposed of in the three Courts in the past year; namely,

	EXCHEQUER.	KING'S BENCH.	COMMON PLEAS.
Writs issued - - - - -	39,637	32,400	11,750
Causes tried - - - - -	564	637	491
Final judgments entered - - -	6,264	7,483	3,384

The quantity of business in the Exchequer (now the most frequented Court) being found to be thus considerable, we were solicitous to learn whether the five principal officers and their clerks, who constitute the official establishment of this Court, were fully adequate to the performance of the duties with satisfaction to the Court and facility and accommodation to the suitors. We accordingly examined several extensive practitioners in the Courts of Common Law, and the result of these examinations has convinced us, that the establishment of the Exchequer of Pleas, as proved by the experience of three years, is more than sufficient to carry on the business to the entire satisfaction of its Judges and suitors; and moreover, that great convenience results in that Court from the business being concentrated and conducted in one office, or, in other words, having all the officers and clerks under one roof. We were further of opinion, that the same facilities being afforded in the other two Courts, *four* principal officers, assisted by efficient clerks, would be an ample establishment for each of those Courts respectively.

Being thus satisfied of the expediency and practicability of rendering uniform, and thereby more effective, the official establishments of the Courts of Common Law, our attention was next directed to the mode of accomplishing that object, and discontinuing the present multiplicity of offices (many of them nearly sinecures or executed by deputy) in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas.

This object we are of opinion may be effected easily, and without injustice to the present officers.

The 16th section of the Act 1 Will. IV, c. 58, provides, "that if any of these offices shall be abolished by lawful authority, the holder shall receive such annual sum as three of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and the Lord Chief Justice or Lord Chief Baron, shall appoint, not being less than three-fourth parts of the value certified by us under the provisions of the same Act." It is clear that this statute contemplated the event which has so frequently within our experience occurred, namely, that the duties and fees of certain compensated officers might become so diminished as to render their abolition highly expedient; and the Act provides that an officer, when so abolished and thereby released from further duties, attendance and responsibility, may be called upon to surrender one-fourth part of the certified value of his office; a provision which appears to us liberal as respects the individual, and just to the public.

It seems preposterous to attribute to the Legislature an intention, that when the duties of an office have dwindled to nothing, and its fees fall short even of paying the expenses of the office, and the officer yet continues to receive from the public a large annual compensation, such unprofitable office should be nominally kept up, at an increased charge, merely to constitute a dead weight upon the public and the

suitors

suitors for the benefit of the officer. This evil is still more serious if the fixture of a useless officer is to have the effect (as it would do) of obstructing all improvement in transacting the business of the Court.

The unreasonableness of such a course cannot be better illustrated than by the case of the Filacer of the Court of King's Bench, who receives from the Government the large annual compensation of 5,496 *l.*, whilst the fees and duties of his office have so diminished that its receipts do not pay its expenses, and the public were last year called upon to pay to that officer a further sum of 19 *l.* (in addition to his compensation) as for an excess of expenditure over receipts.

It appears to us, therefore, that the abolition of the present useless offices would not be unjust to the holders, whilst it can be made apparent that it would highly benefit the public, both as respects pecuniary results and the more effective administration of justice in the courts.

By the arrangement proposed, it is at present estimated that 19 officers might be abolished in the Court of King's Bench, and 25 in the Court of Common Pleas. The present annual amount of compensation of the several officers alluded to is 34,622 *l.* 4*s.*, and a reduction of one-fourth under the Act of the 1st Will. IV., c. 58, sec. 16, would effect a saving to the Consolidated Fund of 8,655 *l.* 11*s.* per annum.

Supposing the official establishment of the several Courts to be fixed (as we think it might safely be) at four principal officers, with the necessary assistants, it is proposed that in the

KING'S BENCH

There should be on the Plea side, Four Masters and Prothonotaries, with equal powers in the taxation of bills of costs, in whatever Court originating, and in the general superintendence of the office.

The Charge of this Establishment to be as follows; viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Four Masters and Prothonotaries, at 1,200 *l.* per annum each - - (A sum proposed by us in deference to the Barons of the Exchequer in their recent arrangements in that Court.)	4,800	–	–
Estimated expense of Clerks and other incidental charges - - -	4,000	–	–
Per Annum - - - £.	8,800	–	–

Assuming that the following officers, now employed, are appointed as the four Masters and Prothonotaries, which we would suggest might be an eligible arrangement:

	Present Income. £.	s.	d.	Income under the New System. £.	s.	d.
Mr. Le Blanc, at present the Master - - - -	1,768	1	10	1,768	1	10
Mr. Dealtry, Clerk in Court Crown Office - - -	1,823	12	5	1,823	12	5
Mr. Goodrich, Assistant Master - - - - -	600	–	–	1,200	–	–
Mr. Bruce - - - ditto - - - - - -	600	–	–	1,200	–	–
£.	4,791	14	3	5,991	14	3
Estimated expense of Clerks and other charges as above - - -				4,000	–	–
The Total Expense of the Court of King's Bench, in the first instance, would be - - - - - - - - £.				9,991	14	3

The office of the four Masters during the lives of Messrs. Le Blanc and Dealtry would therefore cost 9,991 *l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* per annum, but upon their death or resignation it would be reduced to 8,800 *l.* per annum.

By

By this arrangement the following 19 officers might be entirely abolished, viz.

		Amount of Compensation per Annum.
		£. s. d.
Chief Clerk	Lord Ellenborough	7,700 – 3
Master	Mr. Le Blanc	1,768 1 10
Clerk of Judgments	Mr. Prevost	1,148 2 3
Signer of Writs	Mr. Wyndham	489 19 3
	Mr. Horn	Not compensated.
Clerk of Declarations	Mr. Robinson	1,248 3 8
Clerk of Common Bails	Mr. Calley	370 9 8
Clerk of the Rules	Mr. Short	4,562 18 7
Clerk of the Papers	Messrs. Platt	1,551 7 4
Custos Brevium	Lord Kenyon Lord Ellenborough	2,089 17 5
Clerks of Nisi Prius	Mr. Hanmer	443 7 7
	Mr. Prevost	1,005 19 2
	Mr. Marriott	281 2 7
	Mr. Edward Kenyon	335 10 6
Another for Middlesex		Not compensated.
Clerk of Inner and Upper Treasuries	Mr. Hanmer	217 2 4
Clerk of the Outer Treasury	Mr. Marriott	708 6 –
Bagbearer to Custos Brevium		155 16 –
Filacer	Mr. Thomas Kenyon	5,496 5 4
Clerk of the Errors		Not compensated.
		29,572 9 9
DEDUCT		
The compensation to Mr. Le Blanc, which, as it is proposed that he should continue to be employed, will, it is presumed, be paid in full		1,768 1 10
		27,804 7 11
Subject to reduction by one fourth under the 1st Will. IV. c. 58		6,951 2 –
	£.	20,853 5 11

The following Statement will show the Comparative Expense of the Present with the Proposed Establishment in the Court of King's Bench.

PRESENT CHARGE.		PROPOSED IMMEDIATE CHARGE.		PROPOSED FUTURE CHARGE when Compensations shall have ceased.	
	Per Annum.		*Per Annnm.*		*Per Annum.*
Full Net Amount payable to the compensated Officers	£. s. d. 29,572 9 9	Salaries of the Four proposed new Officers	£. s. d. 5,991 14 3	Salaries of the Four proposed new Masters and Prothonotaries, at 1,200*l.* a year each	£. s. d. 4,800 – –
		Estimated Expenses of Clerks, Rent and other incidental Charges	4,000 – –		
Expenses of Clerks and other incidental Charges of the Officers, about	6,500 – –	Compensation Allowances to Officers proposed to be abolished, less one fourth	20,853 5 11	Estimated Expenses of Clerks and other incidental Disbursements	4,000 – –
£.	36,072 9 9	£.	30,845 – 2	£.	8,800 – –

COMMON PLEAS.

IT is also proposed that there should be Four Masters and Prothonotaries in the Court of Common Pleas, with the same equal powers of taxation, &c. as in the King's Bench.

The Charge of the New Establishment to be as follows:

	£. s. d.
Four Masters and Prothonotaries, at 1,200*l.* a year each, as in the King's Bench	4,800 – –
Expense of Clerks and other incidental charges, estimated with reference to the present state of business in the Common Pleas	2,000 – –
Per Annum £.	6,800 – –

It

It is suggested that the following Officers, now employed, might be the Four Masters; viz.

	Present Income.	Income under New System.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Mr. Hudson	2,034 1 1	2,034 1 1
Mr. Ray	2,005 11 7	2,005 11 7
Mr. Griffiths	618 10 1	1,200 –
Mr. Cancellor	602 7 6	1,200 – –
£.	5,260 10 3	6,439 12 8
Clerks as above		2,000 – –
£.		8,439 12 8

The office of the four Masters, during the lives of Messrs. Hudson and Ray, would therefore cost 8,439*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* per annum; but upon their death or resignation, it would be reduced to 6,800*l.* per annum.

By this arrangement, the following 25 officers might be entirely abolished; viz.

		Amount of Compensation per Annum.
		£. s. d.
Three Prothonotaries	Mr. Hudson	2,034 1 1
	Mr. Watlington	2,005 11 7
	Mr. Ray	2,005 11 7
Three Secondaries	Mr. Griffiths	618 10 1
	Mr. Cancellor	602 7 6
	Mr. Ray	597 3 –
Custos Brevium	Sir Wm. Eden and others	606 10 6
Clerk of Warrants, &c.	Mr. Porter	Not Compensated
Clerk of Essoigns	Mr. Massey	200 – –
Five Filacers	W. Mansfield and others	1,184 – 7
Another Filacer	Mr. Porter	Not Compensated.
Exigenter	Mr. Rose	16 5 11
Clerk of Jurata	–	Not Compensated.
Clerk of Outlawries	–	Not Compensated.
Clerk of Juries	Sir Wm. Turton	80 3 2
Clerk of the Treasury	Mr. Jeffreys	40 17 8
Treasury Keeper	Mr. Watson	70 16 4
Clerk of the Errors	–	Not Compensated.
Chirographer	Sir E. Colebrooke and others	219 13 3
Register to ditto	Mr. Welch	254 4 6
Four Clerks of Counties	Mr. Welch and others	1,270 1 8
Clerk of the King's Silver	Rev. W. Mansfield	272 7 11
	£.	12,078 6 4
DEDUCT		
Such of the above officers as are proposed to be continued to be employed, and who will therefore, it is presumed, continue in the receipt of their full compensation:		
Mr. Hudson	£. 2,034 1 1	
Mr. Ray	2,005 11 7	
Mr. Griffiths	618 10 1	
Mr. Cancellor	602 7 6	
		5,260 10 3
		6,817 16 1
Subject to reduction of one fourth under the 1st Will. IV. c. 58		1,704 9 –
	£.	5,113 7 1

The following Statement will show the Comparative Expense of the Present with the Proposed Establishment in the Court of Common Pleas.

PRESENT CHARGE.		PROPOSED IMMEDIATE CHARGE.		PROPOSED FUTURE CHARGE when Compensations shall have ceased.	
	Per Annum. £. s. d.		*Per Annum.* £. s. d.		*Per Annum.* £. s. d.
Full Net Amount payable to the Compensated Officers before mentioned -	12,078 6 4	Salaries of the four proposed new Officers -	6,439 12 8	Salaries of the four proposed new Masters and Prothonotaries, at 1,200 *l.* a year each - -	4,800 – –
Expenses of Clerks and other incidental Charges of the Office, about -	2,800 – –	Estimated Expenses of Clerks, Rent and other incidental Charges -	2,000 – –	Estimated Expense of Clerks and other incidental Charges - -	2,000 – –
		Compensation Allowances of Officers proposed to be abolished, less one fourth - - -	5,113 7 1		
£.	14,878 6 4	£.	13,552 19 9	£.	6,800 – –

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS.

The establishment of this office, as constituted under the provisions of the 2d and 3d Will. IV., c. 110, is as follows: viz.

	£. s. d.
Three Masters and Prothonotaries, at 1,200 *l.* each - - - -	3,600 – –
Clerk of the Rules - - - - - - - - - - -	1,000 – –
Filacer - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,000 – –
Clerk of the Errors - - - - - - - - - - -	200 – –
(These Salaries are at the rates proposed by the Barons.)	5,800 – –
Clerks and other incidental expenses - - - - - - -	4,000 – –
(Clerks, as proposed by the Barons, 2,500 *l.*)	9,800 – –

It is proposed that the establishment should be assimilated to that of the Court of King's Bench, the business in these two Courts not materially differing.

	Per Annum. £. s. d.
Four Masters and Prothonotaries, at 1,200 *l.* a year each, as proposed for the King's Bench - - - - - - - - - - -	4,800 – –
Clerks and other expenses, as proposed for the King's Bench - -	4,000 – –
£.	8,800 – –

The following Statement will show the Comparative Expense of the Present with the Proposed Establishment in the Exchequer of Pleas.

PRESENT CHARGE.		PROPOSED IMMEDIATE CHARGE.		PROPOSED FUTURE CHARGE. when Compensations shall have ceased.	
	Per Annum. £. s. d.		*Per Annum.* £. s. d.		*Per Annum.* £. s. d.
Salaries of the five principal Officers, as proposed by the Barons - - - - -	5,800 – –	Salaries of the four proposed Officers - - - -	4,800 – –	Salaries of the four proposed Masters and Prothonotaries, at 1,200 *l.* a year each - - -	4,800 – –
Half of Compensation Allowance to four of them - -	2,291 4 6	Half of Compensation to Messrs. Richards, Walker and Collett - - -	1,741 12 10		
Expenses of Clerks and other Disbursements - -	4,000 – –	Expenses of Clerks, &c. -	4,000 – –	Estimated Expense of Clerks and other incidental Charges	4,000 – –
Compensation Allowance to Abolished Clerks in Court, less one fourth - -	5,727 7 1	Compensation Allowances to abolished Clerks in Court, and to Mr. Chilton, the present Filacer, less one fourth - - - -	6,551 14 7		
Ditto to Mr. Rose - -	872 1 –	Ditto to Mr. Rose, less one fourth - - - -	654 – 9		
£.	18,690 12 7	£.	17,747 8 2	£.	8,800 – –

The

THE following is the Summary of the Expenses of the Establishments of the Three Courts as at Present constituted, viz. :

	£.	s.	d.
King's Bench	36,072	9	9
Common Pleas	14,878	6	4
Exchequer	18,690	12	7
£.	69,641	8	8

To meet which the following Fees were received in the year 1833, in the three Courts :

	£.	s.	d.
King's Bench	20,375	9	7
Common Pleas	11,599	9	1
Exchequer, about	18,000	–	–
£.	49,974	18	8

Leaving a deficiency to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of upwards of 19,000 *l.* per annum.

The following is a Summary of the Expenses of the Establishments of the Three Courts as Proposed by us, viz. :

	Proposed immediate Expense.			Proposed future Expense when Compensations shall have ceased.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
King's Bench	30,845	–	2	8,800	–	–
Common Pleas	13,552	19	9	6,800	–	–
Exchequer	17,747	8	2	8,800	–	–
Per Annum £.	62,145	8	1	24,400	–	–

From the above Statements it plainly appears, that if Tables of Fees were to be framed so as to produce 30,000 *l.* in the whole in the three Courts, the charge of the proposed new establishment, after the compensations granted under the Act of 1 Will. IV. c. 58, shall have ceased, would be provided for, and a surplus of 5,600 *l.* a year would remain to be paid into the Consolidated Fund, or to meet the contingency of any falling off hereafter in the amount of fees received ; add to which, that a very great advance will be made towards the object which, in compliance with your Lordships' Minute, we have had constantly in view, namely, the relief of the suitors.

As an important part of the arrangement of the official establishments of the several Courts, it is proposed, that three of the Masters of each Court should be required to attend daily in Term for the purpose of taxing costs indiscriminately in all the Courts, and superintending the general business of the office, leaving the other Master to attend the Court when sitting ; and in Vacation, when a Master is not required to attend each Court, he should join the other Masters for the purposes of taxation and the general duties of the office ; so that the Taxing Board in Term shall always consist of, at least, nine Masters in daily attendance, and in Vacation of nine or more.

As the quantum of business always has varied, and will continue to vary, in the three Courts, it may occur that the Fees received in one Court will fall short of the sum required to pay the salaries and charges of the particular establishment, whilst the amount received in another court may exceed such charge.

It is proposed, therefore, that the Fees received in the three Courts should form a common fund, out of which the whole expenses thereof should be defrayed, and the balance, if any, at the end of every year, be paid into the Consolidated Fund. This might be easily managed, if the officers of the three Courts were required to open one account at the Bank of England ; to pay in the monies received either weekly or otherwise ; to defray thereout quarterly the salaries and other expenses ; and, at the end of the year, to strike the balance.

As the variation in the quantum of business may also have the effect of casting upon the officers and clerks belonging to one Court more work than they are enabled to accomplish, whilst from the same cause the officers and clerks of another Court may not be fully occupied: it is therefore proposed, that power should be given to the Judges to transfer, as occasion may require, the officers and clerks from one Court to another, and to authorize them to execute the duties in the Court to which they are removed, in the same way as they did in the Court from which they were transferred. This will prevent inconvenience to the suitors, and will tend to introduce one uniform mode of conducting the business in all the three Courts.

No argument, we apprehend, need be urged to impress upon Your Lordships the impolicy of keeping up the present system of a multiplicity of offices, (several of which have become nearly sinecure, or are discharged by deputies), and almost innumerable Fees; or the expediency of seizing the present opportunity to concentrate, simplify and assimilate the business of the respective Courts, and adapt to the whole a defined uniform Table of Fees, which would at once accomplish the object of Your Lordships Minute, by securing pecuniary relief to the suitors, and increased convenience, facility and dispatch, to the profession and the public.

As a sequel to this Report we think it right to add, that there are other offices (adverted to immediately below), which might be abolished with advantage to the public and ease to the suitors, either by a new adaptation of Fees, or by a transfer of their duties, viz.:

King's Coroner and Attorney,
Eight sworn Clerks,
Secondary,
Clerk of the Rules,
Clerk of the Affidavits,
Examiner and Clerk of the Grand Juries,
} Crown side of the Court of King's Bench, commonly called the Crown Office.

Sealers of Writs, &c. in the King's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer.
Chief Usher in the Court of King's Bench.
Ditto in the Court of Exchequer.
Chief Proclamator in the Court of Common Pleas.
Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer.

Upon these offices we submit, for Your Lordships' consideration, the following remarks:

Crown Office.

With respect to the Crown Office in the King's Bench, we think that the business of that office might be efficiently performed by the Masters of the Plea side of that Court, adding to their number, if thought necessary, one more Master; or, if that plan be objectionable, the office might, it is suggested, be remodelled by abolishing all the present officers, and substituting one Master and Prothonotary, and two or three clerks. The net amount of compensation awarded to the present officers under the Act of the 1st Will. IV. c. 58, is 7,111 *l.* 18*s.* 7 *d.*, and by their abolition a saving might be effected of one fourth part of the compensation allowances, (except of the compensation allowance to Mr. Dealtry, whom it is proposed to retain), which would amount to more than 1,000 *l.* per annum.

Sealers.

The present system of sealing writs it is suggested should be entirely abolished, and the Masters of the three Courts, upon issuing any process, required to affix to all writs issued by them an official seal, denoting the authenticity of the process, which would save much time and inconvenience to the public; and a fee for such official seal might be added to the present charge for the writs, so that no loss would accrue to the Crown.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer seals all writs in the Exchequer, and the Duke of Grafton holds the seals of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas. The former is not entitled to compensation under the 1st Will. IV, c. 58, because he does not hold the office for life or a term of years; but the latter has a right in fee tail-male, which right your Lordships are authorized by the Act of the 6th Geo. 4, c. 89, to purchase.

The

The net value of the office of the Duke of Grafton is 843 *l.* 13 *s.* per annum, one fourth part of which being 210 *l.* and upwards, might be annually saved by abolishing the office under the clause so often referred to in the Act of the 1st Will. IV., c. 58.

Chief Ushers and Chief Proclamator.

The Chief Ushers of the King's Bench and Exchequer, and the Chief Proclamator in the Common Pleas, have the right of appointing the Under-ushers and Criers of the several Courts, who really perform all the duties; but this right might be purchased, and the future appointments be placed in the hands of the Chief Judges of the respective Courts.

Cursitor Baron.

The duties of the Cursitor Baron since the passing of the Act of the 3d & 4th Will. IV. abolishing the Pipe Office and some other offices in the Exchequer, have been so much decreased, that little or no service now remains to be performed by him.

The Chief Ushers, Chief Proclamator, and Cursitor Baron, are all entitled to compensation under the Act of the 1st Will. IV., c. 58, during the lives of the respective holders, and a saving therefore of one fourth part of that compensation might be effected by their abolition, which would amount to about 200 *l.* a year.

We have now in conclusion to remark, that in addition to the officers mentioned in this Report, there are others (such as the Marshals and Clerks to the Judges, &c.) who receive fees from the suitors in the three Superior Courts of Common Law, which fees, we apprehend, it will be within our province, under your Lordships' Minute of the 11th October last, to take into our consideration, but the suggestions contained in this Report do not seem to us to apply to the case of such officers, and we therefore refrain at present from further comment upon them.

We have the honor to be,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Edward Goulburn.*
Fortunatus Dwarris.
T. P. Dickinson.
M. D. Hill.

COURTS OF KING'S BENCH AND COMMON PLEAS.

REPORT on the CONSOLIDATION of the OFFICES in the Courts of *King's Bench* and *Common Pleas*.

(Mr. Serjeant Goulburn.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *June* 1835.

COURTS OF REQUESTS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 19 May 1835;—*for*,

A RETURN from the different COURTS OF REQUESTS, within the Bills of Mortality, stating the Amount of Suitors' Cash which has been yearly received since the Establishment of each Court, and the Amount which remains Unclaimed; with a Statement of the manner in which the same is dealt with, so far as it regards the Security in which the same is invested; the Amount of Dividend or Interest received, and whether either Principal or Interest has been in any, and in what manner, appropriated.

CITY OF LONDON.

Received in the Years	AMOUNT of Suitors' Cash.	Received in the Years	AMOUNT of Suitors' Cash.	Received in the Years	AMOUNT of Suitors' Cash.	Received in the Years	AMOUNT of Suitors' Cash.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1773	1,375 13 5	1789	1,738 8 8	1805	5,437 11 7	1820	6,628 11 –
1774	1,455 12 2	1790	1,989 18 –	1806	5,426 17 7	1821	6,740 12 7
1775	1,817 12 4	1791	2,197 16 1	1807	5,218 14 2	1822	6,584 2 1
1776	2,009 9 3	1792	2,247 5 10	1808	5,436 16 11	1823	6,538 1 2
1777	2,075 2 4	1793	2,274 4 8	1809	5,305 19 6	1824	6,425 19 8
1778	2,012 11 8	1794	2,440 5 11	1810	5,309 8 9	1825	6,186 13 –
1779	1,802 10 4	1795	2,008 1 6	1811	5,302 6 4	1826	6,238 18 6
1780	1,618 14 11	1796	2,247 3 7	1812	6,235 2 9	1827	6,731 18 –
1781	1,637 16 7	1797	2,179 15 6	1813	6,501 – 4	1828	6,896 17 –
1782	1,773 9 6	1798	2,406 14 10	1814	6,222 11 10	1829	6,869 6 8
1783	2,158 15 2	1799	2,424 17 7	1815	6,210 17 10	1830	6,565 9 2
1784	2,178 4 1	1800	2,826 4 1	1816	6,262 9 5	1831	6,326 4 5
1785	2,083 16 5	1801	4,467 17 –	1817	6,805 9 9	1832	5,708 – 11
1786	1,752 16 8	1802	4,709 14 –	1818	6,931 2 4	1833	5,296 13 2
1787	1,745 10 8	1803	4,471 10 2	1819	6,216 19 4	1834	4,836 – 2
1788	1,802 15 3	1804	4,661 3 11				

Previous to the year 1773 the office of clerk was held by purchase, and no payments in respect of the said Court were made into the Chamber; the clerk received the whole of the fees, and was answerable for the claims of the Suitors, and all expenses incident to the Court.

Since the appointment of the present clerk, in February 1825, the whole of the monies received by him on account of Suitors' Cash, have been applied in payment to the respective claimants; and in the payment of four separate sums of 100*l.* into the Chamber, in respect of unclaimed Suitors' Cash, whereby the sum of 2*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* was advanced by and due to him on the 31st of December 1834.

To the year 1800 the Court had jurisdiction only to 2*l.*; but in that year the jurisdiction was extended by Act of Parliament, 39 & 40 Geo. 3, c. 104, to 5*l.*

Richard T. Jupp, Clerk.

LONDON:—CHAMBERLAIN'S COURT.

		£. s. d.
1773	Received of the Clerk of the Court on account of unclaimed Suitors' Cash -	7 11 11
1774	Received of ditto - ditto	65 8 11
1775	Received of ditto - ditto	61 8 6
1776	Received of ditto - ditto	50 – –
1777	Received of ditto - ditto	50 – –
1791	Received of ditto - ditto	65 10 8
1792	Received of ditto - ditto	50 – –
1794	Received of ditto - ditto	100 – –
1799	Received of ditto - ditto	50 – –
1801	Received of ditto - ditto	250 – –
1803	Received of ditto - ditto	100 – –
1805	Received of ditto - ditto	200 – –
1806	Received of ditto - ditto	100 – –
1807	Received of ditto - ditto	100 – –
1811	Received of the Clerk of the Court on account of unclaimed Suitors' Cash -	100 – –
1813	Received of ditto - ditto	100 – –
1815	Received of ditto - ditto	100 – –
1817	Received of ditto - ditto	100 – –
1818	Received of ditto - ditto	100 – –
1819	Received of ditto - ditto	100 – –
1824	Received of ditto - ditto	100 – –
1825	Received of ditto - ditto	272 6 11
1827	Received of ditto - ditto	100 – –
1828	Received of ditto - ditto	100 – –
1829	Received of ditto - ditto	100 – –
1831	Received of ditto - ditto	100 – –
		£. 2,622 6 11

Of the above sum, 1,196*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* has been applied in defraying the expenses of various applications to Parliament for extending the powers of the Court; 380*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* in obtaining and fitting up premises as a temporary court, during the building of the new court, and 913*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* for sundry alterations and repairs of the present court, from the 20th July 1827, to the 31st December 1834, leaving a balance in hand of 132*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

No investment of the above monies has been made, but the same have been carried to the general account of the City's cash, subject to the claims of the suitors, and of the expenses for the repairs of the court.

The Corporation of London (who hold the said Court by charter), erected in the years 1825 and 1826, out of the corporation fund, a new court and residence for the principal clerk, which cost, exclusive of the site of ground upon which the same was built, the sum of 4,308*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, and no part of the unclaimed suitors' cash has yet been appropriated in repayment of the same.

Guildhall, 29 June 1835. *James Shaw*, Chamberlain.

TOWN AND BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK,

And the Eastern half of the Hundred of *Brixton*, in the County of *Surrey*.

This Court was established by an Act passed in the 22 Geo. 2, c. 47, (1749,) and we are unable to furnish the account required of the suitors' cash received from that time; but by an Act passed in the four year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the 4th, c. 123, (1823,) for enlarging the powers of the former Acts relating to the Court, and for regulating the fees payable to the Court, provision is made "That from the 2d day of August then next, an account in writing of all fees and emoluments whatsoever received or made by the chief bailiff and clerks respectively, and also an account of the cash paid into court, and taken out of the same by the suitors, (so that the surplus of cash remaining in the hands of the clerks and belonging to the said suitors at the end of each year might clearly appear,) should be yearly and every year, and within one calendar month from the 2d day of August, and made up to the 1st day of August inclusive in each year, be given on oath by the chief bailiff of Southwark and the said clerks respectively, and their successors in the said offices respectively for the time being, before the Commissioners sitting in court or any five of them: And it is further provided, that the Commissioners should order and direct to be laid out and invested all sum and sums of money which should have been paid into the said court on account of the suitors, and which at each or any of such periods of rendering accounts thereof as aforesaid should appear to be in the hands of the clerks or either of them, in the purchase of Three per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, or some other Parliamentary funds or Government security, in the joint names of any four persons to be from time to time chosen by the Commissioners of the said Court: And it is further provided, that as to all such sum and sums of money as should have been paid into the said court for more than 10 years, the same should, from and after the 2d day of August next after the passing of the said Act, be deemed and taken to be irreclaimable by the said suitors respectively."

In pursuance of this Act, the Commissioners have annually audited the said accounts, and the amount of suitors' cash received and paid from the 2d day of August 1823, to the 1st day of August 1834, are respectively set forth in the schedule hereunder written.

The Commissioners have also, pursuant to the directions of the said Act, annually ascertained the amount of the suitors' cash which remained unclaimed, and by their report dated the 16th day of April last, upon the examination of the said account up to the 1st day of August 1834, they reported that they had ascertained that the sums paid into court between the 1st day of August 1823, and the 1st day of August 1834, and then remaining unclaimed and due to the suitors, amounted to the sum of 1,987*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*

We beg further to state that the above amount, together with the surplus fees of the court, have been laid out from time to time in the purchase of Parliamentary funds, and that the amount now standing invested in the names of trustees appointed by Commissioners pursuant to the said Act, is the sum of 4,798*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* Three per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, and that the dividends which have annually arisen from the funds so purchased, have been annually included in the accounts rendered to the said Commissioners, and added to the surplus of fees as above, and form part of the above mentioned sum of 4,798*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* Three per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities.

Schedule referred to by the foregoing Return.

YEAR.	Amount of Suitors' Cash Received.			Amount of Suitors' Cash Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
2d August 1823 to 1st August 1824	9,481	12	10	9,573	7	7
– 1824 to – 1825	9,514	5	8	9,289	12	9
– 1825 to – 1826	10,311	12	9	10,575	10	9
– 1826 to – 1827	11,372	8	7	11,046	6	10
– 1827 to – 1828	13,150	18	4	12,960	11	–
– 1828 to – 1829	14,021	16	10	14,204	16	3
– 1829 to – 1830	12,877	13	3	12,917	1	–
– 1830 to – 1831	12,538	18	2	12,445	14	11
– 1831 to – 1832	11,575	17	–	11,680	12	11
– 1832 to – 1833	11,514	15	6	11,850	16	3
– 1833 to – 1834	12,195	14	4	12,135	3	5

1 July 1834.

J. G. Meymott, *George Drew*, } Clerks to the said Court of Requests.

TOWER HAMLETS.

DATE.	RECEIVED.	PAID.	Amount Received more than Paid.	Amount Paid more than Received.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1750 to 1779 The balance of suitors' money to the passing of the Act 19 Geo. 3. - -		- - -	652 11 10	—
1780, to April 30 - -	1,874 2 11	1,692 5 4	181 17 7	—
1781 — - - -	1,974 18 3	1,865 16 4	109 1 11	—
1782 — - - -	2,044 12 –	2,033 12 7	10 19 5	—
1783 — - - -	1,939 5 7	1,932 11 6	6 14 1	—
1784 — - - -	2,152 – 5	2,191 14 11	- - -	39 14 6
1785 — - - -	2,233 16 –	2,171 11 8	62 4 4	—
1786 — - - -	2,275 14 1	2,205 13 10	70 – 3	—
1787 — - - -	2,171 4 3	2,179 1 7	- - -	7 17 4
1788 — - - -	2,210 10 7	2,188 3 11	22 6 8	—
1789 — - - -	2,206 2 7	2,135 16 2	70 6 5	—
1790 — - - -	2,261 13 4	2,209 1 1	52 12 3	—
1791 — - - -	2,332 4 8	2,208 3 6	124 1 2	—
1792 — - - -	2,386 12 10	2,317 9 1	69 3 9	—
1793 — - - -	2,368 9 1	2,408 9 3	- - -	40 – 2
1794 — - - -	2,149 1 11	2,162 15 5	- - -	13 13 6
1795 — - - -	2,122 6 –	2,220 12 5	- - -	98 6 5
1796 — - - -	2,349 15 5	2,318 1 6	31 13 11	—
1797 — - - -	2,728 15 –	2,766 9 3	- - -	37 14 3
1798 — - - -	2,609 13 2	2,688 19 8	- - -	79 6 6
1799 — - - -	2,726 3 –	2,854 15 –	- - -	128 12 –
1800 — - - -	2,770 5 1	2,742 5 11	27 19 2	—
1801 — - - -	2,893 5 –	2,802 19 3	90 5 9	—
1802 — - - -	2,943 4 2	2,804 5 10	138 18 4	—
1803 — - - -	2,903 9 –	2,852 2 4	51 6 8	—
1804 — - - -	3,295 11 9	3,185 7 5	110 4 4	—
1805 — - - -	3,439 14 3	3,306 16 7	132 17 8	—
1806 — - - -	3,948 6 7	3,693 8 8	254 17 11	—
1807 — - - -	4,054 12 7	3,950 3 11	104 8 8	—
1808 — - - -	4,253 7 4	4,087 5 –	166 2 4	—
1809 — - - -	4,286 15 11	4,312 17 11	- - -	26 2 –
1810 — - - -	4,799 4 8	4,527 – 8	272 4 –	—
1811 — - - -	4,805 15 8	4,774 13 2	31 2 6	—
1812 — - - -	4,719 2 1	4,684 6 11	34 15 2	—
1813 — - - -	5,410 15 4	5,123 16 4	286 19 –	—
1814 — - - -	5,723 14 7	5,519 3 8	204 10 11	—
1815 — - - -	5,082 4 3	5,017 7 1	64 17 2	—
1816 — - - -	5,078 3 5	5,064 2 10	14 – 7	—
1817 — - - -	5,433 17 9	5,426 18 11	6 18 10	—
1818 — - - -	5,800 13 6	5,561 7 8	239 5 10	—
1819 — - - -	5,775 – 9	5,683 1 5	91 19 4	—
1820 — - - -	5,281 14 5	5,469 6 6	- - -	187 12 1
1821 — - - -	6,193 13 5	5,992 7 1	201 6 4	—
1822 — - - -	5,749 17 8	5,638 – 11	111 16 9	—
1823 — - - -	5,903 15 10	5,894 4 –	9 11 10	—
1824 — - - -	8,246 4 4	8,024 19 5	221 4 11	—
1825 — - - -	9,724 4 10	9,687 18 2	36 6 8	—
1826 — - - -	7,516 12 10	7,494 7 6	22 5 4	—
1827 — - - -	7,167 8 6	6,855 6 8	312 1 10	—
1828 — - - -	7,930 9 2	7,511 8 6	419 – 8	—
1829 — - - -	6,981 2 3	7,024 14 11	- - -	43 12 8
1830 — - - -	6,775 14 –	6,708 16 4	66 17 8	—
1831 — - - -	7,454 11 10	7,102 – 3	352 11 7	—
1832 — - - -	8,866 11 1	9,084 10 7	- - -	217 19 6
1833 — - - -	8,208 17 4	7,888 3 6	320 13 10	—
1834 — - - -	9,235 7 9	9,313 5 10	- - -	77 18 1
1835 — - - -	7,861 4 4	7,932 19 3	- - -	71 14 11
	251,631 14 4	247,493 4 11	5,861 5 2	1,070 3 11
Add to the Receipts the balance in hand April 30 1779 - - - -	652 11 10			
	252,284 6 2			
Deduct Amount paid out -	247,493 4 11			
Deduct the Total Amount of Sums more paid than received from those more received than paid - - - - -			1,070 3 11	
TOTAL BALANCE Suitors' Money - - -	4,791 1 3	- - -	4,791 1 3	

By Order of the Court,

Charles Lush,
Henry Lang,
Henry Stratton, } Clerks.

A STATEMENT showing how the Suitors' Money (unclaimed) has been dealt with, the Security on which the same is invested, and how appropriated.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1791: June 22 -	By Cash paid by the Treasurer, as appears by a Resolution of a General Court of Commissioners held this day, for purchase of the ground on which to build the present Court-house, and towards building the same, less 600*l.* raised pursuant to the Act upon annuity - - 2,769 6 2 600 - -		
1792:		2,169 6 2	
May 24 -	By Cash paid for further building ditto, as per Resolution of a General Court on this day - -	1,147 - 10	
1814: Feb. 23 -	By Cash paid for building New Court-room, as per Resolution and Contract of this date - -	789 - -	
1834: Sept. 9 -	By Cash paid for Repairing the Foundations, as per Resolution of a General Court of this date -	240 3 3	
1835:			4,345 10 3
May 1 -	The value of 2,475*l.* Three per cent. Consols, invested in the names of the Trustees, at 91*l.* is -	2,252 5 -	
	Cash in the Treasurer's hands, &c. - - -	138 7 3	
	£.	2,390 12 3	
	From which must be deducted the Amount of Debts and Claims upon the Court - - -	991 15 9	
			1,398 16 6
		* £.	5,744 6 9

* *N. B.*—The difference between this sum of 5,744*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*, and the sum of 4,791*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* Suitors' Money unclaimed, is composed of a balance of additional fees raised by the Act for Annuities, after payment of the expense of the Court, of repairs, of two Acts of Parliament, and of mandamuses, and numerous proceedings at law, on behalf of Commissioners and beadles.

By Order of the Court,

Charles Lush,
Henry Lang, } Clerks.
Henry Stratton,

CITY AND LIBERTIES OF WESTMINSTER.

THE Commissioners beg to say, that as they are informed and believe, the funds of the suitors have most improperly been suffered by former Commissioners to remain in the hands of their clerks. That it is impossible to make the Return ordered, as many of the books have been destroyed, as the Commissioners believe, to prevent the detection of malpractices; and that such being the facts, no reply other than this can be given to the Order:—

Under such circumstances, and after deliberately viewing the matters connected with the Courts of Requests for the City and Liberties of Westminster, the Commissioners are of opinion, that to correct the abuses that have existed, and to prevent their recurrence, the interference of the Legislature is necessary.

Henry Simpson.
Abram Cogar.
J. Pearce.
Samuel Bedford.
J. N. Bainbridge.
Joseph Grieves.
Samuel Addington.
Wm. Davis.
Samuel Hunt.
W. West.
D. Goodlad.
J. H. Bayley.
W. Hutchings.

IN order to supply, as far as I am able, such information as the Commissioners have not the means of affording, I beg, as one of the two principal clerks of the Court of Requests for the City and Liberties of Westminster, to state the following facts:

The Westminster Court of Requests having been constituted by Stat. 23 Geo. 2, c. 27, and a large portion of its books having been destroyed at a period, and by persons unknown to me, it is not in my power to give an account of the Suitor's Cash which has been yearly received since its establishment.

By

By an Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated 11th February 1834, it was Ordered as follows:

"That there be laid before this House a Return from the joint principal clerks of the Courts of Requests, in the City and Liberties of Westminster, of all sums of money paid into those courts by debtors, and remaining unclaimed by creditors, stating the total amount of such funds on the 31st day of December 1821; also the sums from that period to the 31st day of December 1831, specifying the amount in each of the last 10 years respectively; also where the same are at present deposited; and if any portion has been alienated, the items for which it has been expended, and the authority for such appropriation."

In obedience to the above Order, a Return, (a copy of which, marked (A.) is annexed,) was, on the 21st day of February 1834, presented to the Honourable House of Commons, in substitution of an erroneous Return made on the 12th day of June 1833, under circumstances stated in a Petition presented to that Honourable House on the 11th day of February 1834, by Mr. Edward Cary Grojan, the then senior principal clerk of the Court, and myself, a copy of which Petition, marked (B.) is also annexed.

Under a firm belief that the balance of unclaimed suitor's monies, apparent upon the books of the First Division of the Court, had been embezzled by a deputy clerk of that division, then deceased, as stated in the above-mentioned Petition, a fact which I now have reason to doubt, I considered that, as one of the principal clerks, I was liable for a moiety of such monies as should be legally claimed by suitors.

For the purpose of paying my moiety of those monies, Mr. Grojan, who, as senior principal clerk had always taken upon himself the sole management of the cash concerns of the Court, retained my fees to so large an amount, as to induce me to believe that, with his own fees to an equal amount, which I concluded he had applied to that purpose, we had together paid off above 500 *l.* of the suitors' claims.

I subsequently, however, discovered that Mr. Grojan had appropriated to his own use the greater part of my fees so retained by him, instead of applying them to the purpose for which he had retained them.

Upon the above discovery I received from Mr. Grojan an authority to apply his future fees to the payment of the suitors' claims, and other monies which he had misapplied; but on the 10th day of April last, he received his discharge under the Insolvent Debtors' Acts, and on the 10th day of the same month was removed from his office of a principal clerk of the Westminster Court of Requests, by a general meeting of the Commissioners of that Court.

The annexed Paper, marked (C.), contains an account from the books of the Court, of the yearly receipts and payments of suitors' cash, from the 30th day of April 1832, at which period the Return marked (A.) terminates, to the 30th day of April 1835, on which day in every year the accounts are balanced.

Although by the above means I have already sustained a loss to the amount of more than 400 *l.*, and may yet (if considered liable) be called upon for further payments to a much greater extent, yet I beg solemnly to declare that I have never, during the whole of my service as a clerk of the Court, (a period of nearly 24 years,) applied any, the smallest portion of the suitors' funds, to my own uses, nor been privy to the misapplication of them by others, and that I never have received or had the personal custody of any part of those funds.

The Legislature unfortunately does not appear to have contemplated the probability of unclaimed suitors' monies accruing in a court dealing with such small sums, inasmuch as in framing the Act of Parliament by which that Court is constituted, it has made no provision for the disposition or security of such unclaimed monies, neither has it directed who is to have the custody of, or be responsible for, them.

No suitors' cash has ever, to my knowledge, been funded, nor has any dividend or interest been received thereon.

The Commissioners of the Court, being 242 in number, are annually appointed, and removeable by the vestries of their respective parishes.

The two principal clerks are elected by the Commissioners for the time being, in succession, as their predecessors in office die or are removed; and Mr. Christopher Cuff, of Half-Moon-street, Piccadilly, solicitor, was, on the 22d day of April last, elected to that office, in the room of Mr. Grojan.

I have, &c.

John Hodgson.

Croom's-hill, Greenwich, 18th June 1835.

(A.)

COURTS OF REQUESTS, WESTMINSTER.

A Return from the Joint Principal Clerks of the Courts of Request in the City and Liberties of Westminster, of all Sums of Money paid into those Courts by Debtors, and remaining Unclaimed by Creditors; 1821–1831.

First Division.

	Received.	Paid.	Balance Received.	Balance Paid.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Balance on the Books, 30th April 1821	*693 – 7	– – –	693 – 7	
To 30th April 1822	2,613 – 1	2,600 6 1	12 14 –	
— 1823	2,578 18 3	2,559 3 2	19 15 1	
— 1824	2,784 7 11	2,684 14 5	99 13 6	
— 1825	2,810 9 11	2,628 10 2	181 19 9	
— 1826	2,627 12 1	2,459 5 11	168 6 2	
— 1827	2,525 – 10	2,321 9 2	203 11 8	
— 1828	2,410 – 2	2,222 6 –	187 14 2	
— 1829	2,273 14 11	2,209 7 8	64 7 3	
— 1830	2,176 10 8	2,085 17 10	90 12 10	
— 1831	2,075 5 10	2,038 5 6	37 – 4	
— 1832	1,858 2 6	1,932 8 6	– – –	74 6 –
			1,758 15 4	
			74 6 –	
Balance Received – £.			1,684 9 4	

* Of the above balance of £. 693. 0. 7., £. 189. 16. 1. as stated in a former Return, never came into the hands of the present clerks.

Second Division.

	Received.	Paid.	Balance Received.	Balance Paid.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Balance overpaid 30th April 1821	– – –	71 2 10	– – –	71 2 10
To 30th April 1822	2,343 17 4	2,333 10 11	10 6 5	
— 1823	2,394 2 7	2,423 16 7	– – –	29 14 –
— 1824	2,701 7 2	2,667 15 1	33 12 1	
— 1825	2,833 15 8	2,737 16 5	95 19 3	
— 1826	2,712 10 7	2,683 10 11	28 19 8	
— 1827	2,895 16 9	2,874 9 11	21 6 10	
— 1828	2,956 17 1	2,953 5 9	3 11 4	
— 1829	2,851 7 –	2,852 4 9	– – –	– 17 9
— 1830	2,776 15 3	2,754 19 9	21 15 6	
— 1831	2,783 10 4	2,699 11 1	83 19 3	
— 1832	2,362 19 10	2,339 8 2	23 11 8	
			323 2 –	101 14 7
			101 14 7	
Balance Received – £.			221 7 5	

The clerks of the Court beg to state to the Honourable The House of Commons, that the Commissioners of the Court being annually appointed on the 1st of May, the books of the Court have, from its institution, been made up to and closed on the 30th April in each year. In order, therefore, to avoid the necessity of adding and subtracting the amount of half of each year in succession during the 10 years, which has increased the difficulties of the clerks in ascertaining the true balances, the above Return is made from the 30th of April 1821 to the 30th of April 1832, which includes the whole of, and one year more than the period for which it was ordered:

That in respect to the Return from the First Division of the Court, it appears, that after deducting the sum of £. 189. 16. 1. therein mentioned, from the sum of £. 1,684. 9. 4. the balance of monies paid and received, there ought to be in the hands of the said clerks the sum of £. 1,494. 13. 3.;

That this money has been embezzled by a deputy clerk of this division, since dead, as stated in a petition presented to the Honourable The House of Commons by the said clerks, on the 11th day of February

February 1834; and that the said clerks are responsible for the same, whenever called upon by the suitors of the Court or their personal representatives:

That the said clerks have lately been called upon to pay, and have paid out of their own private property, about £. 200. of the above claims, and are in expectation of continual further demands on account of those claims:

That of the apparent balance of unclaimed monies, a considerable portion consists of small and gradual accumulations at periods long before the election of the present clerks, and so remote as to render it improbable that claimants, either original or representative, can be found for them:

That to whatever amount the responsibility of the said clerks to the suitors or their representatives may extend, they are ready to meet it:

That the said clerks, during a service, as to one of upwards of 26 years, and as to the other of above 22 years, in their situations, have never applied any of the smallest portion of the above funds to their own use, or been privy to the misapplication of them by others:

That in regard to the Return from the Second Division of the said Court, the balance of that account was, on the 30th day of April 1832, in Court, and, with the fluctuating balances which have since accrued, have been and are in a daily course of application to the payment of the claims of the suitors.

[This Return is in substitution of an erroneous Return made to the Honourable The House of Commons, on the 12th day of July 1833.]

Edward Cary Grojan, } Clerks of the Westminster
John Hodgson, } Court of Requests.

(B.)

TO The Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled:

The humble Petition of *Edward Cary Grojan*, of Golden-square, in the Parish of St. James, Westminster, gentleman, and *John Hodgson*, of Argyll street, in the same parish, gentleman;

Sheweth,

That Your Petitioners are the two Principal Clerks of the Court of Requests for the City and Liberties of Westminster:

That the said Court was constituted by statute 23 Geo. 2, c. 27, amended by statute 24 Geo. 2, c. 42, and sits in two divisions, in two separate Court-houses, the first in Castle-street, Leicester-square, having within its jurisdiction one portion of the Westminster parishes; the second in Vine-street, Piccadilly, holding jurisdiction over the other portion;

That under the two principal clerks there are two deputy clerks, the one belonging to the First or Castle-street Division, the other to the Second or Vine-street Division, and each of these deputy clerks is every day, during office hours, in attendance at his proper Court-house, for the issuing of summonses, receiving and paying monies, and transacting the other business connected with the Court;

That the books of each respective Court are necessarily lodged at their proper Court-house, where the details of the office, as to paying and receiving monies, and keeping the accounts, consisting of innumerable entries of petty sums, have always been under the management of the deputy clerks, who possessed the entire confidence of their principals;

That on the 31st of May last your Petitioners were served with an Order of Your Honourable House to the following purport: viz.—"That there be laid before that House a Return from the Commissioners of the Courts of Request in the City and Liberties of Westminster, of all sums of money paid into those Courts by debtors, and remaining unclaimed by creditors, stating the total amount of such funds on the 31st day of December 1821; also the sums from that period to the 31st December 1831, specifying the amount in each of the last 10 years respectively; also, where the same were then deposited, and if any portion had been alienated, the items for which it had been expended, and the authority for such appropriation."

That upon the receipt of the above Order, your Petitioners directed the deputy clerks to make out the Return;

That the completion of the Return being delayed by the illness of Richard Holdsworth, the deputy clerk of the First Division (which illness terminated in his death), Your Petitioners were pressed to make it by one of the Commissioners of the Court, who, being as he stated, in frequent communication with the Honourable Member upon whose motion the Return was ordered, informed Your Petitioners, that unless it was sent in without delay, that Honourable Member would move the House upon the subject:

That thus urged and threatened, Your Petitioners, on the 12th day of July last, presented the Return to Your Honourable House, without the possibility from want of time of examining the voluminous details of the Court books for a period of 10 years, in order to ascertain its correctness:

That subsequently to the Return being presented, and to the death of the said Richard Holdsworth, Your Petitioners received information, that he, the said Richard Holdsworth, had caused forgeries to be committed in the Court books of the First Division, through the whole period of the 10 years for which the Return had been ordered, for the purpose of concealing from Your Petitioners the fact of his having embezzled considerable sums of money belonging to the suitors, for which Your Petitioners are responsible to them:

That consequently the Return founded upon those falsified books is incorrect:

That immediately upon the discovery being made, Your Petitioner, John Hodgson, laid a case before a high legal authority, for his guidance, as to the most proper and effectual mode of satisfying Your Honourable House that Your Petitioners had no wilful participation in the presenting of an incorrect Return:

That whilst the case was under the consideration of that authority, Your Petitioner, John Hodgson, with the concurrence of his colleague, ordered the books of the Court to be sent to his private residence, with a view to a minute examination of them:

That in pursuance of the advice obtained from the above-mentioned legal authority, Your Petitioner, John Hodgson, immediately entered upon the task of examining and rectifying the Court books, in order to be enabled to make out a correct Return:

That after having, by a careful investigation, traced and taken out the forgeries and interpolations on the payment side of the books for the whole period of 10 years, beyond which they did not extend, Your Petitioner, John Hodgson, found that so much confusion had been purposely introduced into the receipt side, by erasures and alterations in the casting of the columns, and the carrying forward of false balances, as to render it impossible to arrive at the truth, without entirely recasting them throughout the whole period:

That Your Petitioner, John Hodgson, being unable to go through this labour unassisted, procured the assistance of a person experienced in accounts, with whom he was unremittingly employed until the task was completed, and the result of their joint efforts is an amended Return, now ready to be presented, in the event of Your Honourable House being pleased to receive it. That this amended Return is wholly free from error, Your Petitioners, from the difficulties which they have had to encounter, can scarcely venture to hope, but they conscientiously believe, that it is a very near, and as near an approximation to the truth as can be attained:

That of the apparent balance of unclaimed monies, a considerable portion consists of small and gradual accumulations, at periods so remote as to render it improbable that claimants, either original or representative, can be found for them:

That upon an equally strict examination of the Court books of the Second Division, errors in the Return from that division have been discovered and rectified:

That whatever may be the responsibility of Your Petitioners, with respect to such monies for which claimants, either original or representative shall present themselves, they beg solemnly to declare to Your Honourable House, that they have never themselves personally received or applied to their own use, any the smallest portion of the above-mentioned monies, or been privy to the misapplication of them by others:

That the Commissioners of the Court, being 242 in number, many of whom never attend the Court, and none of whom are authorised by the Acts of Parliament by which the Court is constituted, to intermeddle with the receipts and payments of the Court monies, cannot be competent to make the Return required by Your Honourable House. And that Your Petitioners, being the only persons responsible to the suitors, are the only individuals who can properly be called upon to make it.

Your Petitioners therefore most humbly pray, that Your Honourable House will be pleased to allow Your Petitioners to withdraw the erroneous Return presented to Your Honourable House on the 12th day of July last, and to receive the amended Return which they have prepared.

And Your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

(signed) *Edward Cary Grojan*, *John Hodgson*, } Clerks of the said Court.

(C.)

AN ACCOUNT, from the Books of the Court, of the yearly Receipts and Payments of Suitors' Cash, from the 30th day of April 1832 to the 30th day of April 1835.

FIRST DIVISION.

——	Received.			Paid.			Balance Received.			Balance Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
30 April 1832 to 30 April 1833	2,185	9	6	2,147	15	5	37	14	1	—		
Ditto - - ditto - 1834	1,400	6	2	1,480	14	9	-	-	-	80	8	7
Ditto - - ditto - 1835	1,841	4	2	1,987	4	5	-	-	-	146	-	3
						£.	37	14	1	226	8	10

SECOND DIVISION.

——	Received.			Paid.			Balance Received.			Balance Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
30 April 1832 to 30 April 1833	2,230	9	8	2,226	3	2	4	4	6	—		
Ditto - - ditto - 1834	1,891	15	2	2,032	5	2	-	-	-	140	10	-
Ditto - - ditto - 1835	1,829	2	9	1,821	5	3	7	17	6	—		
						£.	12	4	-	140	10	-

COURTS OF REQUESTS.

A RETURN from the different COURTS of REQUESTS within the Bills of Mortality, stating the Amount of Suitors' Cash which has been yearly received since the Establishment of each Court, and the Amount which remains Unclaimed.

(Mr. Harvey.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
3 *July* 1835.

125

COURTS OF REQUESTS (ENGLAND.)

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 15th June 1835;—*for*,

A RETURN of the Amount of FEES, SALARIES, or other EMOLUMENTS respectively received by the ASSISTANT BARRISTER or other presiding Officer, REGISTRAR, CLERK, SERJEANT, or other officer of the LOCAL COURTS of REQUESTS in *England*, in the Years 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, and the Names of such officers; stating, also, the Number of Days in each Year that each Court sat; the Total Amount of Debts sued for, of Costs incurred, and the Total Number of Suits instituted in each Court in each of the said Years; and the Number of Commissioners (if any) associated in each Court, with the Presiding Officer.

(*Mr. Roebuck.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
14 *August* 1835.

LIST OF PLACES.

	Page.
1.—Ashton-under-Lyne	2
2.—Bath, &c.	3
3.—Beverley	3
4.—Birmingham	4
5.—Boston, &c.	4
6.—Bradford, Wilts	5
7.—Bristol	5
8.—Broseley, &c.	6
9.—Canterbury	6
10.—Chippenham, &c.	6
11.—Cirencester, &c.	7
12.—Codsheath, &c.	7
13.—Deal	7
14.—Derby	8
15.—Doncaster	8
16.—Dover	8
17.—Ely	9
18.—Whittlesea and Thorney (Isle of Ely)	9
19.—Exeter	9
20.—Faversham, &c.	10
21.—Folkstone	10
22.—Gravesend, &c.	10
23.—Greenwich, &c.	11
24.—Great Grimsby	11
25.—Hales Owen, &c.	12
26.—Halifax	13
27.—Holbeach	13
28.—Horncastle	13
29.—Ipswich	13
30.—Kendall	14
31.—Kidderminster	14
32.—King's Lynn	14
33.—Kingston-upon-Hull	15
34.—Lincoln	15
35.—London	16
36.—Liverpool	17
37.—Manchester	17
38.—Melksham	18
39.—Merthyr-Tydvil	18
40.—Newport, Hants	19
41.—Poulton, &c.	19
42.—Ramsgate	19
43.—Rochester	20
44.—St. Albans	21
45.—Sandwich	21
46.—Sheffield	22
47.—Shrewsbury	22
48.—Southwark	23
49.—Spalding	23
50.—Spilsby	24
51.—Stockport, &c.	24
52.—Old Swinford	25
53.—Tower Hamlets	25
54.—Warminster, &c.	25
55.—Westbury	26
56.—Westminster	27
57.—Wisbech	27
58.—Wolverhampton, &c.	28
59.—Great Yarmouth	28

1.—ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

There is no Assistant Barrister, but the Chairman is selected at each court day from the Commissioners present.

The Fees received by the Clerk and his Deputy are as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
In the Year 1830	398	9	3
1831	358	1	9
1832	389	16	2
1833	328	12	1
1834	354	10	7

The Serjeant's Fees received are:

	£.	s.	d.
For the Year 1830	136	2	9
1831	122	1	10
1832	131	9	8
1833	125	4	3
1834	130	11	–

The Number of Days the Commissioners sat in Court, are:

In the Year 1830	17 days.
1831	17 ,,
1832	18 ,,
1833	17 ,,
1834	17 ,,

being one day every three weeks.

Total Amount of Debts sued for, are:

	£.	s.	d.
For the Year 1830	4,440	11	4
1831	4,205	16	1
1832	4,047	3	–
1833	4,522	12	–
1834	4,070	6	–

Total Amount of Costs incurred:—No other Costs but the Clerk's and Serjeant's Fees, which are given above.

Total Number of Suits instituted:

In the Year 1830	2,080
1831	2,112
1832	2,271
1833	2,054
1834	2,069

The Number of Commissioners who have taken the oath of qualification, and are now living, is 23, one of whom always presides at the court-days.

Hugo Worthington	Clerk.
John Harrop, jun.	Deputy.
Charles Hibbert	Serjeant.

Ashton-under-Lyne, 4 August 1835. (signed) *Hugo Worthington.*

2.—B A T H, &c.

	IN THE YEARS				
	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
Total Number of Suits instituted	3,670	4,269	3,816	3,780	3,495
Total Number of Days the Court sat	49	52	51	51	52
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total Amount of Debts sued for	8,826 11 10	11,204 17 10	10,012 12 9	9,750 9 2	8,494 7 3
Total Amount of Costs incurred	1,381 15 8	1,602 6 10	1,473 6 11	1,377 8 9	1,296 8 5
Amount of Fees received by the Assistant Barrister	611 – 6	680 15 7	643 1 6	609 10 1	562 19 11
Amount of Fees received by the Clerk of the Court	469 16 4	588 8 4	528 – 3	478 12 10	467 5 11
Amount of Fees received by the Serjeants, and their Assistants, when necessary	280 18 10	333 2 11	302 5 2	289 5 10	266 2 7

The Commissioners of the Court are, all the Magistrates in the commission of the peace, also the beneficed Clergymen who reside within the jurisdiction of the Court, together with some of the principal inhabitants, making together above 150. The Act of Parliament constituting the Court directs that 10 of the Commissioners shall be summoned to attend the Court in each week in rotation, who, with the Assistant Barrister as the Chairman, form the Court for business.

The name of the Assistant Barrister is Wyndham Goodden, esq., who was appointed to the office, agreeably to the direction of the Act of Parliament constituting the Court, by the Lord Chancellor Lord Eldon, on the 11th day of July 1805.

The name of the Clerk of the Court is Edward Vernon Goodall, solicitor, who has held that office from the 27th June 1805.

The Serjeants of the Court are John Willcox and Charles Blatchley.

Bath, 6 July 1835. *E. V. Goodall*, Clerk.

3.—B E V E R L E Y.

	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Fees received by the Clerk	81 18 9	70 9 2	81 10 10	79 4 1	79 18 8
Fees received by the Serjeant	31 1 4	25 2 10	29 5 9	28 5 –	28 8 –
Total amount of Debts sued for	897 2 11	735 16 11	829 7 4	857 5 1	852 15 6
Total Amount of Costs incurred	114 1 7	99 6 6	115 15 1	110 8 1	110 10 2
Number of Days in each Year that the Court sat	50	47	39	38	42
Number of Suits instituted	599	535	563	594	565

Number of present acting Commissioners - - - 20.
Name of Clerk - - - - John Willis.
Name of Serjeant - - - Thomas Windass.

Beverley, 11 July 1835. *John Willis*, Clerk.

4.—BIRMINGHAM.

AMOUNT of CLERKS' FEES.

	£.	s.	d.
In the Year 1830	802	11	9
1831	808	6	2
1832	724	16	–
1833	729	4	4
1834	660	17	5

The Court being held on the Friday in every week, (as directed by the Act,) with the exception of Good Friday, sat 51 days in each of the years 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834.

TOTAL AMOUNT of DEBTS sued for in each Year.

	£.	s.	d.
In the Year 1830	12,339	12	9
1831	13,094	16	8
1832	11,527	14	4
1833	10,232	7	5
1834	8,688	10	8

This Return exhibits the Amount of Orders of Payments obtained by the Plaintiffs only, the Court having no Register of Debts in cases of Nonsuits, Dismissions and Settlement between Parties after issuing Summons.

TOTAL AMOUNT of COSTS incurred.

	£.	s.	d.
In the Year 1830	2,415	16	4
1831	2,441	11	4
1832	2,163	19	3
1833	2,082	13	11
1834	1,876	15	6

TOTAL NUMBER of SUITS instituted.

In the Year 1830	7,999
1831	8,309
1832	7,265
1833	6,319
1834	5,715

Number of Commissioners associated with the Presiding Officers were 112, appointed under the two Acts.

July 31st, 1835. *George Burrish*, Clerk.

AMOUNT of BEADLE'S FEES.

	£.	s.	d.
In the Year 1830	810	12	10
1831	824	19	–
1832	714	7	2
1833	624	5	2
1834	555	–	8

31 July 1835. *Joseph Fuller*, Beadle.

5.—BOSTON, &c.

	IN THE YEAR											
	1830.			1831.			1832.			1833.			1834.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Fees received by the Clerk	295	12	3	240	16	5	195	9	9	239	12	7	188	12	9
Amount of Fees received by the Serjeants and Criers	145	19	5	115	10	8	95	8	1	106	4	4	87	17	10
Total Amount of Debts sued for	1,896	11	–	1,566	10	4	1,447	5	4	1,506	14	7	1,309	10	1
Total of Costs incurred	441	11	8	356	7	1	290	17	10	345	16	11	276	10	7
Number of Days that the Court sat	26			26			26			26			26		
Total number of Suits instituted	843			678			602			640			574		
Number of Commissioners associated in each Court	8			8			8			10			10		

NAMES of OFFICERS.

Francis Thirkill – Clerk.
Robert Woodliffe, John Goring, Archer Pearson – Serjeants and Criers.

Seventy-seven Commissioners have qualified to act, and on an average the number above stated attend each Court.

The above account is taken from October to October in each year, the Accounts being so kept.

23 July 1835. (signed) *Francis Thirkill*, Clerk of the Court.

6.—BRADFORD (Wilts).

	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Amount of Fees received by the Clerk, Mr. John Bush - - -	70 11 11	80 16 5	62 – –	70 4 11	71 15 10
Ditto - - by the Serjeant, Mr. William Harding	39 13 6	47 1 2	35 8 6	40 17 –	41 8 10
Amount of Debts sued for	891 13 3½	927 17 6¼	655 5 10	818 14 9	834 1 7¼
Amount of Costs incurred	110 5 5	127 17 7	97 8 6	111 1 11	113 3 8
Number of Days Court sat in each year - -	14	17	14	16	16
Total number of Suits instituted - - -	433	485	366	434	430
Number of Commissioners associated in each Court, there being no presiding Officer appointed -	6 on an average				

July 30, 1835. *John Bush*, Clerk.

7.—BRISTOL.

In the Year	Fees received by the Assessor.	Fees received by the Clerk.	Fees received by the Serjeants and Criers.	Total Amount of Debts sued for.	Total Amount of costs incurred.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1830 - -	563 7 –	485 4 4	149 13 6	8,143 18 9	1,198 4 10
1831 - -	528 5 6	451 6 11	160 16 6	7,900 – 3	1,140 8 11
1832 - -	516 11 –	441 13 4	162 6 9	8,042 8 8	1,120 11 1
1833 - -	573 2 –	495 14 4	179 16 6	8,666 – 7	1,248 12 10
1834 - -	510 4 6	445 – 8	159 5 –	7,568 14 8	1,114 10 2

Total Number of Days the Court sat.		Total Number of Suits instituted.	
In the Year 1830 - - - -	46 days.	In the Year 1830 - - -	1,443 suits.
1831 - - - -	44 „	1831 - - -	1,359 „
1832 - - - -	45 „	1832 - - -	1,374 „
1833 - - - -	51 „	1833 - - -	1,479 „
1834 - - - -	50 „	1834 - - -	1,365 „

Names of the different Officers.

Joseph Smith, esquire, Barrister-at-Law, Assessor; William Diaper Brice, gentleman, Clerk; Charles Bull, Richard Pointing and William Barrett, Serjeants; John Moxey and Cyrus Garraway, Criers.

Number of Commissioners associated with the Presiding Officer.

The Commissioners are, the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council for the time being, and such other persons as they shall annually elect and appoint. Besides the Mayor, Alderman and Common Council, there were

From the 30th August 1829	to the 30th August 1830	-	- 53	Commissioners.
„ 1830	„ 1831	-	- 43	
„ 1831	„ 1832	-	- 47	
„ 1832	„ 1833	-	- 52	
„ 1833	„ 1834	-	- 59	
„ 1834	to the present time		- 64	

Five Commissioners sit at every Court, whereof the Mayor, or an Alderman, or one of the Common Council, is one, and is the Chairman.

2 July 1835. *William D. Brice*, Clerk.

8.—BROSELEY, &c.

Date.	Number of Court Days.	Amount of Debts sued for.	Clerk's Fees.	Serjeant's Fees.	Number of Suits instituted.	Number of Commissioners.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
1830	26	2,208 17 3	303 18 6	96 12 2	2,469	7
1831	23	1,774 6 –½	209 2 –	75 12 3	1,930	7
1832	24	1,696 13 8½	219 8 –	71 9 6	1,809	7
1833	23	1,616 1 9	217 3 –	67 13 3	1,845	7
1834	26	1,320 14 9½	171 9 6	58 9 9	1,548	7

Charles Guest, Clerk.
Jeremiah Perry, Serjeant.

9.—CANTERBURY.

AMOUNT of FEES received by the Clerk in the Years 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, and 1834, and the Name of such Clerk.	AMOUNT of FEES received by the Beadle in the Years 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833 and 1834, and the Name of such Beadle.	Total Number of Days in each Year that the Court sat.	Total Amount of Debts sued for.	Of Costs incurred.	Total Number of Suits instituted in each Year.	Total Number of Commissioners.
On an average about £. 25 per annum, out of which the Clerk has to find Books, Summonses and Warrants. There is no Salary attached, no Assistant Barrister or other presiding Officer. Three Commissioners form a Court, and the Causes are decided by the majority present. Clerk, Charles Pitt, who has been annually re-elected for 12 successive years.	On an average about £. 20 per annum. No Salary. Beadle, Wainford Holman.	The Court is held every Thursday, consequently 52.	£. s. d. 1830: 464 16 10½ 1831: 564 9 7¾ 1832: 568 4 11 1833: 469 6 7½ 1834: 626 14 7	About £. 45 in each year, take the average of five years.	1830: 651 1831: 732 1832: 708 1833: 552 1834: 728	23; viz. The Mayor and Recorder for the time being, *ex officio*, 2 Aldermen, 5 Common Councilmen and 14 Householders, elected by the Mayor and Magistrates.

N. B.—The rate of Fees specified in the Act is expressed in such ambiguous terms, that 3*s.* only is charged from the commencement of the suit on to execution. It would be a great benefit to Canterbury provided the sum could be extended, as well as the jurisdiction of the Court.

Charles Pitt, Clerk.

10.—CHIPPENHAM, &c.

Years.	Amount of Fees received. By the Clerks.	Amount of Fees received. By the Serjeants.	NAMES of CLERKS.	NAMES of SERJEANTS.	Number of Days that the Court sat.	Amount of Debts sued for.	Amount of Costs incurred.	Number of Suits instituted.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1830	169 10 –	153 2 3	Benjamin Gaby, John Noyes – Clerks. James Noyes, Deputy Clerk.	William Blanchard – Richard Stevenson – – Jacob Batton – – –	25	1,438 3 2	322 12 3	1,299
1831	158 1 6	141 5 3	The same – – – –	The same – – – –	26	1,250 15 3	299 6 8	1,176
1832	141 2 7	121 14 3	The same – – – –	The same – – – –	26	1,179 6 10	262 16 10	1,086
1833	134 10 6	116 – –	John Noyes, Clerk – – Benj. Gaby, Clerk *to* May 1833 Jas. Noyes, Clerk *from* May 1833 W. G. Carey, Dep^{y} Clk. from do.	The same – – – –	26	1,128 17 5	250 10 6	1,009
1834	150 18 8	137 5 3	John Noyes, James Noyes Clerks. W. G. Carey, Deputy Clerk.	William Blanchard, Richard Stevenson Serjeants. Jacob Button, Serj^{t} *to* June 1834 Tho^{s} Earle, Serj^{t} *from* June 1834	25	1,310 15 –	288 3 11	1,219
Total	754 3 2	669 6 11			128	6,307 17 8	1,42 10 2	5,789

The Number of Commissioners of the said Court is – – – – 149.

Jn^{o} Noyes, *Ja^{s} Noyes* Clerks.

131

11.—CIRENCESTER, &c.

DATE.	Number of Court Days in each Year.	Amount of Debts sued for.	Amount of Costs incurred.	Number of Suits instituted.	Number of Commissioners associated.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
1830	24	1,861 13 10	418 18 –	1,566	There are at present twenty-five acting Commissioners, three of whom are a quorum.
1831	24	2,608 18 10	595 5 –	2,213	
1832	24	2,371 19 9	603 18 –	2,193	
1833	24	2,586 2 –	694 10 6	2,450	
1834	24	2,801 19 11	783 11 –	2,664	
		12,230 14 4	3,096 2 6	11,086	

The lowest amount of Fees on each Action is 3*s.* 6*d.*; they increase according to circumstances.

NAMES of the OFFICERS:—Robert Anderson, Clerk and Presiding Officer.
William Markins, Serjeant.

Robert Anderson, Clerk of the said Court.

12.—CODSHEATH, &c.

NAMES of the OFFICERS.	For what Years.	Fees received in each Year.	Number of Days the Court sat in each Year.	Total Amount of Debts sued for.	Costs incurred.	Number of Suits instituted in each Year.	Number of Commissioners associated.	Presiding Officer.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
George Claridge, Clerk.	1830	35 13 8	12	348 9 10¾	49 – 10	207	From 5 to 9	Chairman.
	1831	23 19 4	12	191 13 2	35 18 10	113	,,	,,
	1832	37 16 7	12	347 11 2¾	50 15 8	212	,,	,,
	1833	26 10 5	12	233 4 4	38 16 11	138	,,	,,
	1834	23 – 9	12	209 19 8¾	28 4 8	128	,,	,,
	£.	147 – 9	60	1,330 18 4¼	202 16 11	798		

		£. s. d.
Nicholas Hubble, Beadle.	1830	27 17 –
	1831	16 – 3
	1832	25 5 3
	1833	19 7 11
	1834	14 8 7
	£.	102 19 –

George Claridge.

13.—DEAL.

YEARS.	OFFICERS' NAMES.	OFFICE.	Amount of Fees received by each Officer.	Number of Days the Court sat in each Year.	Amount of Debts sued for.	Costs incurred.	Total Number of Suits instituted in each Year.
			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1830	James Leith –	Clerk – –	9 13 8	12	128 1 8¼	13 17 2	132
	Benjamin Hulke –	Deputy Clerk.					
	Thomas Langley –	Serjeant –	4 3 6				
1831 –	Same Officers –	Clerk – –	7 17 –	12	112 13 –	10 18 2	106
		Deputy Clerk.					
		Serjeant –	3 1 2				
1832 –	Same Officers –	Clerk – –	6 5 –	12	94 2 6¼	8 17 8	89
		Deputy Clerk.					
		Serjeant –	2 12 8				
1833 –	Same Officers –	Clerk – –	6 9 4	12	92 18 8¼	9 3 8	91
		Deputy Clerk.					
		Serjeant –	2 14 4				
1834. January to May both inclusive –	Same Officers –	Clerk – –	1 12 4	12	90 19 8¾	8 11 8	89
		Deputy Clerk.					
		Serjeant –	– 12 2				
June to December, both inclusive –	Benjamin Hulke –	Clerk – –	4 19 –				
	John Mercer –	Deputy Clerk.					
	Thomas Langley –	Serjeant –	1 8 2				

Note.—There are no salaries or other emoluments (excepting the above fees) paid to the Officers of this Court.
The number of Commissioners is forty; the presiding Officer is the Mayor; in his absence, the Recorder; in his absence, the senior Jurat; if all Jurats absent, the senior Common Councilman; or if none present, such Commissioner as shall stand first on the list.

Deal, 20th June 1835.

B. Hulke, Clerk

14.—DERBY.

Names of Officers.	Years.	Number of Days the Court sat in each Year.	Amount of Debts sued for.	Amount of Fees received.		Number of Suits instituted.	Number of Commissioners.
				Clerk.	Serjeant.		
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
CLERK:	1830	19	1,644 17 4	143 9 –	68 6 6	1,727	22
Benjamin Frear -	1831	17	1,401 19 –	122 2 6	52 – 9	1,478	,,
SERJEANTS:	1832	17	1,311 1 1	112 18 2	44 15 –	1,373	,,
John Bramwell -	1833	18	1,370 5 10	124 17 10	51 11 9	1,467	,,
Edward Swindell	1834	17	1,327 18 8	115 7 –	46 8 9	1,384	,,

The Amount of Costs incurred is the same, or nearly the same, as that of the Fees received. I pay the expense of the fires in and cleaning the Room where the Court is held, Stationery, &c., out of my Fees.

June 30, 1835. *B. Frear.*

15.—DONCASTER.

DATE.	Total Amount of Debts sued for.	Total Amount of Fees received by the Clerk, including Executions issued.	Total Amount of Expenses received by the Serjeants, including Captions made on Executions.	Total Number of Suits instituted.	Total Number of Days on which the Court sat in each Year.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
1830 - -	760 2 9	57 15 9	14 10 6	848	12
1831 - -	950 10 2	80 10 6	80 10 6	1,043	
1832 - -	793 6 10	60 5 6	15 – 6	887	
1833 - -	759 17 3	57 14 –	14 3 6	828	
1834 - -	670 19 6	50 6 7	13 7 2	736	

OFFICERS NAMES:—

Frederick Fisher, Clerk. | Robert Hepworth, Joseph Foster, } Serjeants.

Observations.—By an Act of 4 Geo. 3. c. 40. Three or more Commissioners are empowered to hold a Court, and if the Commissioners so assembled happen to be equally divided, the Mayor to have the casting vote, or in his absence, the senior Alderman, and if no Alderman is present, the Commissioner present who stands first on the list of commissioners.

Frederick Fisher.

16.—DOVER.

Years.	CLERK.	Serjeant of Court.	FEES.		Number of Days Court sat.	Total Amount of Debts sued for.	Costs incurred.	Total Number of Suits instituted.
			Clerk.	Serjeant.				
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1830	John Shipdem	Parker Smithett	20 1 –	8 1 –	12	325 19 3¼	28 2 –	297
1831	Ditto -	- ditto -	30 2 5	11 11 6	12	320 3 1	41 13 11	340
1832	Ditto -	- ditto -	28 14 2	11 7 –	12	378 18 4¾	40 1 2	375
1833	Ditto -	- ditto -	22 2 7	9 8 –	12	263 13 5	31 10 7	289
1834	Ditto -	- ditto -	20 10 –	9 – 6	12	270 4 5¾	29 10 6	295

Number of Commissioners.—The whole Number of Commissioners under the Act is 77, but there are several vacancies. The whole of the present Commissioners are divided into four classes, and one class is summoned to attend each Court.

Presiding Officer.—There is no Assistant Barrister belonging to the Court. The presiding Officer at each Court is one of the Jurats or Common Councilmen, if any be present; but if none attend, then the senior Commissioner present is the presiding Officer or Chairman for the day. The Courts are held monthly, on the first Tuesday of every month.

John Shipdem,
Clerk to the Commissioners.

Dover, 20 June, 1835.

17.—E L Y.

YEARS.	Total Number of Suits instituted.	Total Amount of Debt sued for.
		£. s. d.
1830 - -	955	1,010 – 7 3/4
1831 - -	942	924 16 3 1/2
1832 - -	785	826 17 9 1/4
1833 - -	682	534 2 6 1/2
1834 - -	786	786 12 1 1/4
	4,050	4,082 9 4 3/4

NAMES of OFFICERS:—Henry Pigott, Clerk; John Furtington and Thomas Legge, Serjeants.
Numbers of days that the Court sat, twelve in each year, viz. first Friday in every Month.
Number of Commissioners thirty-two, three of which forms a quorum.
The costs of the Clerk and Serjeants incurred upon each suit average some where about 4*s.* or 4*s.* 6*d.* taken on the Table of Fees.
The Clerk is at the expense of all books, summonses, &c.

Henry Pigott, Clerk.

18.—WHITTLESEA and THORNEY (Isle of Ely.)

	Clerks' Fees.	Serjeants' Fees.	Amount of Debts.	Amount of Costs.	Number of Suits.	Total Number of Commissioners.	Average Number of Commissioners who have attended.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
1830	36 11 11	12 15 6	292 10 7 1/2	49 17 5	283	28	8
1831	29 19 6	11 11 7	217 10 6	41 11 1	201	28	6
1832	44 19 3	11 5 11	266 13 7	56 5 2	250	28	6
1833	41 – –	14 13 –	303 17 2	55 13 –	285	28	6
1834	42 2 3	10 9 11	291 19 4	52 12 7	248	28	7

NAMES of OFFICERS.

—	Name of the Clerk.	Name of the Serjeants.	Number of Days Court Sat in each Year.	Presiding Officer.
1830 - -	Charles Boyce -	William Baker -	12	Charles Boyce.
1831 - -	Charles Boyce -	William Baker -	12	,,
1832 - -	Charles Boyce -	Robert Todd -	12	,,
1833 - -	Charles Boyce -	Robert Todd -	12	,,
1834 - -	Charles Boyce -	Robert Todd -	12	,,

Whittlesea, June 29, 1835. *Charles Boyce*, Clerk to Commissioners.

19.—E X E T E R.

Date of Year.	Fees of the Clerk,* William Henry Langworthy, Attorney-at-Law.	Fees of the Beadle, Isaac Wilmot, who is also one of the Serjeants-at-Mace of the City of Exeter.	Number of Court Days in each Year.	Amount of Debt sued for.	Amount of Costs incurred.	Number of Suits instituted in each Year.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1830 -	55 10 8	23 18 1	26	615 9 1	79 8 9	708
1831 -	60 16 5	30 – 6	26	658 18 –	90 16 11	782
1832 -	50 8 7	27 5 –	26	563 2 4	78 3 7	626
1833 -	56 9 6	28 10 8	26	630 9 2	85 – 2	722
1834 -	55 15 8	28 3 –	26	609 7 11	73 18 8	691

By the Act of Parliament constituting this Court, the Mayor, Recorder, eight Magistrates and fifteen Common Councilmen, together with forty persons elected by ten out of each ward on vacancies occasioned by death, refusal, bankruptcy, insolvency, or conviction of any offence for which an infamous punishment may by law be inflicted, are declared to be Commissioners of the Court, thirteen of whom are summoned in rotation to attend each Court, and any three of such Commissioners make a quorum; but no greater number than thirteen can sit or give judgment. There is no presiding Officer, but the Commissioners present at each Court choose one of themselves to be Chairman of the day. The only officers of the Court are a Clerk and Beadle, the former of whom, when required so to do by the Commissioners, assists and advises them in the investigation of difficult cases.

25th July 1835. *William Henry Langworthy*, Clerk.

* Out of these fees, the Clerk has to pay for all the printing, books and stationery required for the use of the Court, and has to provide an office to be open to the public on three days of every week.

20.—FAVERSHAM.

Years,	Amount of Fees received by the Clerk.	Amount of Fees received by the Serjeant.	Number of Days that the Court sat.	Total Amount of Debts sued for.	Total Amount of Costs incurred.	Total Number of Suits instituted.	Number of Commissioners.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
1830	29 13 6	10 1 4	13	248 8 4	39 14 10	314	17
1831	23 14 –	7 18 2	12	250 2 2	31 12 2	253	21
1832	22 1 6	7 7 10	12	215 4 3	29 9 4	232	22
1833	24 4 10	7 19 10	12	219 19 5	32 4 8	227	23
1834	24 8 4	8 3 8	14	263 14 11	32 12 –	267	24

NAMES OF OFFICERS:

Julius Gaborian Shepherd, Clerk.
Bartlett Allen Chambers, Serjeant.

Julius Gaborian Shepherd.

21.—FOLKESTONE.

Years.	Fees, Salaries, or other Emoluments, received by Officers.		Number of Days in each year the Court sat.	Total Amount of Debts sued for.	Total Amount of Costs incurred.	Total Number of Suits instituted in the Court.	Average Number of Commissioners associated in the Court, with presiding Officer.
	Clerk.	Serjeant.					
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
1830	8 6 10	1 18 8	11	81 7 2¾	10 5 6	65	4
1831	6 15 8	1 10 6	12	69 12 3	8 6 2	57	4
1832	7 3 6	1 11 10	11	71 9 –¼	8 15 4	59	4
1833	8 12 4	1 14 11	11	80 4 2	9 7 3	72	3
1834	3 2 8	– 13 4	8	40 13 9½	3 16 –	27	3

Three Commissioners at least are necessary to form a Court.

Folkestone, 22d June 1835.

Ralph Thos. Brockman,
Clerk.

22.—GRAVESEND.

YEARS.	Number of Days Court sat in each year.	Amount of Debts sued for.	Amount of Costs incurred.	Number of Suits instituted.	Number of Commissioners in each Court.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
1830 - -	12	736 12 10	142 10 3	475	* average of 7
1831 - -	12	951 7 9	160 4 –	554	„
1832 - -	12	958 17 7½	171 16 2	549	„
1833 - -	12	876 12 3	135 17 –	495	„
1834 - -	12	762 13 4	118 13 5	474	„

There must be Three for all debts under 40 *s.*; Five for debts above 40 *s.*

Name of Officer - - - James Southgate, Clerk.

Francis Southgate,
Clerk of the said Court.

23.—GREENWICH.

Courts held at GREENWICH, WOOLWICH, BROMLEY and CROYDON.

AMOUNT of FEES received by the CLERKS (the presiding Officers) in the Four several Courts within the Jurisdiction before referred to.

	£.	s.	d.
In the Year 1830	1,884	14	4
1831	1,976	9	–
1832	1,858	16	6
1833	1,627	13	2
1834	1,553	19	2

N. B.—This Return (of Fees received) is without deductions either for the outlay charged and made payable under the Acts of Parliament, or the expenditure in conducting the management and proceedings of the Courts, and incident thereto, which are, together, of considerable amount.

The Names of the Clerks, who are the presiding Officers, are, Thomas Watson Parker and Charles Rowland Parker, who are attorneys and solicitors in the Superior Courts.

The Courts sat in each year, as follows:—	Days.
In Greenwich every week (except one)	51
In Woolwich every fortnight	26
In Bromley - ditto	26
In Croydon - ditto	26

The TOTAL AMOUNT of DEBTS sued for, and of COSTS incurred, in the Four several Courts; viz.

	Debts sued for.			Costs incurred.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
In the Year 1830	8,041	17	8	2,077	12	4
1831	8,246	13	8	2,175	7	–
1832	7,794	12	3	2,050	5	6
1833	7,162	10	1	1,794	19	6
1834	6,865	4	7	1,717	8	10

NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED.

In the GREENWICH Court:		In the BROMLEY Court:	
In the Year 1830	2,540	In the Year 1830	355
1831	2,649	1831	327
1832	2,610	1832	433
1833	2,290	1833	260
1834	2,220	1834	263
In the WOOLWICH Court:		**In the CROYDON Court:**	
In the Year 1830	1,344	In the Year 1830	880
1831	1,317	1831	963
1832	1,220	1832	831
1833	1,231	1833	660
1830	1,186	1834	698

There are 184 Commissioners annually appointed under the Acts of Parliament, by which the Courts are governed, and who are returned in vestry meetings held in the several parishes within the hundreds above referred to, 26 of whom are directed to be summoned by the Clerks to attend the Courts for two calendar months, and so on in rotation during the year. Three of such Commissioners are required to be present on determining debts to the amount of 40*s.*, and Five Commissioners to be present on determining debts above 40*s.* and to the amount of 5*l.*; and the Clerks, who sit as the presiding Officers, assist the Commissioners in their proceedings in the several Courts, and keep the Records thereof.

Greenwich, 30 July 1835. } *T. W. & C. R. Parker*, Clerks of the said Courts.

24.—GREAT GRIMSBY.

There is no Assistant Barrister or presiding Officer. One of the Commissioners constituting the Court is the Chairman on each Court day, and presides for that day. There is no particular association of Commissioners, as many are assembled each day the Court is holden as will constitute a Court.

NAMES OF OFFICERS:

Joseph Daubney, George Babb, } Clerks. | Thomas Bellamy - - Serjeant. | John Hollingshead - Crier.

YEARS.	Amount of Fees received by Clerk.			Serjeant.			Crier.			Days the Court sat.	Total Amount of Debts sued for.			Costs incurred.			Number of Suits instituted.
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
From June 2, 1830	34	7	1	24	3	9	4	7	11	Every Wednesday -	456	1	8½	62	18	9	247
1831	77	17	10	40	13	11	9	–	3	- ditto -	763	5	3½	127	12	–	424
1832	65	2	8	37	19	7	7	5	–	- ditto -	726	7	–	110	7	3	420
1833	70	3	7	38	12	–	7	18	11	- ditto -	739	14	1¾	116	2	6	383
1834	63	12	7	31	6	4	7	–	4	- ditto -	640	–	6¼	101	19	3	351

Great Grimsby, 27 June 1835. *Joseph Daubney*, Clerk.

25.—HALES-OWEN.

THERE is no Assistant Barrister or other presiding officer of this Court, except the Chairman, who is elected by the Commissioners present from their own body every court-day, and he receives no fees, salary or other emoluments; nor is there any Registrar, except the Clerks, who receives any fees, salary or other emolument.

Fees, Salaries or other Emoluments respectively received by

Years.	The Clerks of the Court.		The Serjeants of the Court.			The Gaoler and Deputy Gaoler.	
	Silvester.	Coldicott.	Chambers.	Martin.	Mason.	Parish.	Martin.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£.
1830	367 17 3¾	367 17 3¾	151 18 –	112 8 11½	149 14 2¼	80	20
1831	354 19 10¾	354 19 10¾	141 17 –½	118 7 10¼	138 13 1½	80	20
1832	302 – 2¼	302 – 2¼	117 16 6¼	100 9 4½	122 17 7½	80	20
1833	291 12 10¼	291 12 10¼	119 4 10¼	98 6 9½	127 13 3¾	80	20
1834	311 8 9¼	311 8 9¼	118 18 2	103 11 1	128 12 –½	80	20

George Silvester and William Coldicott are the Clerks of the Court. They receive no salaries, but take the Clerks' fees (after deducting the quota reserved by the Commissioners, as stated above) in equal moieties.

Joseph Chambers, John Martin and John Mason are the Serjeants of the Court. The Serjeants (except John Martin, who is Deputy Gaoler) receive no salaries, but take the Serjeants' fees (after deducting the quota reserved by the Commissioners) in proportion to the duties which they discharge.

Henry Parish is the Gaoler, and John Martin is the Deputy Gaoler. These officers receive no fees, but are paid by salaries. John Martin has received the above salary as Deputy Gaoler in addition to his fees as Serjeant.

The Commisioners reserve a quota of the Clerks' and Serjeants' fees to defray the necessary expenses connected with the Court; namely, the repairs and insurance of the court-house, offices, gaol, gaoler's house and buildings, fuel, bedding, medical aid, and maintenance of debtors confined in the gaol, books, printing and stationery, gaolers' salaries, law charges and other incidental expenses. After deducting this quota (which has generally been, and is now, one-third) the remaining portion of the Fees is paid to the Clerks and Serjeants, which are the only emoluments they receive.

Total Number of Days the Court sat in each Year.		Total Amount of Debts sued for, Costs incurred, and the total Number of Suits instituted, in this Court in each Year.			Number of Commissioners associated in this Court with the Presiding Officer.
Years.	Number of Days.	Total Amount of Debts.	Total Amount of Costs incurred.	Total Number of Suits instituted.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		The number of Commissioners now associated is 57.
1830	26	6,989 1 5½	1,206 18 –½	4,310	The presiding Officer is the Chairman elected by the Commissioners every court-day from those present.
1831	26	5,880 3 4	1,016 19 2½	3,596	The number of associated Commissioners has varied from 50 to 70 in the years 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833 and 1834, owing to deaths, disqualifications and elections of new Commissioners; the average has been about 60.
1832	26	5,116 19 –½	882 17 7	3,172	
1833	26	4,863 3 1	858 5 2½	3,051	
1834	26	4,764 1 10½	883 8 5	2,905	

The above amounts of Costs are the full Costs incurred in obtaining final judgment in these suits, but do not include any Costs for executions.

No part of the Costs of any execution is charged until it has been enforced.

The total amounts of Costs received for executions in the years 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833 and 1834 (including the executions issued in suits instituted in former years as well as in those years) are stated below:—

	£. s. d.
1830	475 8 6
1831	445 9 4
1832	397 3 5
1833	410 7 8
1834	396 15 –

16 July 1835;

G. Silvester,
W. Coldicott, } Clerks.

26.—HALIFAX.

YEAR.	Clerk's Salary.	Name of Clerk.	Number of Courts.	Amount of Debts sued for.	Amount of Costs incurred.	Number of Suits instituted.	Number of Commissioners.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
1830	300*l.* a year, clear of all expenses	W. Kershaw	57	9,260 1 1	1,465 12 8	9,541	72 in each district; from 3 to 9 generally sit.
1831	- - -	- - -	62	9,311 - 11	1,699 17 11	10,064	
1832	- - -	- - -	61	9,100 - -	1,662 7 2	9,319	
1833	- - -	- - -	58	8,803 - -	1,497 5 4	9,071	
1834	- - -	- - -	57	8,204 - -	1,378 17 2	8,591	

Halifax, 4th July 1835. *William Kershaw.*

27.—HOLBEACH.

DATE.	Fees received by Thomas Ayliff, the Clerk.	Fees received by Thomas Pick, the Serjeant.	Total number of Days the Court sat.	Total Amount of Debts sued for.	Total Amount of Cost incurred.	Total number of Suits instituted.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1830	127 19 5	82 15 4	24	1,013 16 3	210 14 9	429
1831	82 5 5	55 4 5	22	600 2 9	137 9 10	472
1832	79 1 11	50 3 -	24	631 11 10	129 4 11	261
1833	91 10 4	54 1 2	24	616 1 5	145 11 6	301
1834	92 - 1	56 7 6	25	626 2 -	148 7 7	301

The number of Acting Commissioners are 27, and the Clerk is the presiding Officer.

Holbeach, 27 June 1835. *Thomas Ayliff.*

28.—HORNCASTLE.

DATE.	Amount of Fees received by Clerk.	Amount of Fees received by Serjeant.	The number of Days on which the Commissioners sat in each Year.	Total Amount of Debts sued for in each Year.	Total Amount of Costs incurred in each Year.	Total Amount of Suits instituted in each year.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1830	101 17 4	53 3 -	14	833 10 5	155 - 4	313
1831	72 14 8	36 8 9	14	580 14 5¾	109 3 5	231
1832	80 2 4	38 17 6	14	619 14 1¾	118 19 10	254
1833	100 1 2	44 12 -	14	751 16 -¾	144 13 2	330
1834	77 8 -	35 9 9	13	551 12 2	112 17 9	265

Observations.—There is no Assistant-Barrister or presiding Officer.

There are Commissioners, five of whom must be present to hear causes above 40 *s.*, and three for any lesser sum.

I am Clerk, and John Goodlad is Serjeant of the said Court; there are no other officers.

June 18th 1835. *Robert Clitherow*, Clerk.

29.—IPSWICH.

YEARS.	Amount of Fees received by the Clerk of the Court.	Amount of Fees received by the Serjeants.	Total Amount of Costs incurred.	Total Amount of Debts.	Total of Suits instituted.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1830	87 - -	43 - -	130 - -	1,158 - -	688
1831	82 - -	40 - -	122 - -	1,084 - -	700
1832	86 - -	42 - -	128 - -	1,123 - -	720
1833	94 - -	46 - -	140 - -	1,210 - -	752
1834	97 - -	48 - -	145 - -	1,233 - -	856

The Court sits every Tuesday throughout the year, 52 days in the year.

The Court consists of 73 Commissioners, and the Chairman is elected weekly from the Commissioners present, there not being any Assistant Barrister or other presiding Officer allowed by the Act.

The names of the Serjeants of the said Court are John Clarke and William Clarke.

William Hammond, Clerk.

30.—KENDAL.

No Assistant Barrister or other presiding Officer.

NAMES of OFFICERS:

Thomas Richardson - - - - - - Registrar Clerk.
Anthony Hodgson, John Wilson - - - - - - - - Ministers.

Court held every Three Weeks.

TOTAL AMOUNT of DEBTS sued for:

	£.	s.	d.
In the year 1830 - -	224	19	10
1831 - -	311	2	4
1832 - -	236	8	4
1833 - -	228	12	–
1834 - -	211	13	3

AMOUNT of COSTS incurred:

	£.	s.	d.
In the year 1830 - -	28	7	6
1831 - -	34	9	3
1832 - -	28	4	2
1833 - -	28	12	3
1834 - -	24	13	6

Total number of Suits instituted in 1830, 576; in 1831, 715; in 1832, 623; in 1833, 480; in 1834, 475.

Twenty Commissioners, including the Mayor and Recorder. Three Commissioners constitute a Court.

Kendal, 28 July 1835. *Thomas Richardson.*

31.—KIDDERMINSTER.

	1830.			1831.			1832.			1833.			1834.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Fees received by the Clerk - -	189	2	–	144	2	4	91	19	5	133	3	5	113	10	5
Amount of Fees received by the Beadle -	90	15	10	67	1	–	52	4	8	64	6	2	53	4	–
Total Amount of Debts sued for - -	1,242	10	–	933	–	3	617	3	1	940	10	8	650	3	8
Total Amount of Costs incurred - -	279	17	10	211	3	4	144	4	1	197	9	7	166	14	5
Total number of days in each year that each Court sat - -	17			18			13			17			13		
Total number of Suits instituted - -	1,157			889			510			805			654		

NUMBER OF COMMISSIONERS ASSOCIATED:

There are 125 Commissioners, and by the Act of Parliament, three are required to form a quorum. It seldom happens that more than three Commissioners attend the Court.

Clerk,—William Talbot, of Kidderminster, Attorney and Solicitor.
Beadle,—Richard Law, Chief Constable of Kidderminster and Town Crier.

The Clerk has to pay out of his Fees £. 11. 11. per annum Rents for the Court-house and Prison, and he has also to keep the Prison in repair. Court Ledgers and Stationery are furnished by the Clerk.

The Court sits one day every fortnight, if there are any Causes to be heard. The Clerk also attends at the Court-house two days every fortnight throughout the year, to receive payments by the defendants and to pay out of Court the monies to the plaintiffs.

Wm Talbot, Clerk.

32.—KING'S LYNN.

Date.	Total Amount of Debts sued for.			Number of Suits instituted in each Year.	Number of Days the Court sat in each Year.	Costs incurred.			Amount of Clerk's Fees.			Serjeants' Fees.		
	£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1830	375	16	6	451	12	67	2	10	53	13	6	13	9	4
1831	404	18	11	482	13	67	10	–	54	5	–	13	5	–
1832	387	3	6	484	12	67	5	4	53	18	–	13	7	4
1833	355	6	8	443	13	65	4	9	52	–	6	13	4	3
1834	373	9	3	426	12	67	10	6	54	2	–	13	8	6

The Commissioners are, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and ten eldest Common Council; the Guardians of the Poor of the parish of St. Margaret, and the Overseers of the Poor of the parish of South Lynn alias All Saints, within the said Borough or the Liberties thereof for the time being. The Mayor, as presiding Officer, and at least two other Commissioners, and often three, but rarely more, attend each Court.

Robert Whincop is the Clerk of the Court; and the four Serjeants-at-Mace, William Beeson, James Dewson, Thurlow Groom and Thomas Valentine Wright, all of whom, except the last, were appointed previously to the year 1830.

30 June 1835. *Fred. Lane*, Deputy Clerk.

33.—KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.

This Court is held before Commissioners, 38 in number, who sit in rotation, any three or more of them being empowered to act; the senior Commissioner present at each Court presides as Chairman.

It has no other presiding Officer nor any Assistant Barrister. The Commissioners perform their duties gratuitously.

The Officers are,—

Charles Henry Phillips, Attorney-at-law, Clerk, who also performs the duties of Registrar.
Samuel Robinson - - }
John Hastings - - } Serjeants, who serve and execute the Processes of the Court.

The Emoluments of these Officers consist of Fees only, limited by Act of Parliament. The gross amount of the Clerk's Fees during each of the five years required, was as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
1830 - - - - - - - -	673	13	1
1831 - - - - - - - -	657	7	9
1832 - - - - - - - -	689	18	3
1833 - - - - - - - -	548	18	3
1834 - - - - - - - -	500	7	8

The Clerk is required, out of his Fees, to provide an office for transacting the business of the Court, an Assistant Clerk, books and stationery; the amount of which expenses (on the average of the above five years) is 135 *l.* 11 *s.* 9 *d.* per annum. The amount of Fees stated above is without any deduction.

The Fees of the Serjeants were, in

	£.	s.	d.
1830 - - - - - - - -	198	14	6
1831 - - - - - - - -	198	2	5
1832 - - - - - - - -	198	11	6
1833 - - - - - - - -	169	9	–
1834 - - - - - - - -	145	–	8

The two Serjeants divide the amount of their Fees equally between them.

The office for transacting the ordinary business of the Court is open every day except Sundays, Christmas-day and Good Friday; and the number of days on which the Court sat for hearing Causes, in each of the before-mentioned years, was as follows:

1830 - - - - - - - -	41 Days.
1831 - - - - - - - -	42 „
1832 - - - - - - - -	34 „
1833 - - - - - - - -	35 „
1834 - - - - - - - -	38 „

The total Amount of Debts sued for, and of Costs incurred, and the Number of Suits instituted in each of the said years were as follow:

——	Debts sued for.			Costs incurred.			Number of Suits instituted.
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
1830 - -	5,300	9	3	872	7	7	- 3,435
1831 - -	5,248	13	11	855	10	2	- 3,440
1832 - -	5,041	2	–	888	9	9	- 3,495
1833 - -	4,322	4	–	718	7	3	- 2,806
1834 - -	3,794	8	–	645	8	4	- 2,439

29 June 1835. *Cha. H. Phillips*, Clerk.

34.—LINCOLN.

YEAR,	Fees due to the Steward and Clerks, received by Charles Hayward, the Acting Clerk.			Fees due to and received by the Bailiffs for the time being.			Salaries or Emoluments.	Total Number of Days the Court sat.	Total Amount of Debts brought before the Court.			Total Costs incurred.			Total Number of Suits before the Court.	Number of Commissioners.
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		
1830	33	17	6	17	10	–	- -	19	359	1	6½	51	7	6	408	- - Twelve appointed; three of whom form a Court.
1831	32	15	–	19	11	6	- -	18	256	2	–	52	6	6	317	
1832	34	3	11	18	12	–	None.	21	238	2	4½	52	15	–	367	
1833	36	17	6	21	13	8	- -	20	277	11	7½	58	11	2	399	
1834	39	13	2	23	13	2	- -	22	284	17	–½	63	6	4	379	

Names of Officers.

Sir E. French, Bart. - - - - - - Steward.
Charles Hayward - - - } Clerks. Samuel Peacock - - - - } Bailiff.
Richard Mason - - - - } Clerks. Robert White - - - - } Bailiff.
Frederick Burton - - - } Clerks. Nathaniel Arnold - - - } Bailiff.

Lincoln, 26 June 1835. *Chas Hayward.*

35.—LONDON.

THE Amount of the Fees, Salaries, or other Emoluments respectively received by the Clerks and Officers of the Court of Requests for the City of London in the years 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, and 1834, and the names of such Officers are as follows.

PRINCIPAL CLERK.—Mr. Richard Samuel Jupp, Salary £. 400 per annum, with £. 2. 13 *s.* 4 *d.* for a gown and the use of the apartments attached to the Court.

FIRST ASSISTANT CLERK.—Mr. William George Kent, Salary £. 300 per annum.

SECOND CLERK.—Mr. Arthur Keyte, Salary £. 200 per annum, to the time of his death in Aug. 1834.

THIRD CLERK.—Mr. James Adcock, Salary £. 150 per annum.

The Clerks of the Court receive no Fees whatever.

Since Mr. Keyte's death there have been only two Assistant Clerks, in consequence of a decrease in the business of the Court.

BEADLES,

Mr. Samuel Thomas Robinson Salary £. 80 per annum,

Fees Received.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
In 1830	68	19	–
1831	61	5	6
1832	58	7	–
1833	45	15	6
1834	42	10	–

Mr. Francis James Cobham - Salary £. 80 per annum.

Fees Received.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
In 1830	62	5	–
1831	52	5	6
1832	51	2	–
1833	45	2	6
1834	40	18	–

Mr. Abraham Opie, who resigned in July 1830, and since Mr. William Henry Flude. Salary £. 80 per annum,

Fees Received.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
In 1830	50	14	–
1831	52	–	–
1832	46	11	–
1833	40	8	6
1834	38	14	–

Mr. James Williamson till his death in August 1832, and since Mr. Samuel Hobbs. Salary £. 80 per annum.

Fees Received.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
In 1830	63	12	6
1831	61	8	6
1832	50	11	–
1833	45	7	6
1834	42	19	6

The above Beadles are the only Officers of the Court who receive Fees, and they only on Executions and Attachments.

ASSISTANT BEADLES.—Mr. James Shaw - - - - - - Salary £. 60 per annum.
Mr. Samuel Minton - - - - - - Salary £. 60 per annum.
Mr. Thomas Peachy until his death in December 1830, and then Mr. Richard Yates - - - Salary £. 60 per annum.
Mr. Joseph Ingham until his death in September 1833, Salary £. 60 per annum.

Since the death of Mr. Ingham, there have been only three Assistant Beadles in consequence of a decrease in the business of the Court.

The Commissioners sat 98 days in each of the aforesaid years for the trial of Causes; sitting every Wednesday and Saturday during the year, except Christmas week, Easter week, and Whitsun week; but the Court is open every day in the week, except Sundays, for receiving and paying money, the granting of summonses and other business.

The TOTAL AMOUNT of DEBTS sued for	£.	*s.*	*d.*
In the year 1830	15,546	14	6
1831	14,769	10	2
1832	13,629	6	10
1833	11,901	7	–
1834	10,702	3	4

The TOTAL AMOUNT of COSTS incurred	£.	*s.*	*d.*
In the year 1830	2,437	1	3
1831	2,254	17	4
1832	2,082	4	8
1833	1,777	–	6
1834	1,645	15	3

The TOTAL NUMBER of SUITS instituted

In the year 1830	9,502
1831	8,825
1832	8,161
1833	6,951
1834	6,560

The number of Commissioners who themselves constitute the Court, varies from time to time. The City of London, consisting of 25 Wards; Commissioners from each Ward sit for one calendar month in every two years, the month of October in every other year having two Wards; the number from each Ward varies from 25 to 50. Three Commissioners constitute a Court on claims up to £. 2, and seven on claims from that sum to £. 5. The Commissioners render their services gratuitously; but the sum of £. 10 monthly, amounting to £. 120 per annum, is allowed on account of their expenses.

Richard J. Jupp, Clerk.

36.—LIVERPOOL.

Names of Clerks.	Amount of Fees.	Year.	Total Number of Days each Court sat.	Total Amount of Debts sued for.	Costs incurred.	Total Number of Suits instituted.
	£. s. d.			£. s. d.		
John Topham - -	862 2 5	1830	108	19,390 10 2	The Costs are regulated by the Act, and are 2s. 2d. on the first hearing, and 3s. 2d. on the second hearing, and if execution issued, the costs are 1s. 8d. more, making in the whole either 3s. 10d or 4s. 10d. under execution.	20,810
Edward Parr - -	862 2 5					
Ditto - - -	821 18 –	1831	106	19,576 19 9		21,252
Ditto - - -	821 18 –					
John Topham - -	568 7 2	1832	104	19,397 4 2		21,004
Edward Parr - -	814 15 5					
William Statham -	246 8 3					
Edward Parr - -	749 17 4	1833	106	16,381 15 11		17,984
William Statham -	749 17 4					
Ditto - - -	683 3 2	1834	106	15,046 – 1		17,201
Ditto - - -	683 3 2					

Seventeen Commissioners are appointed monthly by the Common Council, not less than three of whom constitute a Court, and give judgment in every case.

Note.—The above amount of Fees is the balance actually received by the Clerks, after deducting salaries to the Deputy Clerks, Bailiffs and Assistants, and the expenses of printing and stationery, &c. The Clerks receive no other emoluments except what arise from the Fees.

William Statham, Clerk.

37.—MANCHESTER.

Year.	Amount of Fees and other Emoluments received by the several Officers.						Total Number of Days the Court sat.	Total Number of Suits instituted.	Total Amount of Debts sued for.	Total Amount of Costs incurred.
	Assistant Barrister.	Two Clerks.	Two Deputy Clerks.	Two Serjeants.						
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.					£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1830	646 11 –	470 10 6	470 10 6	442 19 1			26	9,811	20,050 – –	2,030 11 1
1831	682 10 –	493 8 2	493 8 2	447 10 8			26	10,230	20,870 – –	2,116 17 –
1832	640 1 6	467 8 9	467 8 9	418 19 3			26	9,614	19,620 – –	1,993 18 3
1833	624 11 –	455 5 8	455 5 8	419 12 8			26	9,429	19,235 – –	1,954 15 –
1834	619 4 6	456 13 10	456 13 10	425 1 2			26	9,351	19,076 – –	1,927 13 4
TOTAL -	3,212 18 –	2,343 6 11	2,343 6 11	2,154 2 10			130	48,435	98,851 – –	10,053 14 8

Note.—The above fees are subject to the following deductions, for expenses incurred by the several Officers in the rent of Court Room and Offices, in wages of Assistants, and in providing the requisite Court books and stationery, &c., viz:—

Assistant Barrister about - - - -	£. 10 – –	in each year.
Clerks „ - - - -	105 – –	„
Deputy Clerks „ - - - -	105 – –	„
Serjeants „ - - - -	125 – –	„

The number of Commissioners is 81, of whom 6 on an average sit in each Court.

The NAMES of the several OFFICERS are as follows, viz:—

Assistant Barrister, John Hill, Esq., of Ashley Hall, Cheshire.

Clerks, Ashton Nicholas Every Mosley, Esq., Barnaston House, near Derby.
The Honourable Francis George Molyneux, Arlington-street, London.

Deputy Clerks, Samuel Kay, - - } of Manchester, Solicitors.
Samuel Dunkinfield Darbishire, }

Serjeants, John Barton, } of Manchester.
James Turner, }

1 July 1835.

Samuel Kay, - } Deputy Clerks.
S. D. Darbishire, }

38.—MELKSHAM.

	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Fees of the Clerk, Frederick Moule	84 1 9	92 12 9	77 4 –	60 15 2	48 19 –
—— of the Serjeants, William Wilkins and William Butler	65 17 –	72 5 1	56 9 1	43 5 8	34 8 7
Total Amount of Debts sued for	1,137 9 9	1,104 2 4	849 6 8	665 3 1	605 17 10
Amount of Costs incurred	149 18 9	164 17 10	133 13 1	104 – 10	82 7 7
Total Number of Days on which Commissioners sat	18	17	17	18	17
Total Number of Suits instituted	544	561	498	391	329
Number of Commissioners sitting on each Court-day, Five and upwards.					

N.B.—This Court sits alternately with the Courts of Modford and Trowbridge, so that one Court sits every week.

29 July 1835. *Frederick Moule*, Clerk.

39.—MERTHYR TYDVIL.

Amount of Debts sued for in the Years,

	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
January	148 16 2	84 18 3	101 6 11	124 2 8	28 1 10
February	118 18 6	132 8 2	92 14 9	67 13 6	144 17 2
March	140 18 6	125 13 4	72 7 5	89 5 2	119 6 3
April	28 14 –	104 9 9	111 9 4	58 12 11	85 7 3
May	142 7 5	179 19 –	86 8 10	112 10 1	78 3 11
June	148 10 4	- - -	65 15 7	37 4 3	185 12 5
July	58 12 7	35 13 11	26 9 –	71 2 9	83 – 9
August	111 8 7	104 19 2	62 12 2	63 3 1	210 18 4
September	89 4 11	50 13 11	44 8 4	61 4 10	138 11 11
October	187 9 9	19 6 8	52 3 3	55 6 5	290 16 –
November	65 1 2	- - -	120 1 11	67 15 –	588 17 11
December	84 11 9	73 12 5	94 13 4	- - -	914 7 8

	Number of Suits instituted in each Court.					Number of Commissioners associated in each Court.				
	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
January	97	61	50	43	14	5	5	6	7	6
February	63	67	64	45	78	6	6	6	6	6
March	77	67	30	41	56	5	5	5	6	6
April	31	54	46	40	41	5	6	6	6	6
May	75	90	39	38	43	5	8	6	7	5
June	100	- -	31	19	61	5	- -	6	7	7
July	41	22	21	46	46	5	6	5	5	5
August	73	68	30	26	100	6	6	6	5	6
September	54	23	20	37	87	6	5	5	6	7
October	91	14	20	27	115	5	5	5	6	6
November	36	- -	48	48	226	5	- -	5	6	9
December	56	31	56	- -	401	6	8	6	- -	6
26th—Adjourned Court	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6

	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Amount of Fees received by the Clerk	190 19 6	112 7 1	130 6 7	154 11 3	309 18 1
Amount of Fees received by the Beadles	104 8 10	64 12 6	59 19 1	54 18 11	124 9 9
Costs incurred	316 6 –	195 11 4	210 11 10	218 7 10	476 – 2
Number of Days in each Year the Court sat	12	10	12	11	13

Officers Names:—

Joseph Coffin, Clerk.
Nicholas Thomas, Beadle.

William Robert, } Associates.
William Williams, }

40.—NEWPORT (Isle of Wight.)

Years.	Names of Officers. Clerk.	Serjeant.	Number of Days each Court sat.	Total Number of Debts sued for.	Clerk's Fees.	Serjeant's Fees.	Total Costs incurred.	Total Number of Suits instituted.	Number of acting Commissioners.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
1830	Wm. Yelf	Wm. Allen	Every Monday	1,374 8 9	86 9 2	74 16 1	161 5 3	660	28
1831	Same	Same	Same -	1,115 19 8	69 13 9	59 14 10	129 8 7	545	28
1832	Same	Same	Same -	1,208 17 6	74 5 10	64 3 8	138 9 6	557	28
1833	Wm. Galpine.	Same	Same -	1,186 5 10	74 3 9	62 4 11	136 8 8	604	28
1834	Same	Same	Same -	1,313 6 1	84 11 5	76 16 7	163 8 –	776	28

Five Commissioners always present: either Mr. Sewell, the deputy Recorder, or Mr. Hearn, the Town Clerk of Newport, Solicitors, usually are the Chairmen.

Neither the Chairman or any other Commissioner receives any salary, fee or emolument whatever.

The Clerk is employed daily to enter suits, and receive instalments ordered to be paid.

The Serjeant the same, and he is obliged to keep two men to assist him in service of process.

The Clerk has to pay out of his fees, for the use of the court-room, hall keeper, printer and sundries.

Wm. Galpine, Clerk.

41.—POULTON.

Years.	Issues.	Days and Number of Courts held each Year.	Amount of Debts sued for.	Clerk's Costs.	Serjeant's Costs.	Total of Costs.	Number of Commissioners.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1830	124	34	124 5 1½	30 18 –	11 – 8½	41 18 8½	38
1831	54	30	53 5 8¾	10 12 9	5 8 4	16 1 1	31
1832	74	33	58 18 5	14 4 2	7 6 –	21 10 2	37
1833	44	26	37 14 9½	8 1 7	3 15 1	11 16 8	26
1834	123	36	110 1 9¾	19 10 2	11 1 6	30 11 8	45

Officers: Thomas Walker, Clerk, and James Whiteside, Serjeant.

Poulton-le-Fylde, July 7th, 1835. *Thomas Walker*, Clerk.

42.—RAMSGATE.

Years.	Amount of Fees received by Humphrey Wightwick, the Clerk of the Courts.	Total Amount of Debts sued for.	Total Amount of Costs incurred.	Total Number of Suits instituted.	Times of the Sitting of the Court.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
1830 -	31 6 3	406 16 8¾	37 9 4	278	- - On the second Tuesday in every Month.
1831 -	30 10 6	389 8 9¾	33 7 4	303	
1832 -	45 7 2	564 – 4½	55 – 8	392	- - Three Commissioners are competent to decide on Debts not exceeding 40 *s*, and five on Debts not exceeding 5 *l*.
1833 -	40 4 8	450 15 8¾	48 19 11	319	
1834 -	43 9 10	500 5 4	47 19 3	365	

N. George Chapman, the late Serjeant of the Court, died in December 1834.

Ramsgate, 28th July 1835. *Humphrey Wightwick*, Clerk.

43.—ROCHESTER.

The senior Commissioner present is directed by the Acts of Parliament, by which the Court is constituted, to preside.

Many respectable tradesmen, especially in the years 1830, 1831 and 1832, were allowed to take out summonses without paying the Court fees in the first instance, and if they did not succeed in obtaining payment, in consequence of the defendants removing out of the jurisdiction of the Court or otherwise, they have not been called upon for payment of Fees in respect of such summonses. These, with the costs of nonsuits, dismissals, &c. which the clerk has not thought it prudent to enforce, account for the difference in amount between costs incurred, and those actually received by the several Officers.

Rochester, 20th July 1835. *Charles May Simmons.*

Fees Received.

	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By the Clerk - -	213 17 2	227 5 –	246 12 8	197 – 1	202 14 11
Head Serjeant -	64 – –	64 4 2	65 4 8	49 16 8	57 2 7
Second Serjeant -	30 13 –	33 7 6	37 13 6	23 11 6	23 13 6

Names of Officers - - { Charles May Simmons, Clerk; William Scrimes, Head Serjeant; Richard Hodshon, Second Serjeant.

The Commissioners sat one day in each month, except in March 1830, when a sufficient number of Commissioners to constitute a Court were not present, and March 1831, which happened on a Good Friday.

The Total Amount of Debts sued for in each of the said Courts.

	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
January - - -	59 7 10½	104 4 6½	111 11 6¾	57 10 7½	98 19 7½
February - - -	150 12 7¾	110 10 10¼	140 1 4	92 16 8	163 16 6⅓
March - - -	93 3 11¾	148 3 5	139 11 3¾	124 16 6	118 13 1
April - - -	- - -	- - -	167 13 1½	98 – 5½	81 11 –
May - - -	240 19 2	271 6 9½	102 2 10¾	104 17 6¼	96 13 3
June - - -	149 3 5½	99 11 6½	159 18 8	106 4 2¼	130 1 3¾
July - - -	150 13 11½	113 12 3½	155 – 10¾	64 5 –½	80 3 11½
August - - -	153 17 1¾	167 15 3½	149 – 4½	125 9 8	75 19 7
September - -	114 9 5¾	115 – 7¾	148 5 4½	79 3 10	99 16 9½
October - - -	109 11 4½	159 12 5½	84 19 8	82 10 6¾	113 11 1½
November - -	157 5 2¼	152 12 11	107 8 11	166 6 6¾	122 1 2¾
December - -	126 11 11½	103 9 6	90 9 7¾	108 14 11	89 9 6¼
Total Amount of Costs incurred in each Court.					
January - - -	13 17 7	19 13 1	25 6 7	10 16 5	20 16 –
February - - -	29 – 10	23 15 4	35 7 11	22 – 5	29 2 6
March - - -	20 10 10	29 10 10	32 14 2	26 2 8	29 4 3
April - - -	- - -	- - -	39 2 6	21 14 5	21 13 8
May - - -	63 12 8	63 12 6	28 13 8	22 4 8	24 14 11
June - - -	36 4 1	23 14 3	32 17 8	23 4 1	30 6 9
July - - -	33 3 9	27 12 6	39 12 9	15 3 4	23 2 2
August - - -	33 5 8	33 11 3	32 14 5	28 12 8	21 16 3
September - -	27 16 10	28 16 10	29 7 1	14 13 2	24 3 –
October - - -	25 3 8	41 10 3	40 16 7	19 8 –	24 4 5
November - -	35 12 6	32 7 4	24 – 6	47 4 1	23 11 7
December - -	29 11 6	23 6 2	19 13 4	28 1 –	21 8 8

	Total Number of Suits instituted in each Court.					Number of Commissioners.				
	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
January - -	34	55	69	26	61	7	7	10	6	9
February - -	71	62	82	59	87	12	8	6	9	7
March - - -	47	77	88	67	78	5	6	12	12	9
April - - -	- -	- -	106	57	62	- -	- -	11	13	17
May - - -	166	185	68	60	70	8	10	6	8	9
June - - -	96	72	85	60	85	8	9	7	12	12
July - - -	84	83	101	49	59	9	6	10	11	11
August - - -	85	85	85	74	67	7	8	11	11	6
September - -	79	74	78	38	64	11	7	13	26	9
October - -	62	116	56	54	65	10	7	7	42	10
November - -	90	85	51	107	74	9	8	7	13	10
December - - -	86	62	56	65	69	9	7	7	10	5

44.—ST. ALBAN'S.

	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
William Ablett, Clerk -	82 11 4	60 15 3	64 1 6	62 1 10	63 16 4
David Arnold, Bailiff of the Court for the Borough of St. Alban - -	20 17 2	14 10 10	19 18 2	17 4 11	15 10 7
Jeremiah Drayton, the present and only Deputy Bailiff of the Liberty at St. Alban, at the Court at St. Alban's; but during parts of the years 1830, 1831 and 1834, he was assisted by other Deputy Bailiffs (who have since resigned) named respectively James Whitrow, William Willis and John Stevens, whose Fees are included in this Statement, in order to simplify it.	36 - 1	27 18 11	30 14 8	26 5 -	24 13 11
Total Amount of Debts sued for* - - -	523 10 5	346 11 10	409 6 -	382 17 2	400 6 11
Costs incurred - -	139 8 7	103 5 -	114 14 4	105 11 9	104 - 10
Number of days in each year that each Court sat	51	53	52	52	52
Total number of Suits instituted in each Court in each of the said years -	891	710	825	744	679

* Exclusive of the respective Amounts received by the Plaintiffs in numerous Suits instituted in each year, on compromise, without proceeding to judgment, which Amounts it is out of the power of the Clerk to state.

The number of Commissioners for the Borough of St. Alban is 96, and for the Liberty of St. Alban 120, any three or more of whom constitute a Court, and the Commissioners present usually select as their Chairman such Commissioner whom they consider most competent to preside.

W^m Ablett, Clerk.

45.—SANDWICH.

Years.	Clerk's Name.	Clerk's Fees.	Serjeant's Name.	Serjeant's Fees, (including Mileage.)	Number of Days Court sat, being 2d Tuesday in every Month.	Total Amount of Debts sued for.	Total Amount of Costs incurred.	Total Number of Suits instituted.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1830	George Garrett -	43 16 9	John Tapsell -	31 7 11	9	588 9 9½	75 4 8	331
1831	George Garrett / Moulton Messiter	34 19 7	- ditto -	25 6 5	12	384 10 3¼	60 6 -	267
1832	Moulton Messiter	33 4 10	- ditto -	23 11 6	11	435 1 5¼	56 16 4	277
1833	Moulton Messiter / William Lee -	29 17 -	- ditto -	21 12 1	11	341 18 3½	51 9 1	237
1834	William Lee -	40 2 8	- ditto -	31 11 6	12	498 10 9½	71 14 2	328

Number of Commissioners associated with the presiding Commissioner:

The Commissioners originally appointed were the Members for the town, the Mayor, Jurats, Recorder, Town Clerk, and the Deputies of Sarr and Walmer, together with 60 Inhabitants and Householders of the town, with power to elect new ones in case of death, &c. They are now about 30 in number, but not more than 20 have qualified. Three are sufficient to form a Court for debts not exceeding 40 *s.* and five for those above that sum and not exceeding 5 *l.*

At every Meeting the Commissioners first elect a Chairman, who acts as such only during the sitting of the Court at which he is chosen. If a Jurat or other official person attends, he is appointed to take the Chair as a matter of courtesy. The election of a Chairman is not enjoined by the Act, and is merely adopted as a matter of convenience. In case of an equality of votes, the casting one is, by the Act of Parliament, given to that one of the Commissioners present whose name stands first upon the list.

23d July 1835. *W. Lee*, Solicitor, Sandwich, Clerk of the Court.

46.—SHEFFIELD.

Amount of Steward's Fees.	£.	s.	d.
In the Year 1830	1,750	11	5
1831	2,110	1	11
1832	2,011	11	9
1833	2,536	4	2
1834	2,326	5	4

The Steward's fees are shared between himself and his Deputy, after paying from the amount of them the salaries of the Clerk of the Court and his three Assistants, the expense of Court House and offices, books, stationery, &c., comprising the whole of the expenses of the Court.

Amount of Bailiff's Fees.	£.	s.	d.
In the Year 1830	662	4	10
1831	779	3	7
1832	839	10	6
1833	1,055	4	6
1834	1,056	6	7

The Bailiff, out of his fees, has to pay the wages of 10 Assistants, besides contributing annually a considerable sum towards the expense of repairs of the gaol.

Amount of Debts sued for.	£.	s.	d.
In the Year 1830	17,171	19	4
1831	19,125	7	6
1832	19,076	18	11
1833	23,421	8	4
1834	21,679	7	5

Officers of the Court:

Hugh Parker, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Steward, by appointment of the Duke of Norfolk.
Mr. Michael Ellison - - - Deputy Steward,
Mr. Charles Habershon - - Clerk of the Court,
Mr. Joseph Kirk - - - - Bailiff.

Amount of Costs incurred.	£.	s.	d.
In the Year 1830	2,637	16	3
1831	3,159	5	6
1832	3,101	3	3
1833	3,841	8	8
1834	3,632	11	11

The Court sits every Thursday, from 10 to 3 o'clock, to hear and determine causes; and every Monday, for the receipt of instalments ordered to be paid by defendants into Court.

And for the entry of Actions, and the payment to Plaintiffs of debts recovered, the Court Office is open each day from Nine in the Morning till Seven in the Evening.

Total Number of Suits instituted.	
In the Year 1830	11,083
1831	13,499
1832	13,219
1833	16,000
1834	15,546

N. B.—There is another Court of Requests, called the Court of Requests for the Manor of Ecclesall, under the same Act of Parliament, the Steward of which is appointed by Earl Fitzwilliam.

Sheffield, August 7, 1835. *Michael Ellison*, Deputy Steward.

47.—SHREWSBURY.

	1830.			1831.			1832.			1833.			1834.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
The Amount of Fees, Salaries or other Emoluments received by Registrar or Clerk - - - - -	59	14	–	67	2	–	45	15	6	48	2	–	47	16	–
Ditto, Serjeant or other Officer -	20	5	4½	21	12	7	16	18	–½	16	6	4	16	13	4

Names of Officers:—Charles Vaughan, Registrar or Clerk. Joseph Badger, Serjeant.

The Total Number of Days in each Year that such Court sat is 26.

	1830.			1831.			1832.			1833.			1834.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Total Amount of Debts sued for - - -	1,221	7	8	1,299	3	3	1,104	4	10	1,052	17	1	1,010	6	8
Ditto Costs incurred	79	19	4½	88	14	7	62	13	6½	64	8	4	61	9	4
Number of Suits instituted	1,309			1,470			1,218			1,120			1,076		

There is no limited number of Commissioners associated in such Court, nor is there any Assistant Barrister or other presiding Officer.

About 40 persons have qualified to act, and about five attend each Court-day.

C. Vaughan, Registrar or Clerk.

48.—SOUTHWARK, &c.

THERE is no Assistant Barrister, or other Presiding Officer of this Court.

The Principal Officers are,—

John Holmes, Esq., the Chief Bailiff of Southwark, whose salary is limited by the Act of 4 Geo. IV. c. 123. to 500 *l.* per annum, and which he received during the years 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833 and 1834.

John Gilbert Meymott, George Drew } the Chief Clerks,

The salary of the former of whom is limited by the said Act to 750 *l.* per annum, and the salary of the latter is by the same Act limited to 500 *l.* per annum; and which salaries they received during the before-mentioned years, and which are the only emoluments they are entitled to.

The total number of Days in each of the above years which the Court sat were as under:

1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
94	97	97	98	96

N.B.—The Commissioners form themselves into two distinct Courts every court-day, at each of which cases are heard and determined; and they usually sit from half-past 10 till half-past 3.

The total amount of Debts sued for within the year 1834 is 22,864 *l.* 1 *s.* 9 *d.*; and this sum is about the average of the four preceding years; but from the great length of time it has taken to ascertain the said total, it has not been in our power to ascertain the exact amount of the previous years required within the time limited for the return.

The total amount of Costs incurred in Suits instituted between the 2d August 1833 and 2d August 1834, was 3,773 *l.* 15 *s.* 3 *d.*, and which is about the average annually received during the four previous years.

The total number of Suits instituted during the above years, is as under:

1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
16,441	16,751	16,190	16,250	16,450

The total number of Commissioners annually returned by the parishes within the district is 152; and five Commissioners are necessary to constitute a Court for hearing cases above 40 *s.*, and three Commissioners to constitute a Court under that sum.

31 July 1835. (signed) *J. G. Meymott, Geo. Drew.* } Clerks.

49.—SPALDING.

	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Amount of Fees received by the Clerk	175 12 8	135 13 –	147 14 9	140 13 9	176 1 6
Amount of Fees received by the Serjeant	65 5 3	52 18 2	53 14 10	50 2 6	58 3 10
Total Amount of Costs incurred	240 17 11	188 11 2	201 9 7	190 16 3	234 5 4
Total Amount of Debts sued for	1,156 4 –	904 18 9½	1,004 17 1	872 9 6	1,024 18 8
Total Number of Days that the Court sat	26	26	26	26	26
Total Number of Suits instituted	516	423	447	416	493

Number of Commissioners associated in each Court with the presiding Officer - - - Twelve.

Name of Clerk - - - John Richard Carter.

Name of Serjeant - - William Campion.

(signed) *Jn° Rd Carter.*

50.—SPILSBY, &c.

SPILSBY COURT.

YEAR.	Account of Fees received and Costs incurred. Clerk.	Account of Fees received and Costs incurred. Serjeant.	Names of the Officees.	Number of Days the Court sat in each Year.	Total Amount of Debts sued for	Total number of Suits instituted.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	
1830	60 8 8	33 11 9	W. Walker, Clerk.	8	439 18 6½	208
1831	37 15 –	20 4 10	Wm. Walker, jun.	7	245 1 1½	112
1832	54 6 4	29 11 9	Deputy-Clerk.	7	361 6 4	160
1833	45 19 2	22 16 2	Serjeants— Samuel	7	308 11 2	127
1834	43 18 6	19 18 10	Richardson and Joseph Horn.	7	284 11 3½	127
	242 7 8	126 3 4		37	1,639 8 5½	734

WAINFLEET ALL SAINTS.

1830	50 18 –	27 8 6	W. Walker, Clerk,	7	319 – 5½	147
1831	27 6 8	12 1 10	Wm. Walker, jun.	6	170 11 4	87
1832	31 5 6	15 10 2	Deputy-Clerk, and	7	224 8 9	91
1833	20 4 6	9 5 1	William Andrew,	6	123 16 5	63
1834	38 19 6	15 16 1	Serjeant.	7	243 8 1	121
	168 14 2	80 1 8		33	1,081 5 –½	509

SIBSEY.

1830	52 13 4	42 15 5	W. Walker, Clerk,	7	414 12 10½	158
1831	46 19 9	41 14 2	Wm. Walker, jun.	7	378 8 4	128
1832	45 10 –	37 16 –	Deputy-Clerk, and	6	299 15 5	130
1833	56 10 4	43 5 10	Robert Baxter, Ser-	7	369 6 2	156
1834	44 1 10	29 10 4	jeant.	6	304 6 8½	130
	245 15 3	195 1 9		33	1,766 9 6	702

BURGH-LE-MARSH.

1830	29 10 6	17 3 1	W. Walker, Clerk,	7	203 13 –½	81
1831	27 11 –	14 10 3	Wm. Walker, jun.	7	187 1 10	81
1832	19 3 10	11 – 7	Deputy-Clerk, and	5	137 14 10	52
1833	29 8 8	19 9 7	John Bateman, Ser-	7	211 8 10	76
1834	25 5 2	17 12 1	jeant.	6	182 9 –	72
	130 19 2	79 15 7		32	922 7 6½	362

There must be three Commissioners to decide debts not amounting to 40 *s.* and five Commissioners to decide debts above 40 *s.*, and a Chairman is chosen at each Court.

Spilsby, 4 July 1835. *Wm. Walker*, Clerk of the said Courts.

51.—STOCKPORT, &c.

	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
Fees, Salaries and Emoluments of John Kenyon Winterbottom, Clerk, Registrar and presiding Officer, and his deputy, Richard Wright - -	£. s. d. 261 3 6	£. s. d. 293 19 –	£. s. d. 267 – 9	£. s. d. 354 4 2	£. s. d. 369 7 5
Fees, Salaries and Emoluments of Richard Beswick, the Serjeant, and his Assistants - -	98 12 10	100 14 7	90 10 5	128 18 7	135 11 8
Total amount of Debts sued for - - -	3,022 – –	3,291 – –	2,200 – –	3,623 – –	3,837 – –
Total amount of Costs incurred - - -	359 16 4	394 13 7	357 11 2	483 2 9	504 19 1
Total number of Days that the Court sat - -	26	26	24	27	26
Total number of Suits instituted - - -	1,796	1,913	1,777	2,323	2,523
Number of Acting Commissioners associated with the presiding Officer, of which seven attend at each sitting on an average - -	50	50	50	50	50

Stockport, 11 July 1835. *J. K. Winterbottom.*

52.—OLD SWINFORD.

YEAR.	Fees received by the Clerk in each Year.	Fees received by the Beadle in each Year.	Names of the Clerks and Beadles.	Number of Days Court sat.	Amount of Debts sued for in each Year.	Costs incurred.	Number of Suits instituted.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1830	78 15 3	19 8 8	William Hunt, jun.	23	552 13 6	98 3 11	611
1831	74 13 9	18 4 –	Clerk.	24	566 13 3	93 7 9	583
1832	75 13 11	18 16 10	Henry Lewis,	22	528 17 5	94 10 9	572
1833	76 8 7	19 – 4	Beadle.	24	504 8 5	95 8 11	582
1834	74 12 1	18 4 8	- - - -	23	508 9 6½	92 16 11	557

There are at this time 78 Commissioners. Three Commissioners form a Court; there is no presiding Officer, The Beadle has not kept any regular account of Fees received by him for taking Executions; but from the number granted, he must have received after the rate of 25 *l.* per annum in addition to the Fees returned.

Stowbridge, 10 July 1835. *Wm. Hunt*, Jun., Clerk.

53.—TOWER HAMLETS.

The parties presiding in that Court, are the Commissioners, of whom there are 240, chosen yearly on Easter Tuesday by the different parishes and precincts, forming the Tower Hamlets; their attendance is gratuitous; and of them a considerable and sufficient number attend on Tuesday and Friday in every week, and transact the business of the Court.

There are three Clerks who are Attorneys, of whom two constantly attend the Court, and whose Salaries are fixed by Act of Parliament, at 300 *l.* per annum each.

One Accountant - - - Salary at the pleasure of the Commissioners, £. 200.
Three Beadles - - - Salaries fixed by Parliament - - - 150 each.
Five ditto - - - Salaries at the pleasure of Commissioners - 100 each.
One Housekeeper - - Ditto - - - ditto - - - 40.

THE YEAR AND MONTH.	The number of Days the Court sat.	The number of Summonses issued for Debts.	Amount of Fees or Costs.	The number of Causes heard.
			£. s. d.	
From 1 May 1830 to 30 April 1831 -	98	28,432	2,755 2 11	25,890
From 1 May 1831 to 30 April 1832 -	98	26,441	2,683 16 5	24,194
From 1 May 1832 to 30 April 1833 -	95	22,038	2,216 7 8	17,318
From 1 May 1833 to 30 April 1834 -	98	17,845	1,933 9 8	13,818
From 1 May 1834 to 30 April 1835 -	98	15,009	1,634 7 –	11,764

There are 240 Commissioners and a sufficient number, averaging 20 attend every Court day, to transact the business of the Court.

Charles Lush,
Henry Lang, } Clerks.

54.—WARMINSTER.

YEARS.	Amount of Clerk's Fees.	Amount of Serjeant's Fees.	Total Amount of Fees.	Number of Days Court sat.	Total Amount of Debts sued for.	Total Amount of Costs incurred.	Total Number of Suits in each Year.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1830	42 16 5	33 9 6	76 5 11	13	544 5 5½	76 5 11	314
1831	34 7 10	23 7 10	57 15 8	12	474 9 3½	57 15 8	252
1832	31 3 3	23 2 11	54 6 2	11	344 13 4	54 6 2	184
1833	33 6 3	23 17 4	57 3 7	13	330 18 1¼	57 3 7	198
1834	28 6 2	19 11 8	47 17 10	12	322 6 8¾	47 17 10	184

Assistant Barrister.—None.
Registrar.—None.
Clerk.—Henry Bastings, who attends the Court and registers the decision of the Commissioners in each Cause.
Serjeant.—Samuel Haines, who serves all Processes, and executes all Warrants of the Court.
Number of Commissioners.—Upon an average five or six Commissioners attend every Court.

55.—WESTBURY.

Courts held.	Debts sued for.	Costs incurred.	Number of Suits.	Commissioners present.
1830:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Jan. 26	20 5 3	4 19 3	15	5
Feb. 23	29 14 10	5 14 5	18	4
March 23	40 10 11	5 17 10	24	5
April 20	23 15 5	3 3 3	13	5
May 18	15 18 4	3 16 11	13	6
June 15	37 8 6	5 7 7	16	8
July 13	30 15 3	6 7 1	19	6
Aug. 10	34 12 4	7 3 10	19	6
Sept. 7	20 4 9	3 7 7	14	3
Oct. 5	35 15 5	4 12 9	18	4
Nov. 2	90 17 2	14 4 3	57	6
„ 30	7 8 8	– 13 11	4	3
Dec. 28	15 7 3	1 16 4	8	3
	402 14 1	67 5 –	238	

Courts held.	Debts sued for.	Costs incurred.	Number of Suits.	Commissioners present.
1831:	£. s. d	£. s. d.		
Jan. 25	32 6 1	4 7 9	16	5
Feb. 22	37 12 –	5 3 8	18	7
March 22	16 18 5	3 15 11	9	8
April 19	18 9 6	4 6 –	19	6
May 17	21 14 8	3 17 8	9	6
June 14	32 15 3	5 9 6	19	5
July 12	43 3 1	5 15 1	20	7
Aug. 9	18 4 2	4 – 10	8	7
Sept. 6	23 17 10	3 8 3	12	7
Oct. 4	12 8 10	2 2 7	6	4
Nov. 1	3 11 4	1 6 3	3	4
„ 29	30 11 1	5 2 8	17	10
Dec. 27	15 13 8	2 17 4	7	5
	307 5 11	51 13 6	163	

Courts held.	Debts sued for.	Costs incurred.	Number of Suits.	Commissioners present.
1832:				
Jan. 24	27 17 5	4 8 –	15	7
Feb. 21	16 14 6	3 11 4	12	5
March 20	28 17 4	4 6 11	16	5
April 17	29 10 1	6 15 8	20	5
May 15	30 11 6	5 8 8	19	5
June 12	17 6 10	4 7 8	15	5
July 10	6 – 5	1 13 1	6	4
Aug. 7	11 14 10	2 2 5	8	5
Sept. 4	39 – 8	7 5 6	22	5
Oct. 2	33 16 10	5 1 8	19	6
„ 30	34 17 1	6 6 7	22	6
Nov. 27	21 14 10	3 9 5	14	5
Dec. 26	35 8 10	4 17 5	14	5
	333 11 2	59 15 8	202	

Courts held.	Debts sued for.	Costs incurred.	Number of Suits.	Commissioners present.
1833:				
Jan. 22	67 13 4	8 12 1	30	5
Feb. 19	37 16 8	5 6 4	17	6
March 19	13 19 9	2 16 8	10	5
April 16	26 – 6	3 15 6	9	6
May 14	13 9 –	2 12 2	8	5
June 11	29 8 9	2 19 8	11	6
July 9	27 19 4	3 1 2	8	5
Aug. 6	33 2 5	3 18 2	15	5
Sept. 3	24 15 8	3 15 2	13	5
Oct. 1	19 2 6	2 10 2	8	4
„ 29	44 – –	5 5 8	21	9
Nov. 26	28 4 9	3 19 6	15	5
Dec. 24	15 5 10	2 13 8	9	5
	380 18 6	51 5 11	174	

COURTS HELD.	Debts sued for.	Costs incurred.	Number of Suits.	Commissioners present.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
1834:—January 21	30 4 6	6 7 6	21	8
February 18	41 4 3	9 13 –	32	5
March 18	27 4 11	6 – 3	18	5
April 15	14 5 9	3 5 –	10	5
May 13	40 4 6	6 7 5	24	4
June 10	39 1 9	5 10 8	22	5
July 8	32 11 5	5 13 1	23	5
August 5	13 – 9	3 6 2	12	5
September 2	31 1 4	5 3 5	16	6
„ 30	24 7 11	4 11 3	15	5
October 28	22 5 4	3 19 1	13	7
November 25	4 14 4	1 1 6	5	4
December 23	19 16 5	2 16 –	12	5
	340 3 2	63 14 4	223	

SUMMARY.

YEAR.	Courts held.	Debts sued for.	Total Costs incurred.	Divided as under, viz.		Number of Suits.
				Clerks' Fees.	Serjeants' Fees.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1830 - -	13	402 14 1	67 5 –	40 17 8	26 7 4	238
1831 - -	13	307 5 11	51 13 6	29 10 11	22 2 7	163
1832 - -	13	333 11 2	59 15 8	34 19 3	24 16 5	202
1833 - -	13	380 18 6	51 5 11	31 3 9	20 2 2	174
1834 - -	13	340 3 2	63 14 4	38 6 2	25 8 2	223
TOTAL for Five Yrs.	65	1,764 12 11	293 14 5	174 17 9	118 16 8	1,000

There is no Assistant Barrister in this Court. The Commissioners are the Judges; they choose a Chairman every Court, who presides. Not less than Five Commissioners are required by the Act to be present on the hearing of causes above 3*l.*, and not less than three where the debts are under that sum.

The only Officers of the Court are the Clerk and Serjeant. Mr. Henry Pinniger, Solicitor, Westbury,

56.—WESTMINSTER.

The Emoluments of the Westminster Court of Requests consist of what remains of the Fees taken therein, after paying the rent, taxes and repairs of two Court-houses, the salaries of the under Clerks and officers, and for the printing, stationery and other expenses incident thereto; and are divided amongst the High Bailiff of Westminster and the two principal Clerks of the said Court, and were for the years named, as follows:

YEARS.	Total Amount of Emoluments.	High Bailiff's Proportion.	Each Clerk's Proportion.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1830 -	1,642 19 11	446 - 3½	598 9 9¾
1831 -	1,221 3 9	333 13 11	443 14 11
1832 -	1,095 18 2	315 8 1	390 5 -½
1833 -	1,078 17 5	313 12 8½	383 2 4¼
1834 -	996 6 7	280 10 7½	357 17 11¾

The name of the High Bailiff of Westminster is Arthur Morris.

The names of the two principal Clerks are John Hodgson and Christopher Cuff.

The Court sits in two divisions: the first division at the Court-house in Castle-street, Leicester-square, on Thursday, and the second division at the Court-house in Vine-street, Piccadilly, on Tuesday in each week, for the hearing of causes; and both are open every day (Sundays excepted) throughout the year for the issuing of summonses, receiving and paying monies, and the other ordinary business of the Court.

Many of the suits commenced not proceeding to a hearing, but being settled out of Court, and many being dismissed upon hearing, in both of which cases the debts sued for are never entered in the books of the Court; the total amount of debts sued for cannot be ascertained.

The amount of Costs incurred in the said Court is as follows:

	£. s. d.
In the Year 1830 - - -	2,443 12 6
1831 - - -	2,050 15 1
1832 - - -	2,007 3 8
1833 - - -	1,948 8 6
1834 - - -	1,831 7 6

The total number of Suits instituted in the said Court is as follows:

In the Year 1830 - - - -	15,439
1831 - - - -	13,766
1832 - - - -	14,429
1833 - - - -	13,567
1834 - - - -	12,790

The Commissioners of the said Court are 242 in number.

John Hodgson.
Christr Cuff. } Clerks.

57.—WISBECH.

There is no Assistant Barrister or other presiding Officer of this Court receiving fees, salary or other emoluments.

The Court is composed of Commissioners appointed pursuant to a local Act of Parliament, three of whom constitute a court. They receive no compensation for their trouble.

The only Officers are:—One Clerk, Mr. Charles Metcalfe, of Wisbech, solicitor; and one Serjeant, Daniel Brown Witham, of Wisbech, yeoman.

The services of these officers are remunerated by fees; they have no salary or other emoluments.

The gross amount of Fees received by the Clerk for the last five years is as follows:

1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
74 13 6 -	60 3 11 -	82 3 - -	121 7 3 -	122 8 -

The gross amount of Fees received by the Serjeant is not known. He is entitled to 6 *d.* for serving every summons, order, or subpœna; 1 *s.* for every execution, and 9 *d.* per mile for serving each summons and executing each warrant when more than one mile distant from the parish church of Wisbech also 6 *d.* per mile for taking every person to prison.

The regular court-days are once a month. The Court sat as follows:—In 1830, seven days; 1831, three days; 1832, five days; 1833, eight days; 1834, eleven days.

N.B.—A new appointment of Commissioners took place in May 1833, since which period a great regularity has obtained in holding the courts.

Total amount of Debts sued for:

1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
533 - 3 -	454 17 - -	577 18 1 -	697 11 11 -	694 13 7

Total amount of Costs incurred:—The total amount of Costs would consist of the joint amount of the Clerk's and Serjeant's Fees; but as the amount of the latter (particularly on executions) is not known, this cannot be correctly ascertained.

Total number of Suits instituted:—In 1830, 456; 1831, 390; 1832, 526; 1833, 640; 1834, 652.

It is apprehended that the Commissioners of this Court may act in all the four divisions of the Isle of Ely; but it is not usual for them to act for any other than the division in which they reside.

The present number of Commissioners in this division is 42.

Wisbech,
27 June 1835.

Chas Metcalfe, jun.
Deputy for Charles Metcalfe, Clerk of the said Court.

58.—WOLVERHAMPTON.

	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Amount of Clerk's Fees -	123 2 8	98 13 10	113 16 10	94 5 2	81 – 7
Amount of Serjeant's Fees	24 15 –	28 5 –	32 4 7	25 19 2	21 16 6
Amount of Debts sued for	1,103 7 7¾	985 15 11¼	1,002 11 –¼	848 18 10¾	737 9 2¾
Costs incurred - -	198 1 4	162 17 6	160 9 1	144 8 9	130 6 9
Number of Days the Court sat - - - - -	13	12	13	12	11
Number of Suits instituted	647	571	586	538	492

Number of Commissioners under 40*s.* - - 3, including the Chairman.
Ditto - - above 40*s.* and up to 5*l.* - - 5, including the Chairman.

John Corser, Clerk.
Benjamin Crockett, Serjeant.

59.—GREAT YARMOUTH.

	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Amount of Fees received by the Attornies -	45 1 6	48 6 6	43 9 6	42 10 6	40 5 –
Ditto - by the Clerk -	61 7 6	66 12 –	60 19 6	58 19 6	57 8 –
Ditto by the Serjeants -	23 19 6	25 17 9	23 2 6	23 11 9	22 6 3
Total Amount of Debts sued for - - -	842 1 10	876 19 4	762 19 11	645 15 8	602 16 –
Total Amount of Costs incurred - - -	130 8 6	140 16 3	127 11 6	125 1 9	119 19 3
Number of Days the Court sat - - - - -	52	52	52	52	52
Number of Suits instituted	856	865	745	691	641

The Commissioners of the Court comprise the Mayor and 17 Aldermen for the time being, together with 30 Commissioners, and in case of a vacancy in the latter, the survivors appoint a successor. The four Attornies are appointed by the Mayor in the Borough Court, and are also Attornies of this Court. The Clerk is appointed by all the Commissioners, and the Serjeants by the Mayor for the time being.

The Court is held by any three or more of the Commissioners, every Monday.

27th June 1835.

Thos Clowes, Clerk.

COURTS OF REQUESTS (ENGLAND.)

RETURN

Of Amount of Fees, Salaries and Emoluments received by Assistant Barristers or others, of the Local Courts of Requests in *England*, in the Years 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833 and 1834.

(Mr. Roebuck.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 14 *August* 1835.

155

SOUTHWARK COURT OF REQUESTS.

A RETURN from the COURT of REQUESTS for the TOWN and BOROUGH of *Southwark*, and the EASTERN HALF of the HUNDRED of *Brixton*, in the County of *Surrey*, to an Order of The House, dated 19th May 1835.

THIS Court was established by an Act passed in the 22d Geo. II. c. 47 (1749), and we are unable to furnish an Account, showing the amount of Suitors' Cash in the said Court, or invested in Government Securities, "since the establishment of the Court;" but by an Act of 4 Geo. IV. c. 123, for regulating the said Court, provision is made that the Chief Bailiff and Clerks of the said Court should annually render on oath Accounts of the Cash paid into Court, and taken out of the same by the Suitors of the Court; and by a Report of the Commissioners, dated the 16th April 1835, it appears that the amount of Cash due to the Suitors, and remaining unclaimed on the first day of August last, amounted to the sum of £.1,987. 10. 3.

The amount of the Cash remaining due to the Suitors, together with the surplus Fees, have been invested in the purchase of Government Securities; and the Account of the Dividends from time to time received in respect thereof, since the passing of the said Act, are set forth in the first Schedule to this Return, and which Dividends have been accounted for and invested in the purchase of other Stock; and the amount of the Stock now standing in the names of the Trustees appointed by the Commissioners, and purchased with the said Suitors' Cash, Surplus Fees and Dividends, amounts to the sum of £.4,798. 19. 5. Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities; and the respective periods in which the said Stocks have been purchased and sold appear in the second Schedule hereunto annexed.

Previous to the passing of the said Act of 4 Geo. IV. no specific Salaries were payable to the Clerks, who were entitled to retain the whole of the Fees payable to them under the then existing Acts; but by the said Act of 4 Geo. IV. the Salaries or Emoluments payable to each of the then two Chief Clerks were fixed at £.750 per annum, and to their respective successors at the sum of £.500 per annum.

The amount of the expenses paid since the passing of the said last-mentioned Act for prosecutions instituted under the sanction of the Court, or in defending any actions or other proceedings at law against the Officers or Chief Bailiffs of the Court, or otherwise, are set forth in the third Schedule to this Return; and the same have been from time to time paid or allowed, by order of the Commissioners, out of the surplus fees of the said Court.

3 July 1835.

J. G. Meymott,
Geo. Drew, } Clerks of the said Court.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

	AMOUNT OF DIVIDENDS RECEIVED. £. s. d.		£. s. d.		DUE
1824	17 4 6	½ year on - -	861 8 10	New 4 per Cent.	July 1824
1824 to 1825	36 – –	1 ½ year on -	800 – –	Consols - -	July 1825
	17 4 6	½ year on - -	861 8 10	New 4 per Cent.	Jan. 1825
	2 2 7	½ year on - -	106 12 2	- - ditto - -	July 1825
	11 18 11	½ year on - -	796 8 9	Consols - -	July 1825
1825 to 1826	4 5 2	1 year on - -	106 12 2	New 4 per Cent.	July 1826
	23 17 10	ditto on - -	796 8 9	Consols - -	- ditto
	24 – –	ditto on - -	800 – –	- ditto - -	- ditto
	6 15 –	½ year on - -	450 4 6	- ditto - -	- ditto
1826 to 1827	4 5 2	1 year on - -	106 12 2	New 4 per Cent.	July 1827
	23 17 10	ditto on - -	796 8 9	Consols - -	- ditto
	24 – –	ditto on - -	800 – –	- ditto - -	- ditto
	13 10 –	ditto on - -	450 4 6	- ditto - -	- ditto
1827 to 1828	4 5 2	1 year on - -	106 12 2	New 4 per Cent.	July 1828
	23 17 10	ditto - -	796 8 9	Consols - -	- ditto
	24 – –	ditto - -	800 – –	- ditto - -	- ditto
	13 10 –	ditto - -	450 4 6	- ditto - -	- ditto
	34 12 –	ditto - -	1,153 6 9	- ditto - -	- ditto
	10 5 5	½ year on - -	684 6 –	- ditto - -	- ditto
1830 to 1831	8 10 4	2 years' div[d] on	106 12 2	New 4 per Cent.	July 1830
	1 17 3	½ year on - -	106 12 2	3 ½ per Cent. late 4 per Cent. -	Jan. 1831
	231 6 3	2 ½ years' on -	796 8 9 450 4 6 1,153 6 9 684 6 –	Consols - -	- ditto
	60 – –	2 ½ years' div[d] on	800 – –	- ditto - -	- ditto
	30 – –	1 year's div[d] on	1,000 – –	- ditto - -	- ditto
	94 10 –	1 ½ year's div[d] on	1,100 – –	- ditto - -	- ditto
1832	87 – –	1 year's div[d] on	800 – – 2,100 – –	Consols - -	Jan. 1832
1833	117 1 –	1 year's div[d] on	3,500 – – 401 18 6	Consols - -	Jan. 1833
1834	124 15 11	1 year's div[d] on ½ year on - -	3,901 18 6 516 12 3	Consols - -	Jan. 1834

SECOND SCHEDULE.

DATES when, and amount of STOCK purchased and sold.

	Consols. £.	s.	d.	New 4 per Cents. £.	s.	d.
Stock in the Names of Trustees, on 2d August 1823 -	800	–	–	861	8	10
Ditto - - purchased 11th April 1825 - - -	796	8	9			
	1,596	8	9	861	8	10
Sold 12th April 1825, towards the fitting up the New Court - - - - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	754	16	8
	1,596	8	9	106	12	2
Purchased - - - February 1826 - - -	450	4	6			
Ditto - - 12th September 1827 - - -	1,153	6	9			
Ditto - - 18th May - - 1828 - - -	684	6	–			
Ditto - - 2d December 1828 - - -	1,000	–	–			
Ditto - - - - October - 1829 - - -	1,100	–	–			
	5,984	6	–	106	12	2
Sold 11th May 1831, to re-pay the £.3,000 advanced by the Corporation of the Trinity House, for building the New Court - - - - - - - - - -	796	8	9	106	12	2
	450	4	6			
	1,153	6	9			
	684	6	–			
	3,084	6	–	–	–	–
Which left the above £.800, and £.1,000, and £.1,100, together - - - - - - - - - -	2,900	–	–	Consols.		
Purchased 13th April - - 1832 - - - -	600	–	–			
21st April - - 1832 - - -	401	18	6			
4th December 1833 - - - -	516	12	3			
1st April - - 1835 - - - -	380	8	8			
£.	4,798	19	5			

THIRD SCHEDULE.

EXPENSES of PROSECUTIONS, defending ACTIONS, or otherwise.

		£.	s.	d.
1823 to 1824	Costs of obtaining Opinions of Counsel on Acts of Parliament - - - - - - - - - -	24	10	11
1824 to 1825	Ditto, and of an Application to Court of King's Bench -	9	17	4
	Ditto, Expenses of opposing Bill in Parliament for removing the Southwark Gaol, Deeds of Trust of Suitors' Money, Contracts for New Court-house, and Counsel's Opinions, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	224	12	–
1825 to 1826	Expenses of Contracts, fittings of Court-house, Returns to Writs of false Judgments, and application to Court to set aside the same, and Opinions of Counsel - -	85	19	7
1826 to 1827	Expenses of prosecuting Persons for assaulting Bailiff's Officers, of Returns to Writs of false Judgment, Deeds of Trust, Cases, and Counsel's Fees - - - - -	97	1	9
1827 to 1828	Expenses of prosecuting Persons for assaulting the Bailiff's Officers, Cases, and Counsel's Fees - - - - -	30	7	6
1828 to 1829	Expenses of defending Actions brought against the Bailiff's Officers, Counsel's Fees, &c. - - - - -	41	8	–
1829 to 1830	Expenses of prosecuting for an Assault on one of the Bailiff's Officers, &c. - - - - - - -	17	16	–
1830 to 1831	Expenses of Prosecution for Assault on Bailiff's Officers, defending Actions commenced against them, Deed of Trust, and settling new Lease of Court-house - -	89	11	7
1831 to 1832	Expenses of Prosecutions for Assaults on the Officers, and defending Actions brought against them - - -	13	9	–
1832 to 1833	Expenses of defending Actions against Bailiff's Officers, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	129	–	2
1833 to 1834	Expenses of obtaining Counsel's Opinion, defending Actions against the Court, &c. - - - - - -	32	19	8

J. G. Meymott,
Geo. Drew, } Clerks of the said Court.

SOUTHWARK COURT OF REQUESTS.

A RETURN from the COURT of REQUESTS for the TOWN and BOROUGH of *Southwark*, and the EASTERN HALF of the HUNDRED of *Brixton*, in the County of *Surrey*.

(*Mr. Harvey.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
10 *July* 1835.

WESTMINSTER COURT LEET.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 20 March 1835;—*for*,

A RETURN of all and every SUM or SUMS of MONEY received by the COURT LEET and COURT of BURGESSES for the City and Liberty of *Westminster*, from the Year 1800 to 1834, both inclusive, as FINES for the Non-service of the Offices of CONSTABLE and ANNOYANCE JURYMAN; specifying for which Office such Sum or Sums were received, the Date when received, the Name and Residence of the Parties upon whom such Fines have been imposed, together with the Particulars of the Appropriation of the same, and the Date when so appropriated;—

AND ALSO, FOR

AN ACCOUNT of all and every SUM or SUMS of MONEY received by the said Court as AMERCIAMENTS during the same Period; specifying the Particulars of the Appropriation of the Moiety thereof taken by the Court of Burgesses, in pursuance of the 18th Section of the Act 29 GEO. II., to be applied by them in defraying the necessary Charges and Expenses attending the Execution of the Acts 29 & 31 Geo. II.

(*Sir Francis Burdett.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
22 *May* 1835.

— 1. —

A RETURN of all and every Sum or Sums of Money received by the Court Leet and Court of Burgesses for the City and Liberty of *Westminster*, from the Year 1800 to 1834, both inclusive, as Fines for the Non-service of the Offices of Constable and Annoyance Juryman; specifying for which Office such Sum or Sums were received, the Date when received, the Name and Residence of the Parties upon whom such Fines have been imposed, together with the Particulars of the Appropriation of the same, and the Date when so appropriated.

FINES.

Year.	PERSONS FINED.	Fine.	OFFICE.	Appropriation.
		£.		
1821	Nathaniel Johnson, Warwick-street, Fishmonger -	8	Constable.	These fines have been all appropriated as directed by the Acts of the 29 & 31 Geo. 2.; viz. three-fourths thereof have been paid to the Overseers of the respective Parishes in Westminster entitled to receive the same, and the remaining fourth has been retained by the High Bailiff, but his Returns do not state the times when received or when paid.
1822	Edmund Lloyd, Drury-court, Tinman - - -	8	- ditto.	
1823	Charles Reeve, jun. Half-Moon-street, Coal Merchant	8	- ditto.	
	Thomas Hodgkins, Charles-street, Covent Garden, Fishmonger - - - - - - - - -	8	- ditto.	
1824	William Wingate, Dover-street, Tailor - -	8	- ditto.	
	John Davies, Lower Brook-street, Upholsterer -	8	- ditto.	
	Philip Haines, Brewer-street, Cheesemonger -	8	- ditto.	
	Ralph Burn, Piccadilly, Bootmaker - - -	8	- ditto.	
	Thomas Sunderland, Dean-street, Army Clothier -	8	- ditto.	
	John Slater, Strand, Coach Spring-maker - -	8	- ditto.	
1825	William Plaskett, Clifford-street, Wine Merchant	8	- ditto.	
	William Capon, New Bond-street, Hatter - -	8	- ditto.	
	Jesse Lane, Strand, Cheesemonger - - -	8	- ditto.	
1827	John Robinson, Curzon-street, Upholder - -	8	- ditto.	
	Henry Arundell, Mount-street, Wine Merchant -	8	- ditto.	
	Bennett Odell, Burlington Arcade, Sword Cutler	8	- ditto.	
	Edward Foster, Greek-street, Auctioneer - -	8	- ditto.	
	James Barrack, Cockspur-street, Hotel-keeper -	2	Annoyance Juryman.	
	William Gray, Shepherd-street, Horse Dealer -	2	- ditto.	
1828	John Benstead, Strand, Hosier - - - -	8	Constable.	
	William Giblett, New Bond-street, Butcher - -	8	- ditto.	
	John Keene, South Audley-street, Tailor - -	8	- ditto.	
	David Simpson, Shepherd's Market, Butcher -	8	- ditto.	
	Edward Cutler, South Molton-street, Tailor -	8	- ditto.	
	George Cooper, Newport-court, Butcher - -	8	- ditto.	
	Charles James Webb, Oxford-street, Cheesemonger	8	- ditto.	
1829	Charles Oldfield, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Painter - - - - - - - - -	8	- ditto.	
1831	George Batt, Strand, Seedsman - - -	8	- ditto.	
	Robert Robinson, Dean-street, Currier - -	8	- ditto.	
	Haverhill Gillbank, Grange-court, Wine Merchant	2	Annoyance Juryman.	
	Henry Creed, Strand, Fishmonger - - -	2	- ditto.	
1834	Walter Tiffin, Strand, Printer - - - -	2	- ditto.	
	Richard Hudson Telfer, New-street, Hosier - -	2	- ditto.	
	Peter Walters, Lisle-street, Poulterer - - -	2	- ditto.	
	John Wilson, Petty France, Carpenter - -	2	- ditto.	
	John Benstead, Charing Cross, Hosier - -	8	Constable.	
	James Batchelor, Upper John-street, Shoemaker -	8	- ditto.	
	William Brotherhood, Broadway, Grocer - -	2	Annoyance Juryman.	
	William Ash Benham, Strand, Grocer - -	2	- ditto.	

161

—2.—

AN ACCOUNT of all and every SUM or SUMS of MONEY received by the COURT LEET and COURT of BURGESSES for the City and Liberty of *Westminster*, as AMERCIAMENTS, from the Year 1800 to 1834, both inclusive; specifying the Particulars of the Appropriation of the Moiety thereof taken by the Court of Burgesses, in pursuance of the 18th Section of the Act 29 GEO. II., to be applied by them in defraying the necessary Charges and Expenses attending the Execution of the Acts 29 & 31 GEO. II.

AMERCIAMENTS.

Year.	AMOUNT received.	Moiety paid to the Court of Burgesses.	CHARGES AND EXPENSES attending the Execution of the aforesaid Acts.	AMOUNT.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1815	85 5 –	42 12 6	- - Paid the three budget-men and the constable for attending the Annoyance Jury to carry the standard weights and measures on each of their inspections in this year - - - -	32 17 –
			Paid the six divisions of Annoyance Jurymen -	6 6 –
			Paid the Printer's bill for printing the summonses and instructions to the Annoyance Jury -	6 12 6
			Copying presentments, and parchment - -	6 6 –
1816	84 4 6	42 2 3	The same charges as above, but the sums for printing, &c. have varied annually - -	62 15 3
1817	76 5 6	38 2 9	- - ditto - - - ditto - - -	52 10 9
1818	57 10 –	28 15 –	- - ditto - - - ditto - - -	51 2 9
1819	69 13 –	34 16 6	- - ditto - - - ditto - - -	50 9 9
1820	58 – –	29 – –	- - ditto - - - ditto - - -	51 3 9
1821	62 14 6	31 7 3	- - ditto - - - ditto - - -	59 18 9
1822	84 19 –	42 9 6	- - ditto - - - ditto - - -	51 15 9
1823	95 15 –	47 17 6	- - ditto - - - ditto - - -	49 11 3
1824	102 8 6	51 4 3	- - ditto - - - ditto - - -	50 9 9
1825	102 13 6	51 6 9	- - ditto - - - ditto - - -	62 16 9
1826	135 7 –	67 13 6	- - ditto - - - ditto - - -	71 5 9
1827	224 13 6	112 6 9	- - ditto - - - ditto - - -	59 14 6
1828	145 13 –	72 16 6	- - ditto - - - ditto - - -	59 14 6
1829	162 8 –	81 4 –	- - ditto - - - ditto - - -	61 4 9
1830	110 5 8	55 2 10	- - ditto - - - ditto - - -	63 1 9
1831	117 9 –	58 19 6	- - ditto - - - ditto - - -	66 9 3
1832	115 4 –	57 12 –	- - ditto - - - ditto - - -	62 10 –
1833	304 12 6	152 6 3	- - ditto - - - ditto - - -	62 10 –
1834	130 6 6	65 3 3	- - ditto - - - ditto - - -	57 3 9

THE above are the aggregate amounts which have been received by the High Bailiff on account of Amerciaments imposed by the Annoyance Juries from the year 1815 to 1834, both inclusive. They are formed of sums from 2 *s.* to 40 *s.* according to the several presentments. It is presumed that it is not required by the above Order to set forth each presentment, as within the above periods there have been nearly 6,000 made of persons residing within the City and Liberty of Westminster, for having or using unlawful weights or measures. They are made in the following form:—viz.

WILLIAM WALPOLE, Tap House, Angel Inn, Saint Clement Danes,—
Two pint pots, each half a gill short; one quart pot, short. Fined 2 *s.*

Mr. EDMEAD, No. 17, Paradise-row, Palmer's Village, Chandler's shop,—
Two one-pound weights, one deficient half an ounce, one three-quarters of an ounce; a quarter pound weight deficient two drachms. Fined 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

THOMAS CROFT, Grocer, No. 2, Marylebone-street,—
A two-pound weight deficient one drachm.
A two-pound - ditto - two drachms.
A four-pound, deficient a quarter of an ounce.
A seven-pound, ditto six drachms.
A fourteen-pound, ditto a quarter of an ounce. Fined 5 *s.*

BENJAMIN DRING, Tallow-chandler, 351, Oxford-street,—
One-pound weight, two ounces and three quarters short.
One-pound weight, three drachms short.
Two small weights unsealed.
Nine large weights unsealed.
One pair of large scales two ounces short, and very much out of repair; beams defective and totally unfit for use.
Very insolent and abusive to the Jury. Fined 40 *s.*

The present Town Clerk, who was appointed in 1821, has not been able to procure Accounts of the Fines and Amerciaments from earlier periods than above stated.

John Robson, Town Clerk.

WESTMINSTER COURT LEET.

RETURN of all Sums of Money received by the Court Leet and Court of Burgesses, from the Year 1800 to 1834, both inclusive.

(*Sir Francis Burdett.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *May* 1835.

11.3

COURT OF REQUESTS, WESTMINSTER.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 8th April 1835;—*for*,

RETURNS from the Clerks of the Court of Requests in the City and Liberty of *Westminster*, of the Total Amount of all Sums of Money paid into their respective Courts as Fees, by virtue of an Act of Parliament 24 Geo. II. from 31st December 1830 to 31st December 1834, both inclusive; setting forth the Amount in each Year respectively, and also stating the nature of the Security the Suitors have for Monies paid into the said Courts by their Debtors, if any.

—	Total Amount of Fees received in both Courts.	Expenses of both Courts*.	Net Fees after paying Expenses of both Courts.	High Bailiff's Proportion of the Net Fees.	The Two principal Clerks' Proportions Of the Net Fees, each.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
From 31 Dec. 1830 to 31 Dec. 1831	2,050 15 1	829 11 4	1,221 3 9	333 13 11	443 14 11	443 14 11
— 1832	2,007 3 8	911 5 6	1,095 18 2	315 8 1	390 5 $-\frac{1}{2}$	390 5 $-\frac{1}{2}$
— 1833	1,948 8 6	868 11 1	1,079 17 5	313 12 $8\frac{1}{2}$	383 2 $4\frac{1}{4}$	383 2 $4\frac{1}{4}$
— 1834	1,831 7 6	835 - 11	996 6 7	280 10 $7\frac{1}{2}$	357 17 $11\frac{3}{4}$	357 17 $11\frac{3}{4}$

* The above expenses consist of the rent, taxes and repairs of two court-houses; the salaries of two under clerks, four high bailiff's officers, and other persons employed; and the printing, stationery, and other necessary expenses attending both courts.

In obedience to the latter part of the above Order, the undersigned Clerk begs to state, that the Legislature has provided no legal security to the suitors for monies paid into the said Courts by their debtors.

12 May 1835. *John Hodgson*, Clerk.

Mr. Christopher Cuff, the other principal Clerk, having been elected to his office so recently as the 22d April last, has not the information necessary to enable him to join in making the above Return.

COURT OF REQUESTS, WESTMINSTER.

RETURN of Money Paid into the Court as Fees, from 31 December 1830 to 31 December 1834.

(Colonel Evans.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *May* 1835.

1835

PALACE COURT, WESTMINSTER.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 3 July 1835;—*for*,

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of WRITS OF EXECUTION issued out of His Majesty's Palace Court at *Westminster*, from 1st January 1834 to 1st January 1835, with the Sums directed to be levied, and the Sums received therefrom; distinguishing the Number of Writs of Execution against the Person from those against the Effects, and the Proportion of the Sums recovered in one class of Executions from the other, and where the Sums sought to be recovered by such Executions have not been obtained; stating the reason of such Executions being ineffectual:—Also, the Number of Executions first issued against the Effects without obtaining the Amount of the Levy, and Executions afterwards issued against the Person of the same Party, and the Sums recovered thereby.

I HUMBLY return and certify to The Honourable House, that the Schedule hereunto annexed contains an account of the Number of Writs of Execution issued out of the Court of His Majesty's Palace of Westminster, commonly called the Palace Court, from the 1st day of January 1834 to the 1st day of January 1835, and distinguishing the Number of Writs of Execution against the Person from those against the Effects; the Sums directed to be levied by each writ, and also the Number of Executions first issued.

I have no means of ascertaining the sums received on each or any of the executions, as the attornies for the respective parties receive the monies levied from the officers who execute the respective writ, or otherwise arrange with the officers without any application to the court, and the sums levied are never brought into court. For the same reason, I cannot state the proportion of the sums recovered in one class of executions from the other.

The only means I have of ascertaining whether the whole or any part of the monies directed by the several writs to be levied have been levied or not, are the Returns made by the different officers to whom the writs are delivered for execution; and the Returns of all such writs as have been returned are stated in the sixth column of the Schedule hereto annexed; and it will appear by such Returns, that in very few cases has there been a partial levy so as to render it necessary to assign any reasons for not levying the whole. The officers who execute the writs are not obliged to return them into the office, unless such returns are called for by the parties issuing the writs, or their attornies; and the officers have not been called upon or required to return any of the writs which appear without any answer or statement to them in the said sixth column of the Schedule hereunto annexed, and I cannot therefore certify or state whether the whole or any part of the sums directed to be levied by such writs have been levied, and if not levied, why they were not levied, or why the executions were not returned. I humbly apprehend, that if the parties or their attornies are not satisfied with the returns made by the officers, it is the duty of such parties or their attornies to apply to the court to grant such returns. For example, to some of the writs mentioned in the Schedule hereunto annexed, instead of the return of "Nulla Bona," there are returns of "Not Levied," without assigning any reason for the sums not being levied, or why the executions are ineffectual; and if the parties issuing the executions or their attornies were dissatisfied with such general return, and required the reasons for it, and had applied to the court to grant such general return, such returns would have been ordered, and the officer would have been required to have made proper returns, shewing why the executions had been wholly or partially ineffectual; but no such applications have been made, and therefore the parties themselves or their attornies are the persons who are in fault, if the reasons for not levying, or of the executions being ineffectual, are not stated.

W. B. Brent, Steward of the Palace Court.

PLAINTIFF.	DEFENDANT.	Writs of Execution against the Effects.	Writs of Execution against the Person.	SUMS directed to be Levied. £. s. d.	Officers' Return to the Writs.	Executions first Issued.
Hubbard	Pritchard	fi. fa.	- -	10 12 9	settled.	
Organ	Morgan	fi. fa.	- -	9 7 3	- - levied, and not sufficient to pay rent.	
Clarke	Keens	fi. fa.	ca. sa.	7 17 4	not levied.	
White	Upton	fi. fa.	- -	45 10 –	not levied.	
Jones	Mee	- -	ca. sa.	12 16 8	settled.	
Chalmers	Morgan	fi. fa.	- -	15 9 –	- - levied, and withdrawn by order of plaintiff's attorney.	
North	Martin	- -	ca. sa.	11 15 4	in custody - - -	- - a writ of fi. fa. previously issued.
Downing	Clarke	fi. fa.	- -	5 7 8	levied and paid.	
Organ	Morgan	- -	ca. sa.	9 7 3	in custody - - -	the like.
Pearce	Driscoll	fi. fa.	—	—	—	
Scott	Gayton	- -	ca. sa.	- - -	- - - - -	the like.
Simkinson	Mearns	- -	ca. sa.	13 16 –	in custody - - -	the like.
Watkins	Cooper	- -	ca. sa.	12 – 10 ½	- - - - -	the like.
Padmore	Anderson	fi. fa.	- -	5 13 2	settled.	
Page	Fitzgerald	- -	ca. sa.	24 11 6	not found.	
Rhodes	Willis	fi. fa.	- -	13 9 2	settled.	
Moon	Jackson	- -	ca. sa.	16 17 6	in custody.	
Horn	Lee	- -	ca. sa.	7 13 4	not found.	
Norton	Green	- -	ca. sa.	8 2 –	in custody - - -	the like.
Hambidge	Love	- -	ca. sa.	10 16 6	in custody.	
Clarke	Keens	- -	ca. sa.	8 2 10	not found.	
Hale	Livingstone	fi. fa.	- -	31 – 8	—	
Edmeades	Nash	- -	ca. sa.	11 10 5	settled.	
Willcock	Chaplain	fi. fa.	- -	—	—	
Paragreen	Bower	- -	ca. sa.	20 6 8	in custody.	
Ambridge	Watkins	fi. fa.	- -	7 11 4	settled.	
George	Wright	- -	ca. sa.	12 3 2	not found.	
Horder	Wollen	- -	ca. sa.	13 – –	not found - - -	the like.
Stocken	Rye	- -	ca. sa.	11 7 6	in custody.	
The Imperial Gas Company.	Hubbard	- -	ca. sa.	9 2 6	in custody.	
Ellis	Paul	fi. fa.	- -	19 13 6	no goods.	
Hunt	Fox	fi. fa.	- -	10 6 8	no goods.	
The Company of South London Waterworks.	Groombridge	fi. fa.	- -	9 18 2	settled.	
Same	Free	- -	ca. sa.	12 2 4	in custody.	
Cox	Edridge	- -	ca. sa.	24 19 6	not found - - -	the like.
Gore	Allen	- -	ca. sa.	17 1 10	in custody.	
Turner	Horner	fi. fa.	- -	4 4 8	settled.	
Russett	Andrews	- -	ca. sa.	13 19 6	in custody.	
Clarke	Newman	fi. fa.	—	—	—	
Parr	Blanchett	- -	ca. sa.	8 18 4 ½	in custody.	
Hunt	Fox	- -	ca. sa.	10 6 8	in custody - - -	the like.
Ellis	Paul	- -	ca. sa.	19 13 6	in custody - - -	the like.
Shawler	Parker	fi. fa.	- -	25 11 1	settled.	
Hinks	Aynge	- -	ca. sa.	18 4 10	not found.	
Joyce	Whatling	- -	ca. sa.	14 1 6	not found.	
Hart	Turner	- -	ca. sa.	13 5 7	not found.	
Hailstone	Davidson	fi. fa. residue.	- -	11 17 4	goods claimed for rent.	
Sedger	Denton	fi. fa.	- -	23 19 8	settled.	
Kent	Fletcher	fi. fa.	- -	6 6 –	not levied.	
Brooks	Wallis	- -	ca. sa.	15 15 6	settled.	
Hill	Kerswell	- -	ca. sa.	14 19 6	not found.	
Petherick	Newbegin	- -	ca. sa.	11 15 6	not found - - -	the like.
Fownes	Harrison	fi. fa.	- -	9 12 8	settled.	
Tebbutt	Sinkinson	- -	ca. sa.	19 12 6	in custody.	
Berry	Hammond	fi. fa.	- -	19 15 –	settled.	
Legg	Rusholm	fi. fa.	- -	14 3 –	no goods.	
Gordon	Parker	- -	ca. sa.	21 16 6	in custody.	
Milhaff	Williams	- -	ca. sa.	28 11 6	in custody.	
Rogers	Williams	fi. fa.	- -	14 6 2	—	
Brotherston	Langley	- -	ca. sa.	9 17 8	in custody.	
Rose	Richardson	- -	ca. sa.	12 4 –	not found.	
Deacon	Evans	- -	ca. sa.	11 17 7	in custody.	
Borlin	Ivimey	fi. fa.	- -	12 5 –	no goods.	
Pilbeam	Cochrane	- -	ca. sa.	20 14 –	not found - - -	the like.
Dolman	Lance	fi. fa.	- -	17 2 10	settled.	
Perry	Warden	- -	ca. sa.	16 10 4	not found.	

PLAINTIFF.	DEFENDANT.	Writs of Execution against the Effects.	Writs of Execution against the Person.	SUMS directed to be Levied. £. s. d.	Officers' Return to the Writs.	Executions first Issued.
Abrahams	Hall	-	ca. sa.	4 8 –	settled	a writ of fi. fa. previously issued.
Abrahams	Marks	fi. fa.	-	4 12 8	no goods.	
Marriott	Cook	-	ca. sa.	4 1 8	not found.	
Kent	Fletcher	-	ca. sa.	6 11 –	not found	the like.
Abrahams	Warrington	fi. fa.	-	10 2 8	settled.	
Moortan	Granville	-	ca. sa.	4 3 8	settled.	
Tarling	May	-	ca. sa.	8 19 10	settled.	
Hailstone	Davidson	-	ca. sa. for residue.	10 17 1	in custody	the like.
Feetum	Wyatt	fi. fa.	-	4 17 1	settled.	
Pink	Livingston	fi. fa.	-	20 1 6	no goods.	
Taylor	Attack	fi. fa.	-	20 6 7	no goods.	
Baley	Patmore	-	ca. sa.	—	—	
Indermaur	Knowles	-	ca. sa.	13 8 7	in custody.	
Evans	Evans	fi. fa.	-	2,397 10 4	not levied.	
Pitman	Mills	-	ca. sa.	16 1 –	not found.	
Pink	Livingston	-	ca. sa.	20 1 6	in custody	the like.
Cunningham	Roberts	fi. fa.	-	9 15 4	no goods.	
Russell	Taynton	fi. fa.	-	5 1 4	levied and settled.	
Todd	Carter	-	ca. sa.	6 11 3	not found	the like.
Rimmer	Pavit	fi. fa.	—	—	—	
Denney	Cockburn	fi. fa.	—	—	—	
Herbert	Marsden	-	ca. sa.	10 8 –	not found.	
Barber	Polley	fi. fa.	-	11 2 4	—	
Borlin	Ivemey	-	ca. sa.	12 5 –	in custody	the like.
Taylor	Attack	-	ca. sa.	26 6 7	not found	the like.
Kruse	Patwill	-	ca. sa.	13 4 5	in custody.	
Sparks	Purdy	-	ca. sa.	21 4 10	not found.	
Pinney	Dudley	-	ca. sa.	19 11 6	not found.	
Pretty	Davis	fi. fa.	-	8 14 3	levied, and claimed for rent.	
The Imperial Gas Company.	Verge	-	ca. sa.	9 3 4	not found.	
Cooper	Chester	-	ca. sa.	12 3 5	not found.	
Cooper	Bennett	fi. fa.	-	8 12 11	levied, and not sufficient to pay rent.	
Vandevelde	Woodyer	-	ca. sa.	9 3 2	not found.	
Radford	Fraser	fi. fa.	-	24 9 –	levied, and goods claimed.	
Beswick	Godby	-	ca. sa.	15 9 4	not found.	
Cocker	Liebe	-	ca. sa.	21 4 2	settled.	
Low	Hatch	fi. fa.	-	6 14 6	not levied.	
Phillips	Wainwright	-	ca. sa.	17 16 6	not found.	
Phillips	Holloway	-	ca. sa.	24 6 6	settled.	
Phillips	Yearsley	-	ca. sa.	8 17 6	not found.	
Carter	Allen	fi. fa.	-	16 14 10	levied and settled.	
Cox	Harding	-	ca. sa. residue.	4 – 5½	in custody	the like.
Barker	Salter	fi. fa.	—	—	—	
Collins	Bartlett	fi. fa.	-	10 9 2	not levied.	
Deacon	Foard	-	ca. sa.	12 9 6	settled.	
Smith	Woodroffe	fi. fa.	-	6 10 8	settled.	
Goodbody	Penny	fi. fa.	-	8 – 8	settled.	
Dearlove	King	fi. fa.	-	17 6 4	not found.	
Gilbert	Moore	fi. fa.	-	20 2 4	settled.	
Hancock	Frieake	-	ca. sa.	12 2 11	in custody.	
Francis	Frith	-	ca. sa.	22 8 –	not found.	
Cowderoy	Stafford	-	ca. sa.	9 4 10	in custody.	
Jennings	Davies	-	ca. sa.	12 5 8	not found.	
Clarke	Randall	-	ca. sa.	2 6 2	not found.	
Howse	Fitch	fi. fa.	-	15 17 3	not levied.	
Lucas	Wright	-	ca. sa.	19 19 8½	settled.	
Potts	Hunt	fi. fa.	-	10 17 4	levied, and claimed for rent.	
Collins	Bartlett	-	ca. sa.	10 9 2	not found	the like.
Coker	Penney	fi. fa.	-	21 15 4	settled.	
Rickaby	Adams	-	ca. sa.	12 4 4	not found.	
Cable	King	-	ca. sa.	12 16 8	not found.	
Potts	Hunt	-	ca. sa.	10 17 4	in custody	the like.
Pritchard	Hawkins	-	ca. sa.	9 16 2	not found.	
Turner	Henzell	-	ca. sa.	29 – –	not found	the like.
Hunt	Harding	-	ca. sa.	13 15 2	not found.	
Hunt	White	-	ca. sa.	9 14 10	in custody.	
Sanders	Thacker	-	ca. sa.	16 8 4	not found.	

(continued)

PLAINTIFF.	DEFENDANT.	Writs of Execution against the Effects.	Writs of Execution against the Person.	SUMS directed to be Levied. £. s. d.	Officers' Return to the Writs.	Executions first Issued.
Pritchard	Hawkins	fi. fa.	- -	10 1 2	levied, and claimed for rent.	
Harris	Fletcher	- -	ca. sa.	13 11 8	in custody.	
Brown	Evans	fi. fa.	- -	17 9 -	levied, and claimed for rent.	
Low	Hatch	- -	ca. sa.	6 14 6	not found	- - a writ of fi. fa. previously issued.
Watkins	Plowright	- -	ca. sa.	14 13 11	settled.	
Wansborough	Orchard	fi. fa.	- -	22 5 6	not levied.	
Maynard	Stevens	- -	ca. sa.	9 11 6	in custody.	
Turner	Fisher	fi. fa.	- -	9 16 -	settled.	
The Imperial Gas Light Company.	Dyer	- -	ca. sa.	8 11 6	not found.	
Pomfrett	Slade	fi. fa.	- -	12 4 4	settled.	
Robson	Stratton	- -	ca. sa.	4 11 4	not found.	
Forth	Mellor	fi. fa.	- -	43 1 11	- - levied, and claimed for rent.	
Dearlove	King	- -	ca. sa.	- - -	- - - - -	the like.
Monkhouse	Crow	- -	ca. sa.	6 15 6	not found	- - - the like.
Beasley	Estall	- -	ca. sa.	5 6 4	settled	- - - the like.
Neale	Chettle	- -	ca. sa.	17 3 5	not found.	
Johnson	Fullerd	- -	ca. sa.	11 5 3	in custody.	
Titterton	Joel	fi. fa.	—	—	—	
Davies	Gaul	- -	ca. sa.	8 18 10	in custody.	
Hughes	Peacock	- -	ca. sa.	11 11 4	settled.	
Smith	Dyson	- -	- - ca. sa. for the residue.	7 1 -	not found	- - - the like.
Veitch	Bell	- -	ca. sa.	19 10 6	not found.	
Lloyd	Hillcoat	- -	ca. sa.	27 2 6	not found.	
Westley	Alprus	fi. fa.	- -	7 14 4	settled.	
Perrin	Pearce	- -	- - ca. sa. for the residue.	5 10 11	not found	- - - the like.
Goding	Shayler	fi. fa.	- -	60 8 8	- - levied, and not sufficient to pay rent.	
Carter	Mitchell	fi. fa.	- -	5 5 8	settled.	
Russell	Taynton	fi. fa.	- -	15 1 4	settled.	
Bentley	Stokes	fi. fa.	- -	6 7 8	settled.	
Reeve	Reed	- -	ca. sa.	6 15 2	in custody.	
Deacon	Johnson	fi. fa.	- -	6 17 6	- - levied, and not sufficient to pay rent.	
Kelham	Coster	fi. fa.	- -	23 9 9	levied, and goods claimed.	
Hudson	Ashton	fi. fa.	- -	16 2 8	settled.	
Marshall	Harvey	- -	ca. sa.	11 11 4	not found.	
Brown	Ludlow	- -	ca. sa.	12 3 2	not found.	
Dixon	Mills	fi. fa.	- -	20 2 4	settled.	
Webb	Sansbury	- -	ca. sa.	24 - 8	settled	- - - - the like.
Parker	Proctor	fi. fa.	- -	9 14 10	- - levied, and withdrawn by consent of plaintiff and defendant.	
Row	Russell	- -	ca. sa.	8 19 9	settled.	
Spilling	Solomons	- -	ca. sa.	11 5 5	not found.	
Waghorn	Welch	fi. fa.	- -	14 8 6	- - levied, and not sufficient to pay rent.	
North	Day	- -	ca. sa.	13 13 6	not found.	
Howkins	Clayton	fi. fa.	- -	12 1 2	levied, and no goods.	
Ford	Hency	- -	ca. sa.	25 12 6	in custody.	
Hunter	Vandercom	- -	ca. sa.	21 1 7	in custody.	
Vercy	Cato	- -	ca. sa.	10 13 -	in custody.	
Bright	Cuddy	fi. fa.	- -	13 18 -	not levied.	
Goding	Shayler	- -	ca. sa.	60 8 8	not found	- - - the like.
Gibbon	Low	- -	ca. sa.	2 1 6	settled.	
Paris	Duffey	- -	ca. sa.	51 12 1	in custody.	
Ballinger	Pilcher	fi. fa.	- -	10 3 6	settled.	
Cook	Hunt	- -	ca. sa.	20 11 6	in custody.	
Miller	Cross	fi. fa.	- -	15 12 3	settled.	
Runchman	Kell	fi. fa.	- -	31 16 6	- - levied, and not sufficient to pay rent.	
Lawson	Collins	- -	ca. sa.	25 8 6	in custody.	
Hosier	Riddle	- -	ca. sa.	13 4 1	in custody.	
Batey	Papanicolas	- -	ca. sa.	17 1 9	settled.	
Rimmer	Hinks	- -	ca. sa.	9 11 4	settled.	
Richardson	Gosling	- -	ca. sa.	6 5 2	in custody.	

PLAINTIFF.	DEFENDANT.	Writs of Execution against the Effects.	Writs of Execution against the Person.	SUMS directed to be Levied. £. s. d.	Officers' Return to the Writs.	Executions first Issued.
Stevenson	Nicholson	- -	ca. sa.	13 – 6	not found - - -	- - a writ of
Harris	Pilton	- -	ca. sa.	2 7 4	not found.	fi. fa. previously
Chalmers	Bullen	- -	ca. sa.	7 14 10	in custody.	issued.
Caldecott	Kerbey	fi. fa.	- -	14 11 8	- - levied, and not sufficient to pay rent.	
Stokey	Ryan	- -	ca. sa.	4 11 2	in custody.	
Fenwick	Harper	fi. fa.	- -	14 1 8	settled.	
Fell	Marsden	fi. fa.	- -	26 14 10	- - levied, and not sufficient to pay rent.	
Cock	Simkins	fi. fa.	—	—	—	
Brooke	Shirley	fi. fa.	—	—	—	
Wood	Beacall	fi. fa.	- -	19 15 4	—	
Huthwaite	Nicholls	- -	ca. sa.	13 19 –	in custody.	
Loader	King	- -	ca. sa.	24 19 9	not found.	
Richards	Mason	fi. fa.	- -	36 16 6	settled.	
Caldecott	Kerbey	- -	ca. sa.	15 10 8	not found - - -	the like.
Stafford	Loosely	- -	ca. sa.	10 4 8	not found - - -	the like.
Cook	Dods	- -	ca. sa.	10 6 11	in custody.	
Fell	Marsden	- -	ca. sa.	26 14 10	in custody - - -	the like.
Cleverley	Hart	- -	ca. sa.	14 – 8	in custody.	
Trickey	Driskell	fi. fa.	- -	7 13 10	no goods.	
Smith	Oughton	- -	ca. sa.	13 – 10	in custody.	
Edwards	Viney	fi. fa.	—	—	—	
Inman	Boxall	- -	ca. sa.	25 – –	in custody.	
Weston	Skillett	- -	ca. sa.	11 16 5	in custody.	
M'Tier	Laskey	fi. fa.	- -	7 15 –	- - levied, and claimed by defendant's brother.	
Hill	Corderoy	fi. fa.	- -	8 7 2	levied and settled.	
Cunningham	Macdonald	- -	ca. sa.	12 5 2	not found.	
Williamson	Hitchcock	fi. fa.	- -	6 17 8	no goods.	
Deacon	Johnson	- -	ca. sa.	6 17 6	settled - - - -	the like.
Bartlett	Cook	- -	ca. sa.	19 15 –	in custody - - -	the like.
M'Tier	Laskey	- -	ca. sa.	7 15 –	in custody - - -	the like.
Hughes	Peacock	- -	ca. sa.	17 – 11	not found.	
Moggridge	Hoskins	fi. fa.	- -	8 5 –	—	
Goding	Woods	fi. fa.	- -	113 7 –	levied and paid.	
Graham	Wilson	- -	ca. sa.	34 17 4	not found.	
Barnes	Becroft	- - fi. fa. for the residue.	- -	2 5 –	settled - - - -	the like.
Harjette	Sutton	fi. fa.	- -	23 18 6	- - levied, and not sufficient to pay rent.	
Brook	Judd	fi. fa.	- -	23 1 –	- - levied, and claimed by bill of sale.	
Martin	Stepney	fi. fa.	- -	16 5 11	no goods.	
Davies	Amos	- -	ca. sa.	10 8 10	in custody.	
Fall	Thomson	- -	ca. sa.	12 16 10	not found.	
Barbwith	Hargreaves	- -	ca. sa.	15 18 2	not found.	
Abrahams	Deadman	- -	ca. sa.	11 10 –	not found.	
Harjette	Sutton	- -	ca. sa.	23 18 6	in custody - - -	the like.
Martin	Stepney	- -	ca. sa.	16 5 11	not found - - -	the like.
Young	Gummon	fi. fa.	- -	25 19 8	- - levied, and claimed by Mr. Hammond.	
Isaac	Eayers	- -	ca. sa.	14 4 2	not found.	
Pye	Young	- -	ca. sa.	16 14 6	settled.	
Trickey	Driskell	- -	ca. sa.	7 13 10	in custody - - -	the like.
Hill	M'Arthur	fi. fa.	- -	5 2 6	- - levied, and claimed for rent.	
Peat	Judge	- -	ca. sa.	3 14 –	settled.	
Habell	Davis	- -	ca. sa.	8 12 8	in custody.	
Storer	Hubbersty	fi. fa.	- -	8 7 4	settled.	
Hill	M'Arthur	- -	ca. sa.	6 5 –	in custody - -	the like.
Chalmers	Courtenay	- -	ca. sa.	24 4 2	not found.	
Williams	Smith	fi. fa.	- -	20 11 6	not levied.	
Bunce	Skates	fi. fa.	- -	25 19 2	—	
Holmes	Morton	fi. fa.	—	—	—	
Cottam	Worsencroft	fi. fa.	- -	15 9 6	not levied.	
Crook	Rayment	- -	ca. sa.	6 1 –	settled.	
White	Jay	- -	ca. sa.	12 8 8	not found.	
Cooper	Beckwith	- -	ca. sa.	36 11 4	in custody.	
Hurst	Burn	- -	ca. sa.	16 16 2	not found.	

(continued)

PLAINTIFF.	DEFENDANT.	Writs of Execution against the Effects.	Writs of Execution against the Person.	SUMS directed to be Levied. £. s. d.	Officers' Return to the Writs.	Executions first Issued.
Fitzpatrick	Batters	- -	ca. sa.	8 4 4	in custody.	
Ellis	Baker	- -	ca. sa.	12 11 6	not found.	
Best	Allen	- -	ca. sa.	6 14 8	not found.	
Sheldon	Payne	- -	ca. sa.	11 13 2	in custody.	
Sheldon	Bicknell	- -	ca. sa.	7 4 8	settled.	
Burgh	Andrews	- -	ca. sa.	9 11 4	in custody	- a writ of
Vickers	Games	- -	ca. sa.	19 4 2	in custody.	fi. fa. previously
Phillips	Humphreys	fi. fa.	- -	16 19 –	- levied, and claimed by bill of sale.	issued.
Harris	East	- -	ca. sa.	12 1 6	not found.	
Fuller	Parratt	fi. fa.	- -	10 5 –	no goods.	
Merrick	Day	- -	ca. sa.	14 14 –	not found.	
Best	Allen	fi. fa.	- -	7 – 2	- levied, and not sufficient to pay rent.	
Slape	Irving	- -	ca. sa.	16 11 6	not found.	
Rotton	Erskine	- -	ca. sa.	12 1 6	not found.	
Rimmer	Hipkins	- -	ca. sa.	—	—	
Young	Hollaway	- -	ca. sa.	5 15 4	not found.	
Buckley	Burn	- -	ca. sa.	15 18 3	not found.	
Ford	Morris	- -	ca. sa.	17 5 10	not found.	
Allen	Tibbitts	- -	ca. sa.	22 18 3	not found.	
The Imperial Gas Light Company.	Dyer	- -	ca. sa.	11 1 –	not found.	
Moggridge	Hoskins	- -	ca. sa. for the residue.	4 3 6	not found	the like.
Stapleton	Tygat	- -	ca. sa.	—	—	
Coxhead	Loftus	- -	ca. sa.	9 19 8	in custody.	
Cleere	Deare	fi. fa.	- -	6 12 8	- goods claimed by defendant's sister.	
Phillips	Humphreys	- -	ca. sa.	16 19 –	in custody	the like.
Helmore	Sams	fi. fa.	—	—	—	
Gross	Raper	fi. fa.	- -	14 18 –	levied and paid.	
Wright	Thompson	fi. fa.	- -	22 7 6	levied and paid.	
Grady	Heavey	- -	ca. sa.	12 5 6	not found.	
Holland	Smart	- -	ca. sa.	47 19 –	not found.	
The Imperial Gas Light Company.	Parris	- -	ca. sa.	4 19 4	settled.	
Cole	Hansego	fi. fa.	- -	14 10 –	- levied, and not sufficient to pay rent and taxes.	
Dawson	Balls	- -	ca. sa.	16 5 10	not found.	
Bamford	Croft	- -	ca. sa.	17 15 –	not found.	
Hart	Turner	- -	ca. sa.	13 5 7	in custody.	
March	Moyse	fi. fa.	—	—	—	
Dunbar	Jamieson	- -	ca. sa.	8 4 8	settled.	
Cock	Palmer	fi. fa.	- -	23 18 10	- levied, and not sufficient to pay rent.	
Walker	Anderson	fi. fa.	- -	25 11 4	—	
Cole	Hansego	- -	ca. sa.	14 – 10	in custody	the like.
Maitland	Jones	fi. fa.	- -	20 9 8	- levied, and claimed by a bill of sale.	
Stapleton	Leslie	fi. fa.	- -	11 11 2	levied and paid.	
Bloyd	Lovick	fi. fa.	- -	45 15 7	- levied, and the sheriff in possession.	
Veitch	Sims	- -	ca. sa.	10 19 6	in custody.	
Kemme	York	fi. fa.	- -	16 – 4	—	
Pinney	Kelty	fi. fa.	- -	28 19 8	- levied, and withdrawn by order of plaintiff's attorney.	
Cock	Moseley	fi. fa.	- -	9 11 6	levied, and goods claimed.	
Pratt	Kelt	fi. fa.	- -	17 17 6	not levied.	
Dales	Armitage	- -	ca. sa.	20 10 6	not found.	
Cock	Palmer	- -	ca. sa.	24 17 8	in custody	the like.
Cole	Mills	fi. fa.	- -	12 15 4	levied, and goods claimed.	
Levens	Parkes	fi. fa.	- -	5 19 –	levied and settled.	
Allen	Tibbitts	fi. fa.	- -	22 18 3	goods claimed.	
Seale	Jackson	- -	ca. sa.	14 15 8	settled.	
Cock	Moseley	- -	ca. sa.	9 11 6	in custody	the like.
Gravatt	Edmonds	fi. fa.	- -	9 8 2	levied and settled.	
Smith	Rayner	fi. fa.	- -	8 5 8	levied and claimed.	
Leslie	Wallis	fi. fa.	- -	27 8 10	levied and paid.	

PLAINTIFF.	DEFENDANT.	Writs of Execution against the Effects.	Writs of Execution against the Person.	SUMS directed to be Levied. £. s. d.	Officers' Return to the Writs.	Executions first Issued.
Willis	Gifford	fi. fa.	- -	13 7 4	- - levied, and not sufficient to pay rent.	
Wright	Moody	fi. fa.	- -	9 16 5	- - levied, and not sufficient to pay rent.	
Rivers	Macauley	- -	ca. sa.	12 6 6	not found.	
Sharp	Cross	fi. fa.	- -	24 5 6	- - levied, and claimed for rent.	
Bracher	Maclaren	fi. fa.	- -	16 15 4	levied and paid.	
Buck	Hyams	- -	ca. sa.	4 14 4	in custody.	
Brown	Whitechurch	- -	ca. sa.	12 5 11	in custody.	
Oakley	Pratt	fi. fa.	- -	5 10 2	settled.	
Willis	Gifford	- -	ca. sa.	14 13 4	in custody	- - a writ of
Walsham	Young	- -	ca. sa.	23 19 6	in custody.	fi. fa. previously
Shaw	Corfe	fi. fa.	- -	10 2 8	levied and paid.	issued.
Elsey	Turner	- -	ca. sa.	6 2 8	in custody.	
Briggs	Escudier	- -	ca. sa.	7 16 8	- - in custody of the marshal of the Fleet.	
Goddard	Hurrell	- -	ca. sa.	8 18 8	in custody.	
Smith	Hawkins	fi. fa.	- -	15 - 8	levied and paid.	
Mansell	Genn	fi. fa.	- -	105 1 8	—	
Taylor	Gearing	- -	ca. sa.	9 6 -	in custody.	
Baldock	Turnbull	- -	ca. sa.	10 14 6	not found.	
Rowland	Barlin	fi. fa.	- -	9 9 6½	not levied.	
Perks	Wray	fi. fa.	- -	12 1 10	no goods.	
Salter	Woolley	fi. fa.	- -	18 12 2	- - levied, and not sufficient to pay rent.	
Rimell	States	- -	ca. sa.	20 10 7	not found.	
Staley	Crouch	fi. fa.	- -	21 15 10	no goods.	
Drew	A'Beckett	- -	ca. sa.	25 17 3	not found.	
Circuit	Richards	fi. fa.	- -	13 19 4	goods claimed.	
Walker	Tickle	- -	ca. sa.	9 1 9	in custody.	
The Imperial Gas Light Company.	Cleary	- -	ca. sa.	10 13 -	in custody.	
Tremain	Staples	- -	ca. sa.	16 11 6	not found.	
Wright	Moody	- -	ca. sa.	9 16 5	in custody	- - - the like.
Russell	Taynton	fi. fa.	- -	15 2 8	settled.	
Lamport	Monkhouse	fi. fa.	- -	16 13 6	- - levied, and not sufficient to pay rent.	
Holland	Shotton	fi. fa.	- -	47 19 -	—	
Jones	Webb	- -	ca. sa.	17 6 -	in custody.	
Sewell	Goodyer	- -	ca. sa.	7 16 10	settled.	
Watson	Kewer	fi. fa.	- -	20 11 9	- - levied, and not sufficient to pay rent.	
Jones	Davis	fi. fa.	- -	17 4 2	not levied.	
Moses	Monkhouse	- -	ca. sa.	18 10 6	not found.	
Thompson	Collins	- -	ca. sa.	10 15 6	in custody.	
Stevens	Fabian	- -	ca. sa.	9 8 10	not found.	
Kirby	Foard	- -	ca. sa.	42 12 8	in custody.	
Lee	Holmes	- -	ca. sa.	9 16 6	not found.	
Garrett	Kibble	fi. fa.	- -	8 12 10	settled.	
Perring	Stevens	fi. fa.	- -	13 7 8	levied and paid.	
Sheppard	Tibbatts	- -	ca. sa.	2 9 2	arrested and settled	
Shaw	Cogger	- -	ca. sa.	14 3 6	in custody.	
Gibbins	Sutton	- -	ca. sa.	17 10 10	in custody.	
Luckie	Wait	- -	ca. sa.	12 19 8	not found.	
Circuit	Richards	- -	ca. sa.	13 19 4	not found	- - - the like.
Abbot	Procter	fi. fa.	- -	11 2 10	- - goods claimed by defendant's son.	
The Imperial Gas Light Company.	Blayney	fi. fa.	- -	19 4 6	no goods.	
Johnston	M'Lellan	- -	ca. sa.	9 18 6	not found.	
Huthwaite	Cann	fi. fa.	- -	9 18 6	—	
Cripps	Simons	fi. fa.	- -	5 2 8	not levied.	
Stammers	Killgower	- -	ca. sa.	15 5 6	not found.	
Walbancke	Cuttell	- -	ca. sa.	4 10 4	settled.	
Firth	Bowers	fi. fa.	- -	34 9 9	- - levied, and not sufficient to pay rent.	
Helmore	Tait	fi. fa.	- -	11 15 -	not levied.	
Walker	Bain	fi. fa.	- -	30 17 -	- - levied, and withdrawn by order of plaintiff's attorney.	
Tobias	Smith	fi. fa.	- -	18 6 1	—	

(*continued*)

PLAINTIFF.	DEFENDANT.	Writs of Execution against the Effects.	Writs of Execution against the Person.	SUMS directed to be Levied. £.	s.	d.	Officers' Return to the Writs.	Executions first Issued.
Peters - -	Bunning - -	fi. fa.	- -	17	3	8	- - levied, and not sufficient to pay rent.	
Hall - - -	Walker - -	- -	ca. sa.	10	13	8	settled.	
Walbancke -	Bullin - -	- -	ca. sa.	13	5	4	settled.	
Huthwaite - -	Cann - -	- -	ca. sa. for the residue	7	8	6	in custody - - -	- - a writ of fi. fa. previously issued.
Williamson -	Hitchcock -	- -	ca. sa.	7	2	8	not found - - -	the like.
Charlton - -	Handey - -	fi. fa.	- -	10	12	4	- - levied, and withdrawn by order of plaintiff's attorney.	
Berry - -	Balm - -	fi. fa.	- -	33	10	4	—	
Cottam - -	Worsencroft -	- -	ca. sa.	15	9	6	not found - - -	the like.
Firth - - -	Bowers - -	- -	ca. sa.	34	9	9	in custody - - -	the like.
Belite - -	Stansmore -	- -	ca. sa.	16	1	10	in custody - - -	the like.
Sleap - -	Elder - -	fi. fa.	- -	9	3	6	- - levied, and not sufficient to pay rent.	
Davidson - -	Clarke - -	fi. fa.	- -	13	6	10	levied and paid.	
Last - - -	Cook - -	- -	ca. sa.	13	7	4	not found.	
Robertson - -	Green - -	fi. fa.	—		—		—	
Chadwick - -	Franks - -	fi. fa.	- -	16	2	10	- - levied, and not sufficient to pay rent.	
Rolls - -	Darby - -	fi. fa.	- -	22	2	2	levied and paid.	
Sores - - -	Blayney - -	- -	ca. sa.	24	14	–	not found.	
Mitchell - -	Evans - -	- -	ca. sa.	21	11	4	in custody.	
Welch - -	Francis - -	- -	ca. sa.	13	3	6	settled.	
Moses - -	Bannds - -	fi. fa.	- -	15	8	8	- - levied, and withdrawn by order of plaintiff's attorney.	
Sadler - -	King - -	- -	ca. sa.	27	7	4	not found.	
Kendall - -	Romanel - -		ca. as.	14	–	9	not found.	
Allen - -	Barnes - -	fi. fa.	- -	16	–	6	—	
Helmore - -	Tait - -	- -	ca. sa.	11	15	–	not found - - -	the like.
Wilson - -	Briggs - -	fi. fa.	- -	8	6	2	- - levied, and not sufficient to pay rent.	
Tapps - -	Kirby - -	- -	ca sa.	9	15	6	in custody.	
Last - - -	Cook - -	fi. fa.	- -	13	12	4	- - levied, and claimed for rent.	
Sadler - -	King - -	fi. fa.	- -	27	17	4	not levied.	
Maitland - -	Snelus - -	fi. fa.	- -	13	10	8	levied and paid.	
Martin - -	Andrews - -	fi. fa.	- -	6	4	5	- - levied, and claimed for rent.	
Joseph - -	Cracroft - -	- -	ca. sa.	15	19	10	settled.	
Berry - -	Humphrey -	- -	ca sa.	37	12	8	not found.	
Pink - - -	Hardy - -	fi. fa.	- -	8	15	6	- - levied, and withdrawn; goods claimed by Mr. Clark.	
Eckstein - -	Robinson - -	fi. fa.	- -	16	9	6	levied, and goods claimed.	
Went - -	Hunt - -	- -	ca. sa.	8	2	8	settled.	
Attfield - -	Varney - -	- -	ca. sa.	16	9	6	in custody.	
North - -	Sutton - -	fi. fa.	- -	73	17	2	- - levied, and claimed by Mrs. Manning.	
Hind - - -	Errington -	fi. fa.	- -	10	11	5	- - levied, and withdrawn by order of plaintiff's attorney.	
Wilson - -	Briggs - -	- -	ca. sa.	8	6	2	in custody - - -	the like.
Pink - - -	Hardy - -	- -	ca. sa.	8	15	6	not found - - -	the like.
Charrington -	Hawkins - -	fi. fa.	- -	15	1	4	levied and paid.	
Garratt - -	Barker - -	fi. fa.	- -	13	1	6	not levied.	
Chadwick - -	Franks - -	- -	ca. sa.	15	17	6	in custody - - -	the like.
Napper - -	Simmonds -	fi. fa.	- -	24	7	8	- - levied, and not sufficient to pay rent.	
Stanton - -	Howe - -	fi. fa.	- -	34	–	–	no goods.	
Smart - -	Elliott - -	fi. fa.	- -	17	18	–	levied and paid.	
Nicholls - -	Pound - -	fi. fa.	- -	25	2	2	levied and paid.	
Swaine - -	Lenthall - -	fi. fa.	- -	27	16	–	no goods.	
Briggs - -	Hutt - -	- -	ca. sa.	14	16	–	not found.	
Drew - -	Porter - -	- -	ca. sa.	21	4	1	in custody.	
Garrett - -	Stock - -	- -	ca. sa.	26	12	6	in custody.	
Hillier - -	Wright - -	- -	ca. sa.	15	15	4	settled.	
Garrett - -	Grist - -	fi. fa.	—		—		—	

PLAINTIFF.	DEFENDANT.	Writs of Execution against the Effects.	Writs of Execution against the Person.	SUMS directed to be Levied. £. s. d.	Officers' Return to the Writs.	Executions first Issued.
Owens	Tomkins	fi. fa.	- -	8 11 10	- - levied, and claimed for rent.	
Berry	Bahn	- -	ca. sa. for the residue.	29 10 4	not found - - -	- - a writ of fi. fa. previously issued.
Beaufoy	Taylor	fi. fa.	- -	7 1 8	levied and paid.	
Carter	Harrison	fi. fa.	- -	12 4 10	settled.	
Bennett	Twyford	- -	ca. sa.	18 15 4	settled.	
Swaine	Lenthall	- -	ca. sa.	27 16 –	not found - - -	the like.
Jones	Price	- -	ca. sa.	16 4 8	in custody.	
Mason	Frost	fi. fa.	- -	9 5 8	not levied.	
Rodgers	Boswell	- -	ca. sa.	6 19 8	settled.	
Barringer	Oldfield	- -	ca. sa.	5 14 11	settled.	
Bowyer	Diack	fi. fa.	- -	24 7 2	levied and paid.	
Langton	Silver	- -	ca. sa.	17 4 8	in custody.	
Chaloner	Wilson	- -	ca. sa.	8 9 –	in custody.	
Simpson	Hetherington	fi. fa.	- -	66 17 8	levied and paid.	
Nicholls	Fisher	fi. fa.	- -	18 17 8	settled.	
Searson	Hopkins	- -	ca. sa.	15 18 6	settled.	
Burton	Whitrack	- -	ca. sa.	29 12 6	not found.	
Oliphant	Craddock	fi. fa.	- -	16 2 10	goods claimed for rent.	
Capon	Lay	- -	ca. sa.	14 2 10	not found.	
Smith	Lay	- -	ca. sa.	16 6 10	not found.	
Beach	Lakin	fi. fa.	- -	13 17 5	levied and paid.	
Broomfield	Pawle	- -	ca. sa.	10 6 6	not found.	
Weatherley	Bansfield	- -	ca. sa.	14 19 8	not found.	
Smith	Verey	fi. fa.	- -	99 6 8	not levied.	
Oliphant	Craddock	- -	ca. sa.	16 2 10	not found - - -	the like.
Holford	Valler	- -	ca. sa.	—	—	
Probert	Bassett	- -	ca. sa.	1 16 10	settled.	
Sleap	Elder	- -	ca. sa.	9 3 6	in custody - - -	the like.
The British Gas Company.	Ramwell	- -	ca. sa.	11 10 –	in custody.	
Allen	Barnes	- -	ca. sa.	16 – 6	not found - - -	the like.
Tuck	Colnaghi	fi. fa.	- -	14 12 4	settled.	
Parry	Boyes	fi. fa.	- -	12 19 8	- - levied, and not sufficient to pay rent.	
Coles	Giles	- -	ca. sa.	5 2 8	settled.	
Ford	Jay	- -	ca. sa.	7 12 8	not found.	
Waterworth	Knight	- -	ca. sa.	16 14 –	in custody.	
Parry	Boyes	- -	ca. sa.	12 19 8	in custody - - -	the like.
Stilwell	Cole	- -	ca. sa.	13 8 4	not found.	
Curtis	Russell	fi. fa.	- -	9 15 6	settled.	
Hulbert	Edwards	fi. fa.	- -	7 14 3	no goods.	
Fuller	Parratt	- -	ca. sa.	10 5 –	in custody - - -	the like.
Holloway	Boyd	fi. fa.	- -	9 9 6	settled.	
Lee	Green	fi. fa.	- -	12 1 8	settled.	
Ruel	Diack	fi. fa.	- -	25 3 6	settled.	
Johnston	Hunter	fi. fa.	- -	12 9 6	settled.	
Kempton	Edgcombe	fi. fa.	- -	7 7 2	settled.	
Rickards	White	- -	ca. sa.	17 7 5	in custody.	
Martin	Nathan	fi. fa.	- -	—	—	
Webb	Woodyer	fi. fa.	- -	14 6 9	not levied.	
Sands	Yates	fi. fa.	- -	12 15 –	—	
Beaufoy	Burnett	- -	ca. sa.	18 10 8	in custody.	
Hulbert	Edwards	- -	ca. sa.	7 14 3	settled - - -	the like.
Plush	Shapter	fi. fa.	- -	8 18 –	no goods.	
Barker	Christmas	- -	ca. sa.	13 1 6	in custody.	
Nettlefold	Smith	fi. fa.	- -	11 18 6	no goods.	
Campbell	Mills	fi. fa.	- -	11 17 10	levied and paid.	
Dolman	Simpson	- -	ca. sa.	13 12 8	not found.	
Mudd	Ashby	- -	ca. sa.	14 11 4	settled.	
Ferguson	Windle	- -	ca. sa.	12 1 6	not found.	
Prockter	Pereira	- -	ca. sa.	10 6 8	not found.	
Browning	Whiffin	fi. fa.	- -	20 3 2	not levied.	
Plush	Shapter	- -	ca. sa.	9 3 6	in custody - - -	the like.
Keeton	Brashan	- -	ca. sa.	26 6 2	not found.	
Chaman	Sherer	- -	ca. sa.	14 19 11	in custody.	
Codd	Wilkins	- -	ca. sa.	8 11 10	not found.	
Willoughby	Donnison	- -	ca. sa.	13 4 –	not found.	
Nettlefold	Smith	- -	ca sa.	11 18 6	in custody - - -	the like.
Henderson	Leake	- -	ca. sa.	17 6 –	not found.	
Simpson	Tucker	fi. fa.	- -	5 2 8	settled.	

(continued)

PLAINTIFF.	DEFENDANT.	Writs of Execution against the Effects.	Writs of Execution against the Person.	SUMS directed to be Levied. £. s. d.	Officers' Return to the Writs.	Executions first Issued.
Newton	Chevalier	-	ca. sa.	11 8 6	not found.	
Lucas	Ashley	-	ca. sa.	20 11 3	settled.	
Guylatt	De Wints	-	ca. sa.	14 4 6	not found.	
Barrett	Wade	-	ca. sa.	23 5 4	not found.	
Dossetor	Musgrave	fi. fa.	-	25 11 6	- - levied, and claimed for benefit of creditors.	
Evans	Evans	fi. fa.	-	1,711 11 1	not levied.	
Irving	Corderoy	fi. fa.	-	7 16 8	levied and paid.	
Rickman	Rigby	fi. fa.	—	—	—	
Bloyd	Lovick	-	ca. sa.	33 14 5	not found - - -	- - a writ of
Cole	Rayner	fi. fa.	-	22 5 8	- - levied, and withdrawn by order of plaintiff's attorney.	fi. fa. previously issued.
Richards	Read	fi. fa.	-	31 1 4	not levied.	
Hunt	Errington	-	ca. sa.	6 3 –	not found - - -	the like.
Cooper	Meedy	-	ca. sa.	10 17 3	not found.	
Cluttan	Board	fi. fa.	—	—	—	
Edwards	Tipping	fi. fa.	-	13 3 2	levied and paid.	
Gore	Price	fi. fa.	-	11 13 –	settled.	
Reddell	Ward	fi. fa.	-	11 7 5	settled.	
Richards	Read	-	ca. sa.	31 6 4	in custody - - -	the like.
Gore	Jackson	fi. fa.	-	12 2 4	settled.	
Barrett	Wade	-	ca. sa.	23 5 4	not found	
Guiseppi	Thistleton	fi. fa.	-	15 3 8	- - levied, and withdrawn by order of plaintiff's attorney.	
Russell	Champion	-	ca. sa.	13 13 6	not found.	
Sadler	King	-	ca. sa.	27 17 4	not found - - -	the like.
Hesse	Israel	-	ca. sa.	16 18 8	in custody.	
Jenkinson	Evered	-	ca. sa.	8 1 8	not found.	
Rogers	Ogden	-	- - ca. sa. for the residue.	6 4 8	settled - - - -	the like.
Pinney	Kelty	-	ca. sa.	28 19 8	in custody - - -	the like.
Ballin	Bennett	fi. fa.	-	9 13 6	- - levied, and withdrawn by order of plaintiff's attorney.	
Davey	Duffell	fi. fa.	-	10 3 6	levied and paid.	
Pontifex	Gower	-	ca. sa.	18 5 9	not found.	
Sefton	Watson	-	ca. sa.	11 10 10	not found.	
Jukes	Probert	fi. fa.	-	6 19 8	settled.	
Walford	Hill	fi. fa.	-	24 12 6	no goods.	
Barlin	Evennett	fi. fa.	-	11 18 6	no goods.	
Sowter	Harper	fi. fa.	-	11 6 4	levied and paid.	
Mason	Garland	fi. fa.	-	4 11 4	settled.	
Deering	Baggs	-	ca. sa.	—	—	
Pathanier	Foster	fi. fa.	-	48 1 6	—	
Burgis	Wright	fi. fa.	-	5 5 8	levied and paid.	
Osland	Crathall	fi. fa.	-	2 6 4	levied and paid.	
Cheesman	Palmer	-	ca. sa.	8 1 2	not found.	
Hopkinson	Maddams	fi. fa.	-	23 10 10	levied and paid.	
Watkinson	Dawson	fi. fa.	-	11 18 –	- - levied, and the Sheriff of Surrey in possession.	
Jackson	Cole	-	ca. sa.	8 16 8½	in custody.	
Jackson	Turner	fi. fa.	—	—	—	
Guylott	Knight	-	ca. sa.	19 14 –	not found.	
Wells	Rayner	-	ca. sa.	14 4 6	not levied.	
Smith	Jenks	fi. fa.	-	14 19 6	- - levied, and claimed by landlord.	
Mitchell	Fry	-	ca. sa.	15 16 9	in custody.	
Foulkes	Glasse	-	ca. sa.	14 15 10	in custody.	
Strachan	Marchant	-	ca. sa.	23 18 8	not found.	
Hawkes	Burgess	-	ca. sa.	19 9 2	not found.	
Verey	Steinback	-	ca. sa.	23 7 7	not found.	
Machin	Burton	fi. fa.	—	—	—	
Black	Driver	fi. fa.	-	5 18 4	- - levied, and withdrawn by plaintiff's attorney's consent.	
Burleigh	Dunn	-	ca. sa.	15 18 3	not found.	
Willoughby	Dannison	fi. fa.	-	13 4 –	not found.	
Thune	Joyce	-	ca. sa.	15 8 10	not found.	
Fudge	Lester	fi. fa.	-	11 11 4	settled.	

PLAINTIFF.	DEFENDANT.	Writs of Execution against the Effects.	Writs of Execution against the Person.	SUMS directed to be Levied. £. s. d.	Officers' Return to the Writs.	Executions first Issued.
Barnaschina -	Butti - -	- -	ca. sa.	—	—	
Norris - -	Black - -	fi. fa.	- -	12 11 4	no goods.	
Maitland - -	Spicer - -	fi. fa.	- -	9 11 8	levied and paid.	
Wild - - -	Wadsworth -	- -	ca. sa.	10 7 –	in custody.	
Taylor - -	Gillies - -	fi. fa.	- -	5 13 6	not levied.	
Ward - -	Pittman - -	fi. fa.	- -	8 – 6	levied and paid.	
Herring - -	Jolly - -	fi. fa.	- -	25 2 8	levied and paid.	
Cory - - -	Barham - -	fi. fa.	- -	8 16 2	not found.	
Maltby - -	Plummer - -	fi. fa.	- -	17 5 9	no goods.	
Watts - -	Shed - -	- -	ca. sa.	10 – 2	not found.	
Barber - -	Hetherington -	fi. fa.	- -	23 7 6	settled.	
Wright - -	Bowker - -	- -	ca. sa.	15 13 2	no goods.	
Hodges - -	Saunders - -	- -	ca. sa.	19 16 1	not found.	
Alder - -	Smectan - -	fi. fa.	- -	11 11 4	goods claimed for rent.	
Stevenson - -	Lavender - -	- -	ca. sa.	23 16 8	not found.	
Alder - -	Smectan - -	- -	ca. sa.	12 5 4	in custody - - -	- - a writ of fi. fa. previously issued.
Norris - -	Black - -	- -	ca. sa.	11 16 10	in custody - - -	the like.
Holloway - -	Morris - -	- -	ca. sa.	23 7 10	not found.	
Bower - -	Burnham - -	fi. fa.	- -	8 6 2	settled.	
Baxter - -	Carter - -	fi. fa.	- -	15 14 –	—	
Lambole - -	Titt - -	fi. fa.	- -	9 7 8	not levied.	
Unwin - -	King - -	fi. fa.	- -	9 12 8	levied and paid.	
Garrett - -	Errington - -	fi. fa.	- -	19 9 10	- - levied, and claimed by the Crown, under an extent.	
Alger - -	Merryweather -	- -	ca. sa.	19 7 –	not found.	
Carter - -	Norton - -	fi. fa.	—	—		
Welch - -	Webb - -	fi. fa.	- -	13 7 6	- - levied, and withdrawn; sheriff in possession.	
Abrahams - -	Eyre - -	fi. fa.	- -	17 – 4	- - levied, and withdrawn by order of plaintiff's attorney.	
Last - - -	Wiggan - -	fi. fa.	- -	9 3 6	settled.	
Dawson - -	Smith - -	- -	ca. sa.	11 9 10	settled.	
Abbott - -	Proctor - -	- -	ca. sa.	11 2 10	not found - - -	the like.
Chieslie - -	Hurrill - -	- -	ca. sa.	21 3 2	not found.	
Starkey - -	Boyce - -	fi. fa.	- -	3 18 9	settled.	
Fox - - -	Pizzey - -	fi. fa.	- -	6 4 4	—	
Baxter - -	West - -	fi. fa.	- -	10 11 –	levied and paid.	
Turner - -	Blake - -	fi. fa.	- -	11 11 10	levied, and claimed for rent.	
Rolls - -	Bowden - -	fi. fa.	- -	12 3 6	levied, and claimed.	
Osborn - -	Coblcy - -	fi. fa.	- -	10 19 6	goods claimed for rent.	
Baseley - -	Box - -	- -	ca. sa.	14 3 –	not found.	
Johnston - -	Brooks - -	fi. fa.	- -	8 19 5	settled.	
Osborn - -	Cobley - -	- -	ca. sa.	10 19 6	in custody - - -	the like.
Irving - -	Nettleship -	- -	ca. sa.	10 6 2	in custody.	
Roberts - -	Newbery - -	- -	ca. sa.	12 16 2	not found.	
Bennington -	Phillips - -	fi. fa.	- -	10 14 –	- - levied, and not sufficient to pay rent.	
Brameld - -	Daly - -	fi. fa.	- -	4 3 3	levied, and claimed for rent.	
Whitling - -	Sharman - -	- -	ca. sa.	14 8 6	in custody.	
Pearson - -	Beale - -	- -	ca. sa.	15 13 –	in custody.	
Tonson - -	Woods - -	fi. fa.	- -	31 17 6	settled.	
Wilder - -	Griesbach -	- -	ca. sa.	16 18 5	not found.	
Rolls - - -	Bowden - -	- -	ca. sa.	12 3 6	not found - - -	the like.
Moore - -	Patterson - -	fi. fa.	- -	5 7 8	settled.	
Farnes - -	Bacchus - -	fi. fa.	—	—	—	
Crapley - -	Mills - -	fi. fa.	- -	10 19 4	not levied.	
Walker - -	Lynn - -	fi. fa.	- -	9 18 4	no goods.	
Codd - -	Puzey - -	fi. fa.	- -	6 9 4	levied, and claimed for rent.	
Bennington -	Phillips - -	- -	ca. sa.	12 – –	not found - - -	the like.
Tickell - -	Livingston -	- -	ca. sa.	63 12 8	not found.	
Palmer - -	Sewell - -	- -	ca. sa.	7 6 3	settled.	
Moses - -	Pitcher - -	- -	ca. sa.	14 2 10	not found.	
Handford -	Hillary - -	- -	ca. sa.	8 3 8	in custody.	

(continued)

PLAINTIFF.	DEFENDANT.	Writs of Execution against the Effects.	Writs of Execution against the Person.	SUMS directed to be Levied. £. s. d.	Officers' Return to the Writs.	Executions first Issued.
The Imperial Gas-light Company.	Hetherington	-	ca. sa.	7 – 2	settled.	
Osborn	Ford	fi. fa.	-	5 2 8	not levied.	
Woodcock	Linsey	-	ca. sa.	9 18 –	not found.	
Fowler	Green	fa. fa.	-	1 11 10	- - levied, and claimed by Mr. Coutts.	
Paragreen	Shirriff	-	ca. sa.	22 5 2	in custody.	
Yanell	Osman	fi. fa.	-	11 18 6	levied and claimed.	
Cropley	Gregg	fi. fa.	-	14 3 8	levied and paid.	
Cripps	Simons	-	ca. sa.	5 7 8	not found - - -	- - a writ of fi. fa. previously issued.
Cadd	Puzey	-	ca. sa.	6 14 4	not found - - -	the like.
Moses	Hinks	fi. fa.	-	21 3 8	levied, and claimed for rent.	
Samuel	Fagan	-	ca. sa.	6 1 4	settled.	
Bartlett	Batchelor	-	ca. sa.	9 10 2	in custody.	
Ayre	Kenneth	-	ca. sa.	23 8 4	in custody.	
Phillips	Graham	-	ca. sa.	6 7 8	settled.	
Davey	Peakman	fi. fa.	-	16 9 3	- - levied, and withdrawn by order of plaintiff's attorney.	
Rosling	Mann	fi. fa.	-	11 6 11½	levied and claimed.	
Ortner	Pelham	-	ca. sa.	18 2 5	not found.	
The Imperial Gas-light Company.	Smith	-	ca. sa.	9 13 8	not found.	
Byrne	Smyth	-	ca. sa.	15 6 3	not found.	
Davis	Lockyer	fi. fa.	-	8 7 2	—	
Jordan	Valentine	fi. fa.	-	16 10 2	no goods.	
Ambridge	Keynton	fi. fa.	-	13 9 2	- - levied, and withdrawn by order of plaintiff's attorney.	
Walker	Stieber	fi. fa.	—	—	—	
Wheeler	Lowther	-	ca. sa.	21 16 6	in custody.	
West	Pritchard	-	ca. sa.	22 8 8	in custody.	
Collier	Groom	fi. fa.	-	8 18 4	levied, and claimed for rent.	
Turner	Blake	-	ca. sa.	11 11 10	in custody - - -	the like.
Penny	Gay	-	ca. sa.	9 – 4	settled.	
Rutter	Oliver	-	ca. sa.	10 14 2	in custody.	
Peacock	Allcock	fi. fa.	-	15 18 2	—	
Moses	Turner	-	ca. sa.	16 15 10	in custody.	
Jordan	Valentine	-	ca. sa.	16 10 2	in custody - - -	the like.
Ottey	Fraser	fi. fa.	-	21 17 8	settled.	
Howard	Corderoy	fi. fa.	-	4 13 4	levied and paid.	
Peacock	Allcock	-	- ca. sa. for the residue.	14 7 2	in custody - - -	the like.
Nicholls	Hupkins	-	ca. sa.	14 6 11	settled.	
Davis	Abraham	-	ca. sa.	4 16 8	settled.	
Collier	Groom	-	ca. sa.	8 18 4	in custody - - -	the like.
Barnett	Hudson	-	ca. sa.	18 2 8	not found.	
Welch	Webb	-	ca. sa.	13 7 6	settled - - - -	the like.
Compton	Luxton	-	ca. sa.	6 – 8	in custody.	
Watkins	Banes	fi. fa.	-	64 10 6	levied and withdrawn.	
Raven	Chadwick	-	ca. sa.	9 – 2	not found.	
Harris	Claridge	-	ca. sa.	19 10 –	not found.	
Collingwood	Norris	fi. fa.	-	24 1 3	not levied.	
Sheasby	Jones	fi. fa.	-	33 8 6	- - levied, and withdrawn by order of plaintiff's attorney.	
Seaborne	Hall	fi. fa.	-	12 15 7	not levied.	
Briggs	Howell	-	ca. sa.	8 15 6	not found.	
Hodges	Fraser	fi. fa.	-	19 5 4	levied and paid.	
Sheasby	Jones	-	ca. sa.	33 8 6	in custody - - -	the like.
Lamb	Wright	-	ca. sa.	5 18 8	settled.	
Lambole	Titt	-	ca. sa.	9 7 8	not found - - -	the like.
Miller	Edwards	fi. fa.	-	11 11 4	settled.	
Collingwood	Norris	-	ca. sa.	24 1 3	in custody - - -	the like.
Potts	Cowell	-	ca. sa.	4 16 10	settled.	
Haselden	Strickland	-	ca. sa.	17 14 4	in custody.	
Winnard	Belmore	-	ca. sa.	10 – 2	in custody.	
Smith	Hawker	-	ca. sa.	22 10 8	not found.	
Underwood	Stodart	-	ca. sa.	18 12 2	not found.	
Magwood	Sholl	-	ca. sa.	8 16 2	not found.	

PLAINTIFF.	DEFENDANT.	Writs of Execution against the Effects.	Writs of Execution against the Person.	SUMS directed to be Levied. £. s. d.	Officers' Return to the Writs.	Executions first Issued.
Baxter	Rawlins	fi. fa.	- -	13 6 4	levied, and goods claimed.	
Davey	Peakman	- -	ca. sa.	16 9 3	in custody - - -	- - a writ of fi. fa. previously isued.
Cole	Brazier	- -	ca. sa.	9 2 8	in custody.	
Lazarus	Emanuel	fi. fa.	- -	11 18 8	levied and paid.	
Plank	Mead	- -	ca. sa.	7 9 2	settled.	
Baxter	Rawlins	- -	ca. sa.	13 6 4	not found - - -	the like.
Moses	Gosham	fi. fa.	- -	11 11 10	levied and paid.	
Jones	Dairs	- -	ca. sa.	17 4 2	in custody.	
Lea	Risdon	fi. fa.	- -	12 18 8	levied and paid.	
Dolman	Townsend	- -	ca. sa.	20 18 6	not found.	
Thompson	Colley	fi. fa.	- -	15 6 2	- - levied, and claimed by the sheriff.	
Hardy	Clarke	fi. fa.	- -	23 19 9	not levied.	
Ellis	Cook	fi. fa.	- -	8 13 -	- - levied, and withdrawn by order of plaintiff's attorney.	
Kirkby	Oldfield	- -	ca. sa.	21 13 11	not found.	
The Imperial Gas-light Company.	Horne	- -	ca. sa.	12 8 5	settled.	
Wilkins	Craushey	fi. fa.	- -	9 5 6	levied and paid.	
Hodge	Stoddart	- -	ca. sa.	12 12 10	not found.	
Arnold	Bailey	fi. fa.	- -	20 8 2	not levied.	
Thompson	Child	- -	ca. sa.	9 17 2	in custody - - -	the like.
Johnson	Palmer	fi. fa.	- -	5 14 8	settled.	
Thomas	Dyson	fi. fa.	- -	19 2 4	not levied.	
Chamberlain	Moorey	fi. fa.	- -	15 - -	settled.	
Rimmer	Hinks	fi. fa.	- -	14 4 8	goods claimed for rent.	
Rimmer	Flower	fi. fa.	- -	14 16 -	no goods.	
Newcombe	Green	fi. fa.	- -	5 8 7	settled.	
Jermyn	Woodfield	- -	ca. sa.	12 10 2	settled.	
Duplex	Wallis	fi. fa.	- -	20 12 8	settled.	
Duplex	Wallis	fi. fa.	- -	20 12 8	settled.	
Colstan	Bourne	- -	ca. sa.	11 18 8	settled.	
Fox	Pizzey	- -	- ca. sa. for the residue.	3 11 10	settled - - - -	the like.
Willoughby	Glynne	fi. fa.	- -	12 18 8	settled.	
Mahyne	Hyams	fi. fa.	- -	23 1 8	- - levied, and claimed for rent.	
Davies	Green	fi. fa.	- -	25 12 2	settled.	
Walker	Hampton	fi. fa.	—	—		
Charrington	Rigby	fi. fa.	- -	13 10 11	- - levied, and goods claimed for rent.	
Marsh	Lee	fi. fa.	- -	24 2 6½	not levied.	
Skinner	Ingram	fi. fa.	- -	12 9 8	- - levied, and claimed for rent.	
Magrath	Thurlow	- -	ca. sa.	19 11 4	in custody.	
Hodges	Bath	- -	ca. sa.	14 14 10	not found.	
Cropley	Mills	- -	ca. sa.	10 19 4	not found - - -	the like.
Smith	Morton	- -	ca. sa.	11 14 11	not found.	
Walker	Emery	fi. fa.	- -	14 10 11	settled.	
Vice	Starling	fi. fa.	- -	3 5 2	settled.	
Skinner	Ingram	- -	ca. sa.	13 11 8	not found.	
Evans	Whitmore	fi. fa.	- -	4 13 5	settled.	
Squires	Batten	- -	ca. sa.	—	—	
Cottrell	Kerslake	- -	ca sa.	18 - -	not found.	
Charrington	Rigby	- -	ca. sa.	13 10 4	in custody - - -	the like.
Paragreen	Gerhard	fi. fa.	- -	17 18 8	levied and claimed.	
Baxter	Carter	- -	- ca. sa. for the residue.	5 13 2	settled - - - -	the like.
Letford	Salmon	- -	ca. sa.	12 - -	settled.	
Stane	Nursey	fi. fa.	- -	7 - 2	- - - levied, and withdrawn by order of the plaintiff.	

(*continued*)

PLAINTIFF.	DEFENDANT.	Writs of Execution against the Effects.	Writs of Execution against the Person.	SUMS directed to be Levied. £.	s.	d.	Officers' Return to the Writs.	Executions first Issued.
Throsby - -	Ingram - -	- -	ca. sa.	10	3	3	settled.	
Abrahams - -	Tolley - -	fi. fa.	- -	17	8	–	- - levied, and claimed for rent.	
Goulding - -	Tolley - -	fi. fa.	- -	30	11	–	- - levied, and claimed for rent.	
Hunt - -	Kelly - -	- -	ca. sa.	11	–	2	in custody.	
Clarke - -	Manning - -	fi. fa.	- -	16	18	8	levied and paid.	
Collins - -	Englehart -	fi. fa.	- -	11	17	5	not levied.	
Hattersley - -	Glover - -	fi. fa.	- -	15	19	8	- - levied, and claimed for rent.	
Smith - -	Orchard - -	fi. fa.	- -	10	11	7	- - levied, and claimed for rent.	
The Imperial Gas Company.	Kearry - -	- -	ca. sa.	10	10	5	not found.	
Bosworth - -	Morris -	- -	ca. sa.	16	19	–	in custody.	
Charrington -	Granger - -	fi. fa.	—		—		—	
Walker - -	Hewlett - -	- -	ca. sa.	7	16	5	in custody.	
Lee - - -	Goodere - -	- -	ca. sa.	20	18	6	settled.	
Jones - -	Townsend -	fi. fa.	- -	15	10	2	- - levied, and claimed by defendant's son.	
Clutton - -	Hart - -	fi. fa.	- -	8	–	8	settled.	
Meredith - -	Leversidge -	fi. fa.	- -	18	10	4	settled.	
Willoughby -	Iddiols - -	- -	ca. sa.	7	13	8	not found.	
Dearlove - -	Culliford - -	- -	ca. sa.		—		—	
Soulby - -	Parker - -	fi. fa.	- -	14	5	6	- - levied, and claimed for rent.	
Kruse - -	Hawkins - -	fi. fa.	- -	5	13	2	settled.	
Jones - -	Townsend -	- -	ca. sa.	15	10	2	not found - - -	- - a writ of fi. fa. previously issued.
Cooper - -	Bennett - -	- -	ca. sa.	8	12	11	settled - - - -	the like.
Collins - -	Green - -	fi. fa.	- -	14	–	7	settled.	
Gibbins - -	Rawlinson -	- -	ca. sa.	14	12	8	not found.	
Haynes - -	Stevens - -	- -	ca. sa.	8	7	10	not found.	
Metham - -	Pratt - -	fi. fa.	- -	6	19	7	- - levied, and claimed for rent.	
Porter - -	Moorey - -	fi. fa.	- -	18	16	2	- - levied, and withdrawn by order of plaintiff's attorney.	
The Imperial Gas Company.	Mullins - -	- -	ca. sa.	8	16	4	settled.	
Puckridge - -	Bullock - -	- -	ca. sa.	16	11	2	not found.	
Metham - -	Pratt - -	- -	ca. sa.	8	1	10	in custody - - -	the like.
Hogg - -	Maxon - -	fi. fa.	- -	11	14	10	- - levied, and claimed for rent.	
Dean - -	Law - -	fi. fa.	- -	18	–	2	no goods.	
Rollin - -	Loose - -	fi. fa.	- -	4	2	2	settled.	
Hainge - -	Parsons - -	- -	ca. sa.	20	19	10	not found.	
Bosworth - -	Ball - -	fi. fa.	- -	15	–	–	not levied.	
Smith - -	Phillips - -	- -	ca. sa.	9	9	2	settled.	
Moses - -	Hinks - -	- -	ca. sa.	21	3	8	in custody - - -	the like.
Lawrence - -	Wright - -	- -	ca. sa.	11	18	–	in custody.	
Fowler - -	Green - -	- -	ca. sa.	2	11	4	not found - - -	the like.
Bean - -	Parsons - -	fi. fa.	- -	6	6	4	settled.	
Smith - -	Orchard - -	- -	ca. sa.	10	10	2	in custody - - -	the like.
Bosworth - -	Ball - -	- -	ca. sa.	15	–	–	not found - - -	the like.
Allen - -	Franklin - -	- -	ca. sa.	10	10	2	not found.	
White - -	Loader - -	fi. fa.	- -	19	–	2	- - levied, and withdrawn by order of plaintiff's attorney.	
Gwynn - -	Reid - -	fi. fa.	- -	12	16	4	no goods.	

PLAINTIFF.	DEFENDANT.	Writs of Execution against the Effects.	Writs of Execution against the Person.	SUMS directed to be Levied. £. s. d.	Officers' Return to the Writs.	Executions first Issued.
Maybank - -	Westley - -	fi. fa.	- -	19 4 8	levied and settled.	
Lumley - -	Reid - -	fi. fa.	- -	15 12 6	- - levied, and withdrawn; sheriff in possession.	
Tayler - -	De Burgh -	- -	ca sa.	15 – 8	not found.	
Lidiard - -	Fletcher - -	- -	ca. sa.	10 16 2	in custody.	
Mines - -	Deacon - -	- -	ca. sa.	7 8 10	not found.	
Thornton - -	Sansom - -	fi. fa.	- -	20 9 11	levied, and claimed for rent.	
Glover - -	Stevens - -	fi. fa.	- -	3 18 6	- - levied, and withdrawn by order of plaintiff's attorney.	
Lazarus - -	Sneelus - -	fi. fa.	- -	9 13 10	levied and paid.	
Merrick - -	Gacamelli -	fi. fa.	- -	10 7 8	not levied.	
Merrick - -	Finnis - -	fi. fa.	- -	7 15 10	levied and claimed.	
Cottrell - -	Kerslake - -	- -	ca. sa.	3 15 –	settled.	
Christie - -	Hobson - -	fi. fa.	- -	14 6 3	no goods.	
Hogg - -	Maxon - -	- -	ca sa.	11 14 10	not found - - -	- - a writ of fi. fa. previously issued.
Lumley - -	Reid - -	- -	ca. sa.	15 12 6	in custody - - -	the like.
Spencer - -	Barnes - -	fi. fa.	- -	6 3 8	settled.	
Clements - -	Rayner - -	fi. fa.	- -	8 1 7½	levied and settled.	
Christie - -	Hobson - -	- -	ca. sa.	14 11 3	in custody - - -	the like.
Mansan - -	Purnell - -	- -	ca. sa.	12 18 4	not found.	
Sherry - -	West - -	fi. fa.	—	—	—	
Lumley - -	Johnston - -	fi. fa.	- -	16 3 2	- - levied, and not sufficient to pay landlord.	
Dudden - -	Estall - -	fi. fa.	- -	14 6 11	not levied.	
Gander - -	Glass - -	- -	ca. sa.	13 – 2	not found.	
Thornton - -	Sansom - -	- -	ca. sa.	20 9 11	in custody - - -	the like.
Fenwick - -	Jones - -	fi. fa.	- -	13 – 2	levied, and claimed for rent.	
Dean - - -	Nalson - -	- -	ca. sa.	8 15 9	in custody.	
Whitbread - -	Liddyard - -	fi. fa.	- -	12 12 5	no goods.	
Valpy - -	Booth - -	fi. fa.	- -	57 3 5	- - levied, and withdrawn by consent of plaintiff's attorney.	
Lumley - -	Johnston - -	- -	ca. sa.	16 3 2	in custody - - -	the like.
Fenwick - -	Jones - -	- -	ca. sa.	13 – 2	in custody - - -	the like.
Rose - - -	Stocking - -	fi. fa.	- -	10 9 10	- - levied, and withdrawn by consent of plaintiff's attorney.	
Wood - -	Duncombe -	fi. fa.	- -	31 19 2	levied and settled.	
Reeves - -	Jackson - -	fi. fa.	- -	15 17 4	settled.	
Duplex - -	Wallis - -	fi. fa.	- -	14 7 8	levied and paid.	
Galsworthy -	James - -	- -	ca. sa.	12 – 2	in custody.	
Wild - - -	Ball - - -	- -	ca. sa.	10 8 2	in custody.	
Ward - -	Batthews - -	- -	ca. sa.	8 16 –	not found.	
Dixon - -	Reed - -	fi. fa.	- -	10 11 8	- - levied, and claimed by bill of sale.	
Dixon - -	Mealey - -	fi. fa.	- -	7 19 8	levied and settled.	
Guntly - -	Saban - -	fi. fa.	—	—	—	
Bowser - -	Ferguson - -	fi. fa.	—	—	—	
Walker - -	Nicholson -	fi. fa.	- -	16 10 2	goods claimed for rent.	
Tarrant - -	Hammant -	fi. fa.	—	—	—	
Alsept - -	Isaac - -	- -	ca. sa.	13 2 2	in custody.	

(continued)

PLAINTIFF.	DEFENDANT.	Writs of Execution against the Effects.	Writs of Execution against the Person.	SUMS directed to be Levied. £. s. d.	Officers' Return to the Writs.	Executions first Issued.
Breakspea - -	Davies - -	- -	ca. sa.	5 9 5	not found.	
Cutbush - -	Crowther - -	fi. fa.	- -	9 16 5	levied and paid.	
Rosling - -	Colls - -	fi. fa.	- -	16 3 4	not levied.	
Dickson - -	Rawcroft - -	- -	ca. sa.	13 7 7	not found.	
Cutbush - -	Millard - -	fi. fa.	- -	10 18 8	levied and paid.	
Napper - -	Lowe - -	fi. fa.	- -	7 17 11	no goods.	
Camp - -	Mash - -	- -	ca. sa.	25 8 6	in custody.	
Dudden - -	Estall - -	- -	ca. sa.	14 6 11	not found. - - -	- - a writ of fi. fa. previously issued.
Richard - -	Raynham - -	fi. fa.	- -	14 14 11	levied and paid.	
Berdoe - -	Elworthy - -	- -	ca. sa.	9 11 2	in custody.	
Walker - -	Nicholson -	- -	ca. sa.	16 10 –	in custody - - -	the like.
Richards - -	Phillips - -	fi. fa.	- -	16 – 2	levied and claimed.	
Helling - -	Chalenor - -	fi. fa.	- -	16 1 4	levied and claimed.	
Abrahams - -	Bartlett - -	- -	ca. sa.	9 8 2	in custody.	
Soulby - -	Parker - -	- -	ca. sa.	14 10 6	in custody. - - -	the like.
Sewell - -	Kirby - -	- -	ca. sa.	15 12 2	not found.	
Napper - -	Lame - -	- -	ca. sa.	8 2 11	not found - - -	the like.
Bebbington -	Stamp - -	- -	ca. sa.	10 12 8	not found.	
Gore - - -	Faulkes - -	fi. fa.	- -	8 – 5	not found.	
Simpson - -	Robinson -	- -	ca. sa.	14 10 –	in custody.	
Helling - -	Chalener - -	- -	ca. sa.	16 9 10	not found - - -	the like.
Duffill - -	Abbott - -	- -	ca. sa.	3 16 –	not found.	
Dixon - -	Reed - -	- -	ca. sa.	10 11 8	not found - - -	the like.
Rimmer - -	Simmons - -	fi. fa.	- -	4 18 8	settled.	
Dixon - -	Poole - -	- -	ca. sa.	16 13 –	not found.	
Rowland - -	Earle - -	- -	ca. sa.	12 4 –	not found.	
Barton - -	Bishop - -	fi. fa.	- -	19 14 8	levied and claimed.	
Tarrant - -	Fletcher - -	- -	ca. sa.	13 8 8	in custody.	
Steel - - -	Escudier - -	fi. fa.	- -	18 11 4	—	
Thredder - -	Hawker - -	- -	ca. sa.	6 16 4	settled.	
New - - -	Brittan - -	- -	ca. sa.	11 4 8	not found.	
Salter - -	Sadd - -	- -	ca. sa.	14 15 5	not found.	
Chambers - -	Barwick - -	fi. fa.	- -	26 5 1	levied and claimed.	
Allan - -	Christie - -	- -	ca. sa.	15 – –	not found.	
Goadby - -	Church - -	- -	ca. sa.	7 2 2	not found.	
The Imperial Gas Company.	Reid - -	- -	ca. sa.	4 18 8	not found.	
Denny - -	Emery - -	fi. fa.	- -	11 9 2	levied and paid.	
Sandford - -	Kain - -	fi. fa.	- -	4 – 2	settled.	
Barton - -	Bishop - -	- -	ca. sa.	19 14 8	in custody - - -	the like.
Harrison - -	Gardner - -	fi. fa.	- -	5 11 4	- - levied, and withdrawn by order of plaintiff's attorney.	
Smith - -	Delcour - -	fi. fa.	—	—	—	
Atkins - -	Sansbury - -	- -	ca. sa.	23 3 2	not found.	
Gore - - -	Faulkes - -	- -	ca. sa.	8 5 5	not found - - -	the like.
Berwick - -	Ball - - -	- -	ca. sa.	—	—	
Moses - -	Smith - -	- -	ca. sa.	97 11 8	in custody.	
Warner - -	Young - -	fi. fa.	- -	8 12 8	not levied.	

PLAINTIFF.	DEFENDANT.	Writs of Execution against the Effects.	Writs of Execution against the Person.	SUMS directed to be Levied. £. s. d.	Officers' Return to the Writs.	Executions first Issued.
M'Millan - -	Stokes - -	fi. fa.	- -	13 10 2	no goods.	
The Imperial Gas Company.	Head - -	- -	ca. sa.	13 9 5	in custody.	
Vooght - -	Treacher - -	fi. fa.	- -	12 17 –	- - levied, and claimed by Mr. Hart.	
Smith - -	Hughes - -	- -	ca. sa.	12 9 8	not found.	
Wilson - -	Tatchell - -	fi. fa.	- -	7 18 4	levied and paid.	
Slater - -	Morriss - -	fi. fa.	- -	10 16 8	settled.	
Slater - -	Moore - -	fi. fa.	- -	10 16 8	settled.	
Hooper - -	Parkes - -	- -	ca. sa.	12 12 6	not found.	
Timothy - -	Carter - -	fi. fa.	- -	3 8 2	- - levied, and withdrawn by order of plaintiff's attorney.	
Harrison - -	Armstrong -	- -	ca. sa.	7 13 5	in custody.	
Tanner - -	Ayerst - -	fi. fa.	- -	4 13 2	in custody.	
Porter - -	Anderson - -	- -	ca. sa.	15 16 6	in custody.	
Moran - -	Henvis - -	- -	ca. sa.	8 4 2	not found.	
Manning - -	Livervidge -	fi. fa.	- -	21 4 8	settled.	
M'Millan - -	Stokes - -	- -	ca. sa.	13 10 2	in custody - - -	- - a writ of fi. fa. previously issued.
Milton - -	Stanbury - -	- -	ca. sa.	18 4 10	in custody.	
Isaac - -	Willmore - -	- -	ca. sa.	8 8 4	nor found.	
	TOTAL Number - -	393	480		TOTAL Number - -	122

PALACE COURT, WESTMINSTER.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of WRITS OF EXECUTION issued out of His Majesty's Palace Court at *Westminster*, from 1 January 1834 to 1 January 1835.

(Mr. Freshfield.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
27 *July* 1835.

DOCTORS' COMMONS.

RETURNS to several Orders of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 19 March 1835;—*for*,

—(1.)—

A RETURN of the Salary, Fees and Emoluments of the Master of the Faculties in *Doctors' Commons*; distinguishing the Amount of each Class received by him from 1 January 1824 to 1 January 1834, both inclusive; distinguishing the Amount received in each Year; also the Duties, if any, performed by the said Master.

A RETURN of the Name of his Principal Registrar, the Date and Nature of his Appointment, the Amount of the Salary, Fees and Emoluments received by him from 1 January 1824 to 1 January 1834, both inclusive; stating the Total, and distinguishing the Amount received under such Heads, in such Years; also a Statement of the Duties, if any, performed by the said Principal Registrar.

A RETURN of the Names of his Deputy Registrar or Deputy Registrars, and the Dates and Nature of his or their Appointments, and their respective Salary, Fees and Emoluments, from 1 January 1824 to 1 January 1834, both inclusive; distinguishing, as above, the Amount received in each Year.

—(2.)—

A RETURN of the Salary, Fees and Emoluments received by the Vicar-General in *Doctors' Commons*, from 1 January 1824 to 1 January 1834, both inclusive; distinguishing the Amount received in each Year; also a Statement of the Duties performed, if any, by the said Vicar-General.

A RETURN of the Name of his Principal Registrar, the Date and Nature of his Appointment, and of the Salary, Fees and Emoluments received by him, from 1 January 1824 to 1 January 1834; distinguishing the Amount received in each Year; also a Statement of the Duties, if any, performed by the said Principal Registrar.

A RETURN of the Name of his Deputy Registrar, and the Date and Nature of his Appointment, and his Salary, Fees and Emoluments from the aforesaid Funds; distinguishing the Amount received in each Year.

(Mr. Hume.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
21 *May* 1835.

RETURNS of SALARIES, FEES and EMOLUMENTS of the MASTER OF THE FACULTIES and of the VICAR-GENERAL, from 1 January 1824 to 1 January 1834.

OFFICE OF FACULTIES.

THE Master of the Faculties has not any salary, nor any emoluments other than the fees for business done in the office; the several amounts of which received by him in each year, from the 1st of January 1824 to the 1st of January 1834, after deducting the land-tax, are as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
In the year 1824	523	10	–
— 1825	587	17	8
— 1826	511	7	9
— 1827	597	2	4
— 1828	533	14	2
— 1829	577	16	7
— 1830	620	6	1
— 1831	612	1	5
— 1832	543	12	6
— 1833	502	4	5

The Master of the Faculties superintends and regulates the grant of Dispensations for Pluralities of Livings, Commendams, Degrees of Merit, Notarial Faculties, Special and Common Marriage Licences, and all other instruments and writings issuing under seal of the Office of Faculties.

The Principal Registrar of the Office of Faculties is the Hon. John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton. He is appointed for life by patent, which bears date the 26th day of June 1828. He has not any salary, nor any emoluments other than the fees for business done in the office; the several amounts of which received by him and his predecessors in each year, from the 1st of January 1824 to the 1st of January 1834, after deducting the fees paid to his Deputy Registrars, and two-thirds of the land-tax and stationery, are as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
In the year 1824	645	3	3
— 1825	713	9	6
— 1826	643	8	6
— 1827	741	13	9
— 1828	651	9	–
— 1829	695	15	11
— 1830	737	18	2
— 1831	727	6	9
— 1832	643	7	4
— 1833	635	16	8
Total	£. 6,835	8	10

The Principal Registrar does not in person perform any of the duties of the office.

The Deputy Registrars of the office of Faculties are Philip Charles Moore and Joseph Sharpe. Their appointment is during the pleasure of the Principal Registrar. The date of the first appointment of Philip Charles Moore is the 27th day of December 1826, and that of Joseph Sharpe is the 14th day of April 1828. They have not any salary, nor any emoluments other than the fees for business done in the office; the several amounts of which received by them and their predecessor in each year, from the 1st of January 1824 to the 1st of January 1834, after deducting one third of the land-tax and stationery, are as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
In the year 1824	279	14	9
— 1825	287	3	1
— 1826	283	19	9

During these years there was only one Deputy Registrar.

In

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
In the year 1827	158	3	2		158	3	2
— 1828	151	5	9		151	5	9
— 1829	156	8	11		156	8	11
— 1830	175	—	11		175	—	11
— 1831	171	11	6		171	11	6
— 1832	155	4	3		155	4	3
— 1833	148	9	3		148	9	3

Out of these fees and emoluments, the Deputy Registrars have to pay the rent and taxes of the office, clerk's salary, and all other expenses attending the business of the office.

Faculty Office, 3 April 1835. *P. C. Moore,* *J. Sharpe,* } Deputy Registrars.

OFFICE OF VICAR-GENERAL.

The Vicar-General has not any salary, nor any emoluments other than the fees for business done in the office; the several amounts of which received by him in each year, from the 1st day of January 1824 to the 1st day of January 1834, are as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
In the year 1824	462	2	5
— 1825	348	2	6
— 1826	332	7	1
— 1827	390	7	1
— 1828	349	—	11
— 1829	297	4	10
— 1830	333	11	10
— 1831	439	9	5
— 1832	386	7	4
— 1833	465	1	4

It is the duty of the Vicar-General and Official Principal of his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, during the vacancy of any See within the province of Canterbury, to appoint and depute proper persons to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction in and throughout such See during every such vacancy; also to confirm the election and to be present at the consecration of all Bishops within the province of Canterbury, to attend the metropolitical visitations of the said Lord Archbishop, to admit and institute all clerks nominated or presented to any ecclesiastical promotion or benefice within his said Grace's jurisdiction, to issue mandates for the inductions of such clerks, to grant licences of marriage, and faculties for making alterations or for the repairing of any parsonage or glebe houses, or for other purposes, as the case may be.

The Vicar-General performs the duties in person, or by his Surrogates, deputed for the dispatch of business in his absence.

The present Vicar-General was appointed to the office in October last (1834), by patent, in the usual form, upon a vacancy occurring when the former officer was appointed Dean of the Arches and Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

The Principal Registrar of the office of Vicar-General is John Moore, esq. He was appointed by patent under seal of Dr. John Moore, late Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, on the 8th day of October 1824; he has not any salary, nor any emoluments other than the fees for business done in the office; the several amounts of which received by him in each year, from the 1st day of January 1824 to the 1st day of January 1834, after deducting the fees paid to his Deputy Registrar, office rent and land-tax, are as follows:

In

In the year	1824	-	-	-	-	-	£.	388	6 4
—	1825	-	-	-	-	-	-	235	10 8
—	1826	-	-	-	-	-	-	205	4 –
—	1827	-	-	-	-	-	-	289	5 3
—	1828	-	-	-	-	-	-	289	5 5
—	1829	-	-	-	-	-	-	198	6 10
—	1830	-	-	-	-	-	-	231	1 8
—	1831	-	-	-	-	-	-	390	– 7
—	1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	290	10 –
—	1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	290	15 6

The Principal Registrar does not perform any of the duties of the office in person.

The present Deputy Registrar, Francis Hart Dyke, was appointed by deed under the hand and seal of the Principal Registrar, on the 25th day of October 1834. The appointment is during the pleasure of the Principal Registrar. The Deputy has not any salary, nor any emoluments other than arising from the fees for business done in the office. The several amounts of which received by his predecessors in each year, from the 1st day of January 1824 to the 1st day of January 1834, after deducting stationery, are as follows:

In the year	1824	-	-	-	-	-	£.	161	13 9
—	1825	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	12 1
—	1826	-	-	-	-	-	-	134	3 11
—	1827	-	-	-	-	-	-	144	14 5
—	1828	-	-	-	-	-	-	199	18 5
—	1829	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	8 11
—	1830	-	-	-	-	-	-	146	5 7
—	1831	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	1 11
—	1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	177	4 –
—	1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	204	16 8

Out of these fees and emoluments the Deputy has to pay the clerk's salary, viz. 150 *l.* per year.

F. H. Dyke, Deputy Registrar.

DOCTORS' COMMONS.

RETURNS of Salaries, Fees and Emoluments of the Master of the Faculties, and of the Vicar-General, from 1st January 1824 to 1st January 1834.

(Mr. Hume.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 21 *May* 1835.

224.

DORCHESTER UNIONISTS.

RETURN to an ADDRESS to His Majesty, dated 22 March 1835;—*for*,

COPIES of the INDICTMENT and RECORD of the CONVICTION, in the Prosecution which was instituted against *George Loveless* and Others, at the *Dorchester* Spring Assizes of 1834.

COPY INDICTMENT.

The King against *Loveless and Others.*

INDICTMENT.

The King against *Loveless and others.*

Dorset, to wit. THE Jurors for our Lord the King, upon their oath, present that *George Loveless*, late of the parish of Tolpiddle, otherwise Tolpuddle, in the county of Dorset, labourer, *James Loveless*, late of the same place, labourer, *James Brine*, late of the same place, labourer, *James Hammet*, late of the same place, labourer, *Thomas Stanfield*, late of the same place, labourer, and *John Stanfield*, late of the same place, labourer, on the twenty-fourth day of February, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord William the Fourth, at the parish aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, feloniously and unlawfully did administer and cause to be administered unto one Edward Legg a certain oath and engagement, purporting and then and there intended to bind the said Edward Legg not to inform or give evidence against any associate, confederate, or other person of and belonging to a certain unlawful combination and confederacy before that time formed and entered into by and between the said George Loveless, James Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield and John Stanfield, and divers other evil-disposed persons, and which said oath and engagement was then and there taken by the said Edward Legg against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity, and against the form of the statute in that case made and provided.

Second Count.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said James Loveless on the day and year aforesaid, at the parish aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, feloniously did administer and cause to be administered unto the said Edward Legg a certain other oath and engagement, purporting and then and intended to bind the said Edward Legg not to inform or give evidence against any associate, confederate, or other person of and belonging to a certain unlawful combination and confederacy, before that time formed and entered into by and between the said George Loveless, James Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield, John Stanfield, and divers other evil-disposed persons, and which said last-mentioned oath and engagement was then and there taken by the said Edward Legg: And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said George Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield and John Stanfield, were then and there feloniously aiding and assisting at, and were then and there feloniously present at and consenting to the administering of the said last-mentioned oath and engagement, against the form of the statute in that case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

Third Count.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that a person, to the jurors unknown, on the day and year aforesaid, at the parish aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, feloniously did administer and cause to be administered unto the said Edward Legg a certain other oath and engagement, purporting and then and there intended to bind the said Edward Legg not to inform or give evidence against any associate, confederate, or other person of and belonging to a certain unlawful combination and confederacy, before that time formed and entered into by and between the said George Loveless, James Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield, John Stanfield, and divers other evil-disposed persons, and which said last-mentioned oath and engagement was then and there taken by the said Edward Legg: And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, did further present that the said George Loveless, James Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield, and John Stanfield, were then and there feloniously aiding and assisting at, and were then and there feloniously present at and consenting to the administering of the said last-mentioned oath and engagement, against the form of the statute in that case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

And

INDICTMENT.

The King against *Loveless and others.*

Fourth Count. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said George Loveless, James Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield and John Stanfield, on the day and year aforesaid, at the parish aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, did feloniously and unlawfully administer and cause to be administered a certain other oath and engagement to the said Edward Legg, purporting and then and there intended to bind the said Edward Legg not to reveal or discover a certain unlawful combination and confederacy, before that time formed and entered into by and between the said George Loveless, James Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield and John Stanfield, and divers other evil-disposed persons, and which said last-mentioned oath and engagement was also then and there taken by the said Edward Legg, against the form of the statute in that case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

Fifth Count. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said James Loveless, on the day and year aforesaid, in the parish aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, feloniously did administer and cause to be administered unto the said Edward Legg, a certain other oath and engagement, purporting and then and there intended to bind the said Edward Legg not to reveal or discover a certain unlawful combination and confederacy, before that time formed and entered into by and between the said George Loveless, James Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield, John Stanfield, and divers other evil-disposed persons, and which said last-mentioned oath and engagement was then and there taken by the said Edward Legg: And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said George Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield and John Stanfield, were then and there feloniously aiding and assisting at, and were then and there feloniously present at and consenting to the administering of the said last-mentioned oath and engagement, against the form of the statute in that case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

Sixth Count. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that a person to the jurors unknown, on the day and year aforesaid, in the parish aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, feloniously did administer and cause to be administered unto the said Edward Legg a certain other oath and engagement, purporting and then and there intended to bind the said Edward Legg not to reveal or discover a certain unlawful combination and confederacy, before that time made and entered into by and between the said George Loveless, James Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield, John Stanfield, and divers other evil-disposed persons, and which said last-mentioned oath and engagement was then and there taken by the said Edward Legg: And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said George Loveless, James Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield and John Stanfield, were then and there feloniously aiding and assisting at, and were then and there feloniously present at, and consenting to the administering of the said last-mentioned oath and engagement, against the form of the statute in that case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

Seventh Count. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said George Loveless, James Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield and John Stanfield, on the day and year aforesaid, in the parish aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, feloniously and unlawfully did administer and cause to be administered unto the said Edward Legg a certain other oath and engagement, purporting and then and there intended to bind the said Edward Legg not to reveal or discover any illegal oath and engagement which might have been administered or tendered to or taken by the said Edward Legg, or to or by any other person or persons, or the import of any such illegal oath and engagement; and which said oath and engagement so administered and caused to be administered to the said Edward Legg, as in the beginning of this count above mentioned, was then and there also taken by the said Edward Legg, against the form of the statute in that case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

Eighth Count. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said James Loveless, on the day and year aforesaid, in the parish aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, feloniously did administer and cause to be administered unto the said Edward Legg a certain other oath and engagement, purporting and then and there intended to bind the said Edward Legg not to reveal or discover any illegal oath and engagement which might have been administered or tendered to or taken by the said Edward Legg, or to or by any other person or persons, or the import of any such illegal oath and engagement; and which said oath and engagement so administered and caused to be administered to the said Edward Legg, as in the beginning of this count above mentioned, was then and there also taken by the said Edward Legg: And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said George Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield and John Stanfield, were then and there feloniously aiding and assisting at, and were then and there feloniously present at and consenting to the administering of the said last-mentioned oath and engagement, against the form of the statute in that case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

Ninth Count. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that a person, to the jurors unknown, on the day and year aforesaid, in the parish aforesaid, in the county aforesaid,

aforesaid, feloniously did administer and cause to be administered unto the said Edward Legg a certain other oath and engagement, purporting and then and there intended to bind the said Edward Legg not to reveal or discover any illegal oath and engagement which might have been administered or tendered to or taken by the said Edward Legg, or to or by any other person or persons, or the import of any such illegal oath and engagement, and which said oath and engagement so administered and caused to be administered to the said Edward Legg, as in the beginning of this count above mentioned, was then and there also taken by the said Edward Legg: And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said George Loveless, James Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield and John Stanfield, were then and there feloniously aiding and assisting at, and were then and there feloniously present at and consenting to the administering of the said last-mentioned oath and engagement, against the form of the statute in that case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

INDICTMENT

The King against *Loveless and others.*

Tenth Count.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said George Loveless, James Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield and John Stanfield, on the day and year aforesaid, in the parish aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, feloniously did administer and cause to be administered unto the said Edward Legg a certain other oath and engagement, purporting and then and there intended to bind the said Edward Legg to obey the orders and commands of a certain body of men not lawfully constituted, and which said last-mentioned oath and engagement was then and there taken by the said Edward Legg, against the form of the statute in that case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

Eleventh Count.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said James Loveless on the day and year aforesaid, in the parish aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, feloniously did administer and cause to be administered unto the said Edward Legg a certain other oath and engagement, purporting and then and there intended to bind the said Edward Legg to obey the orders and commands of a certain body of men not lawfully constituted, and which said last-mentioned oath and engagement was then and there taken by the said Edward Legg: And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said George Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield and John Stanfield, were then and there feloniously aiding and assisting at, and were then and there feloniously present at and consenting to the administering of the said last-mentioned oath and engagement, against the form of the statute in that case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

Twelfth Count.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that a person, to the jurors unknown, on the day and year aforesaid, in the parish aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, feloniously did administer and cause to be administered unto the said Edward Legg a certain other oath and engagement, purporting and then and there intended to bind the said Edward Legg to obey the orders and commands of a certain body of men not lawfully constituted, and which said last-mentioned oath and engagement was then and there taken by the said Edward Legg: And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said George Loveless, James Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield and John Stanfield, were then and there feloniously aiding and assisting at, and were then and there feloniously present at and consenting to the administering of the said last-mentioned oath and engagement, against the form of the statute in that case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

Chambre.

COPY RECORD OF CONVICTION.

The King against *Loveless and Others.*

RECORD OF CONVICTION.

The King against *Loveless and others.*

Dorset.—BE IT REMEMBERED, That at the Assizes and General Session of Oyer and Terminer of our Lord the King, holden at Dorchester, in and for the county of Dorset, on Friday the 14th day of March, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord William the Fourth, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith; before the Right Honourable Sir John Bernard Bosanquet, Knight, one of the Justices of our Lord the King of His Court of Common Pleas; John Williams, Esq., one of the Barons of our Lord the King of His Court of Exchequer, and others, their fellows, Justices of our said Lord the King, assigned by letters patent of our said Lord the King, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to them the said Sir John Bernard Bosanquet, John Williams, Esq., and others, their fellows, Justices of our said Lord the King, and to any two or more of them directed, (of whom one of them, the said Sir John Bernard Bosanquet and John Williams, Esq., amongst others in the said letters patent named, our said Lord the King willed to be one,) to inquire more fully the truth, by the oath of good and lawful men of the county aforesaid, and by other ways, means and methods by which they should or might better know, (as well within liberties as without,) by whom the truth of the matter might be the better known and inquired into, of all treasons, misprision of treasons,

 insurrections

RECORD OF CONVICTION.

The King against *Loveless and others.*

insurrections, rebellions, counterfeitings, clippings, washings, false coinings and other falsities of the money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and other kingdoms or dominions whatsoever; and of all murthers, felonies, manslaughters, killings, burglaries, rapes of women, unlawful meetings and conventicles, unlawful uttering of words, assemblies, misprisions, confederacies, false allegations, trespasses, riots, routs, retentions, escapes, contempts, falsities, negligences, concealments, maintenances, oppressions, champarties, deceits, and all other evil doings, offences and injuries whatsoever, and also the accessaries of them, within the county aforesaid, (as well within liberties as without,) by whomsoever and in what manner soever done, committed or perpetrated, and by whom, or to whom, when, how and after what manner, and of all other articles and circumstances concerning the premises, and every of them, or any of them, in any manner whatsoever, and the said treasons and other the premises, according to the laws and customs of England for this time, to hear and determine, by the oath of the Honourable William Francis Spencer Ponsonby, Henry Bankes, Charlton Byam Wollaston, James Frampton, Thomas Bowyer Bower, Humphrey Weld, Benjamin Lester Lester, John Michel, Thomas Horlock Bastard, John Bragge, William John Bankes, William Hanham, James Heming, Henry Frampton, John Hesketh Lethbridge, Richard Augustus Tucker Steward, Samuel Cox, John Hussey, George Colby Loftus, James Champness Fyler, George Thompson, Jacob Augustus Foster and Thomas Banger, Esquires, good and lawful men of the said county of Dorset, then and there sworn and charged to inquire for our Sovereign Lord the King, for the body of the said county. It is presented in manner and form as follows; (that is to say),

Dorset, to wit. } THE Jurors for our Lord the King, upon their oath, present that *George Loveless*, late of the parish of Tolpiddle, otherwise Tolpuddle, in the county of Dorset, labourer, *James Loveless*, late of the same place, labourer, *James Brine*, late of the same place, labourer, *James Hammet*, late of the same place, labourer, *Thomas Stanfield*, late of the same place, labourer, and *John Stanfield*, late of the same place, labourer, on the 24th day of February, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord William the Fourth, at the parish aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, feloniously and unlawfully did administer and cause to be administered unto one Edward Legg a certain oath and engagement, purporting and then and there intended to bind the said Edward Legg not to inform or give evidence against any associate, confederate, or other person of and belonging to a certain unlawful combination and confederacy, before that time formed and entered into by and between the said George Loveless, James Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield and John Stanfield, and divers other evil-disposed persons, and which said oath and engagement was then and there taken by the said Edward Legg, against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity, and gainst the form of the statute in that case made and provided.

Second Count.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said James Loveless, on the day and year aforesaid, at the parish aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, feloniously did administer and cause to be administered unto the said Edward Legg a certain other oath and engagement, purporting and then and there intended to bind the said Edward Legg not to inform or give evidence against any associate, confederate, or other person of and belonging to a certain unlawful combination and confederacy, before that time formed and entered into by and between the said George Loveless, James Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield, John Stanfield, and divers other evil-disposed persons, and which said last-mentioned oath and engagement was then and there taken by the said Edward Legg: And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said George Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield and John Stanfield, were then and there feloniously aiding and assisting at, and were then and there feloniously present at and consenting to the administering of the said last-mentioned oath and engagement, against the form of the statute in that case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

Third Count.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that a person, to the jurors unknown, on the day and year aforesaid, at the parish aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, feloniously did administer and cause to be administered unto the said Edward Legg a certain other oath and engagement, purporting and then and there intended to bind the said Edward Legg not to inform or give evidence against any associate, confederate, or other person of and belonging to a certain unlawful combination and confederacy, before that time formed and entered into by and between the said George Loveless, James Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield, John Stanfield, and divers other evil-disposed persons, and which said last-mentioned oath and engagement was then and there taken by the said Edward Legg: And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, did further present that the said George Loveless, James Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield and John Stanfield, were then and there feloniously aiding and assisting at, and were then and there feloniously present at and consenting to the administering of the said last-mentioned oath and engagement, against the form of the statute in that case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

Fourth Count.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said George Loveless James Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield and John

RECORD OF CONVICTION.

The King against *Loveless and others.*

John Stanfield, on the day and year aforesaid, at the parish aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, did feloniously and unlawfully administer and cause to be administered a certain other oath and engagement to the said Edward Legg, purporting and then and there intended to bind the said Edward Legg not to reveal or discover a certain unlawful combination and confederacy, before that time formed and entered into by and between the said George Loveless, James Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield and John Stanfield, and divers other evil-disposed persons, and which said last-mentioned oath and engagement was also then and there taken by the said Edward Legg, against the form of the statute in that case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

Fifth Count.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said James Loveless, on the day and year aforesaid, in the parish aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, feloniously did administer and cause to be administered unto the said Edward Legg a certain other oath and engagement, purporting and then and there intended to bind the said Edward Legg not to reveal or discover a certain unlawful combination and confederacy, before that time formed and entered into by and between the said George Loveless, James Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield, John Stanfield, and divers other evil-disposed persons, and which said last-mentioned oath and engagement was then and there taken by the said Edward Legg: And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said George Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield and John Stanfield, were then and there feloniously aiding and assisting at, and were then and there feloniously present at and consenting to the administering of the said last-mentioned oath and engagement, against the form of the statute in that case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

Sixth Count.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that a person, to the jurors unknown, on the day and year aforesaid, in the parish aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, feloniously did administer and cause to be administered unto the said Edward Legg, a certain other oath and engagement, purporting and then and there intended to bind the said Edward Legg not to reveal or discover a certain unlawful combination and confederacy, before that time made and entered into by and between the said George Loveless, James Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield, John Stanfield, and divers other evil-disposed persons, and which said last-mentioned oath and engagement was then and there taken by the said Edward Legg: And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said George Loveless, James Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield and John Stanfield, were then and there feloniously aiding and assisting at, and were then and there feloniously present at and consenting to the administering of the said last-mentioned oath and engagement, against the form of the statute in that case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

Seventh Count.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said George Loveless, James Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield and John Stanfield, on the day and year aforesaid, in the parish aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, feloniously and unlawfully did administer and cause to be administered unto the said Edward Legg a certain other oath and engagement, purporting and then and there intended to bind the said Edward Legg not to reveal or discover any illegal oath and engagement which might have been administered or tendered to or taken by the said Edward Legg, or to or by any other person or persons, or the import of any such illegal oath and engage ment, and which said oath and engagement so administered and caused to be administered to the said Edward Legg, as in the beginning of this count above mentioned, was then and there also taken by the said Edward Legg, against the form of the statute in that case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

Eighth Count.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said James Loveless, on the day and year aforesaid, in the parish aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, feloniously did administer and cause to be administered unto the said Edward Legg a certain other oath and engagement, purporting and then and there intended to bind the said Edward Legg not to reveal or discover any illegal oath and engagement which might have been administered or tendered to or taken by the said Edward Legg, or to or by any other person or persons, or the import of any such illegal oath and engagement, and which said oath and engagement so administered and caused to be administered to the said Edward Legg, as in the beginning of this count above mentioned, was then and there also taken by the said Edward Legg: And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said George Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield and John Stanfield, were then and there feloniously aiding and assisting at, and were then and there feloniously present at and consenting to the administering of the said last-mentioned oath and engagement, against the form of the statute in that case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

Ninth Count.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that a person, to the jurors unknown on the day and year aforesaid, in the parish aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, feloniously did administer and cause to be administered unto the said Edward

RECORD OF CONVICTION.

The King against *Loveless and others.*

Legg a certain other oath and engagement, purporting and then and there intended to bind the said Edward Legg not to reveal or discover any illegal oath and engagement which might have been administered or tendered to or taken by the said Edward Legg, or to or by any other person or persons, or the import of any such illegal oath and engagement, and which said oath and engagement so administered and caused to be administered to the said Edward Legg, as in the beginning of this count above mentioned, was then and there also taken by the said Edward Legg: And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said George Loveless, James Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield and John Stanfield, were then and there feloniously aiding and assisting at, and were then and there feloniously present at and consenting to the administering of the said last-mentioned oath and engagement, against the form of the statute in that case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

Tenth Count.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said George Loveless, James Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield and John Stanfield, on the day and year aforesaid, in the parish aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, feloniously did administer and cause to be administered unto the said Edward Legg a certain other oath and engagement, purporting and then and there intended to bind the said Edward Legg to obey the orders and commands of a certain body of men not lawfully constituted, and which said last-mentioned oath and engagement was then and there taken by the said Edward Legg, against the form of the statute in that case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

Eleventh Count.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said James Loveless, on the day and year aforesaid, in the parish aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, feloniously did administer and cause to be administered unto the said Edward Legg a certain other oath and engagement, purporting and then and there intended to bind the said Edward Legg to obey the orders and commands of a certain body of men not lawfully constituted, and which said last-mentioned oath and engagement was then and there taken by the said Edward Legg: And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said George Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield and John Stanfield, were then and there feloniously aiding and assisting at, and were then and there feloniously present at and consenting to the administering of the said last-mentioned oath and engagement, against the form of the statute in that case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

Twelfth Count.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that a person, to the jurors unknown, on the day and year aforesaid, in the parish aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, feloniously did administer, and cause to be administered unto the said Edward Legg a certain other oath and engagement, purporting and then and there intended to bind the said Edward Legg to obey the orders and commands of a certain body of men not lawfully constituted, and which said last-mentioned oath and engagement was then and there taken by the said Edward Legg: And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said George Loveless, James Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield and John Stanfield, were then and there feloniously aiding and assisting at, and were then and there feloniously present at and consenting to the administering of the said last-mentioned oath and engagement, against the form of the statute in that case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

Whereupon the sheriff of the said county is commanded that he omit not by reason of any liberty in his bailiwick, but that he enter therein and take the said George Loveless, James Loveless, James Brine, James Hammett, Thomas Stanfield and John Stanfield, if they may be found in his bailiwick, and them safely keep to answer to our said Lord the King concerning the said felony whereof they stand indicted, which said indictment the said Justices of our said Lord the King above named afterwards (to wit) at the delivery of the gaol of our said Lord the King of the said county of Dorset, holden at Dorchester aforesaid, in and for the said county, on the said Friday the 14th day of March, in the said fourth year of the reign of our said Lord the King, before the said Justices of our said Lord the King above named, and others their fellows, Justices of our said Lord the King, assigned to deliver the said gaol of the prisoners therein being by their own proper hands, do deliver here in court of record, in due form of law to be determined, and afterwards (to wit) at the same delivery of the gaol of our said Lord the King of the said county of Dorset, holden at Dorchester aforesaid, in and for the said county, on the said Friday the 14th day of March in the said fourth year of the reign of our said Lord the King, before the said Justices of our said Lord the King above named, and others, their fellows aforesaid, here come the said George Loveless, James Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield and John Stanfield, under the custody of Edward Doughty, Esq., sheriff of the said county of Dorset, in whose custody in the said gaol of our said Lord the King of the county aforesaid, for the cause aforesaid, they had been before committed, being brought to the bar here in their proper persons by the said sheriff to whom they are here also committed, and forthwith being demanded concerning the premises in the indictment above specified and charged upon them how they will acquit themselves thereof, do say that they are not guilty, and each for himself saith that he

RECORD OF CONVICTION.

The King against *Loveless and others*

he is not guilty thereof, and hereupon, for good and evil, they severally put themselves upon the country; and Thomas Chambre the younger, deputy clerk of the Crown and clerk of the assizes for the said county of Dorset, who for our said Lord the King in this behalf prosecuteth, doth the like: Therefore let a jury thereupon immediately come before the said Justices of our said Lord the King above named, and others, their fellows aforesaid, by whom the truth of the matter may be the better known, and who have no affinity to the said George Loveless, James Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield and John Stanfield, to recognise upon their oath whether the said George Loveless, James Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield and John Stanfield be guilty of the premises in the indictment aforesaid above specified or not, because as well the said Thomas Chambre the younger, who for our said Lord the King in this behalf prosecuteth, as the said George Loveless, James Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield and John Stanfield, have put themselves upon that jury: And the jurors of the jury by the said sheriff for this purpose empanelled and returned, to wit, John Morgan, Elias Duffet, Joseph Tucker, Thomas Cox, Matthew Galpine, William Booby, Edward Bennett, Joshua Lambert, Samuel Harris, George Tulk, John Case and William Bullen, being called, come, who, to speak the truth of and concerning the premises aforesaid in the indictment aforesaid above specified, do say upon their oath that the said George Loveless, James Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield and John Stanfield, are guilty of the felony aforesaid in the indictment aforesaid specified and charged against them, in manner and form as is therein alleged; and upon this it is forthwith demanded of the said George Loveless, James Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield and John Stanfield, if they have or know anything to say for themselves why the court here ought not, upon the premises and verdict aforesaid, to proceed to judgment and execution against them, who nothing further say than what they had before said; whereupon all and singular the premises being seen, and by the court here fully understood, it is ordered and adjudged by the said court here, that the said George Loveless, James Loveless, James Brine, James Hammet, Thomas Stanfield, and John Stanfield, be severally transported beyond the seas for and during the term of seven years, pursuant to the statute in that case made and provided

Chambre, Jun.

DORCHESTER UNIONISTS.

COPIES of the INDICTMENT and RECORD of CONVICTION, in the Prosecution against *George Loveless* and Others, at the *Dorchester* Spring Assizes 1834.

(Mr. Wakley.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
1 *June* 1835.

KING'S COUNSEL.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 20 March 1835;—*for*,

A RETURN of Licenses granted, or Certificates that a License had been applied for, during the last Ten Years, to King's Serjeants and King's Counsel in *England* and in *Ireland*, to enable them to plead against The Crown, with the whole Amount of Fees paid for the same, and the Amount demanded for every such License.

ENGLAND:

Number of Licenses or Certificates granted - - - - -	339.
Amount of Fees paid for the same - - - -	£. 3,110. 6. 6.
Amount demanded for every such License or Certificate -	£. 9. 3. 6.

N.B.—These Fees have been demanded from time immemorial, and they are all paid into the Public Purse.

Whitehall,
23 March 1835.

Wm Gregson.

IRELAND:

327 Licenses, at £. 1. 9. each - - - - - -	£. 474. 3.

Dublin Castle,
3 April 1835.

Wm Gosset.

KING'S COUNSEL.

RETURN of Licenses or Certificates for King's Serjeants and Counsel in *England* and in *Ireland* to plead against The Crown.

(*Mr. Charles Buller.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
9 *April* 1835.

LICENSING JUSTICES.

RETURNS to several Addresses to His Majesty, dated 25 May 1835;—*for*,

RETURNS from the Licensing Justices of the Counties of *Middlesex* and *Surrey*, including the City of *London*, and the Town, Borough and City of *Westminster*, in each of the several Divisions, where Special and Petty Sessions were held, and Victuallers' Licences Granted or Transferred in the Year ending 5 April 1835; stating the Name of each of the several Districts, and where each of the several Special or Petty Sessions were held on the last General Licensing Days, and each Adjournment thereof; and by what Statute or other legal Authority held in such Places, the Number of Magistrates who attended on each of these Special Sessions on the Licensing Day, and each Adjournment thereof; and the Population in each of the several Divisions and Parishes, or other Subdivisions respectively.

Also, the Number of Licences Renewed to Houses formerly Licensed; distinguishing such of them as had not been Licensed in the Year immediately preceding.

Also, the Number of Licences Withdrawn from Houses Licensed in the preceding Year; distinguishing such as were not applied for.

Also, the Number of Applications for Licences to Houses not before Licensed, and what Number of these have been Granted.

Also, the Number of Licences Transferred in each of the several Divisions and Parishes, or other Subdivisions; distinguishing the Number Transferred more than once, and how often.

Also, the Number of Appeals from either, and which of these Special Sessions to the General or Quarter Sessions of the Counties, City of *London*, or Town, Borough and City of *Westminster*.

Also, the Number of Game Licences granted in the by-gone Year.

Also, the Number of Music Licences granted in the by-gone Year; the Total Number of Licences now in operation in each of the several Parishes or other Subdivisions of each of the Counties, the City of *London*, and the Town, Borough and City of *Westminster*; distinguishing Game Licences, Licences for Music and Dancing, and the Number of Applications for Music and Dancing Licences which have been refused; stating the Days, Number and Date of the Days appointed during the Current Year in each of the several Divisions for Transferring Victuallers' Licences, and also Granting Licences to sell Game.

(Mr. Alderman Wood.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
6 *August* 1835.

RETURNS from the LICENSING JUSTICES of the Counties of *Middlesex* and *Surrey*, including the City of *London*, and the Town, Borough and City of *Westminster*.

MIDDLESEX.

1.—A RETURN of the NUMBER of MUSIC LICENCES granted in the by-gone Year; the TOTAL NUMBER of such LICENCES now in OPERATION in each of the several Parishes or other Subdivisions of the County; and the NUMBER of APPLICATIONS for MUSIC and DANCING LICENCES which have been refused.

PARISHES or OTHER SUBDIVISIONS.	Number of Music Licences granted in the by-gone Year, and now in Operation.	Number of Applications for Music and Dancing Licences refused in the by-gone Year.	PARISHES or OTHER SUBDIVISIONS.	Number of Music Licences granted in the by-gone Year, and now in Operation.	Number of Applications for Music and Dancing Licences refused in the by-gone Year.
St. John, Hackney	3	—	St. Luke, Chelsea	2	1
Enfield	1	—	St. Mary, Islington	2	—
St. James, Clerkenwell	1	—	St. John, Westminster	1	—
St. Martin-in-the-Fields	1	—	St. Leonard, Shoreditch	1	2
Edmonton	1	1	Ratcliff	1	—
St. Pancras	6	3	St. Giles-in-the-Fields	1	—
St. George, Hanover-square	2	2	Mile-End, New Town	—	1
St. Mary-le-bone	1	3	Bromley, St. Leonard	—	1
St. Mary, Whitechapel	4	1	Hornsey	1	—
Stanmore	1	—	St. Anne, Limehouse	—	1
St. John, Hampstead	1	—	Kensington	—	1
Mile-End, Old Town	2	1	St. Clement, Danes	—	1
St. Mary, Paddington	3	—	St. Dunstan, Stepney	—	1
Uxbridge	1	—			
St. Matthew, Bethnal Green	1	—		38	20

4 June 1835. *Chas. P. Allen*, Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

2.—NEW BRENTFORD.

NAME of District, &c.?—The division of New Brentford, including the several parishes of Isleworth, Heston, Twickenham, in the hundred of Spelthorne; New Brentford, Hanwell, Norwood, Perivale, Greenford, in the hundred of Elthorne.

Where Special and Petty Sessions held on the last General Licensing-day, and each Adjournment thereof?—At the Three Pigeons Inn, in New Brentford, and in no other place.

By what Statute, &c. held in such place?—Under no statute; but held there for above half a century under the directions of the justices for the time being.

The number of Magistrates who attend in each of those Special Sessions?—The numbers vary generally from three to seven; on the general licensing-day, held the 2d March 1835, six justices were present.

The Population, &c.?—No means of ascertaining, but begs to refer to the Returns already made to the House.

The number of Licences renewed to Houses formerly licensed, distinguishing such of them as had not been licensed in the year immediately preceding?—None.

The number of Licences withdrawn, &c., distinguishing, &c.?—None.

The number of Applications for Licences to Houses not before licensed?—Four.

And what number granted?—None.

The number of Licences transferred in each of the several Divisions, &c.?—Ten; being seven ordinary transfers, and three original licences, granted under sec. 14 of 9 Geo. 4, c. 61, in cases of death, &c.

Distinguishing the number transferred more than once, and how often?—One house only transferred twice during the year.

The number of Appeals, &c.?—None.

The number of Game Licences?—None.

The number of Music Licences, &c.?—No music licences granted; nor dancing licences; nor any applications for either music or dancing licences in this division.

The Days, Number and Date of the Days appointed during the current year, for transferring Victuallers' Licences; and also for granting Licences to sell Game?—For transfers, 1834, January 14, February 25, April 29, May 27, July 22, September 9, October 21, December 23. For Game Licences, 1834, July 22.

The Total Number of Victuallers' Licences now in operation in each parish, &c.?—Number of Public Houses, 1834; 2 Greenford, 8 Norwood, 3 Hanwell, 23 Heston, 20 Twickenham, 25 Isleworth, 10 New Brentford; Total, 91.

8 June 1835. *G. Clark.*

3.—EDMONTON.

NAME of the DISTRICT.	Where each of the several Special or Petty Sessions were held on the last General Licensing Days, and each Adjournment thereof.	By what Statute or other legal Authority held in such places.	The Number of Magistrates who attended on each of these Special Sessions on the Licensing-day, and each Adjournment thereof.	The Population in each of the several Parishes.	The Number of Licences renewed to Houses formerly licensed, distinguishing such of them as had not been licensed in the year preceding.	The Number of Licences withdrawn from Houses licensed in the preceding year, distinguishing such as were not applied for.	The Number of Applications for Licences to Houses not before licensed, and the number of these Applications granted.
Division of Edmonton, in the county of Middlesex, which consists of the following Parishes; viz. Edmonton, Tottenham, Enfield, Southmims and Hadley.	The Special Sessions were held at the following places: viz. Angel Inn, at Edmonton; King's Head Inn, at Enfield; and Duke of York Inn, at Gannick-corner, Southmims. The Adjourned Special Session was held at the Angel Inn, at Edmonton.	Stat. 9 Geo. 4, c. 61.	First Special Session - 5 Second ditto 3 Third ditto 4 Adjourned dº 4	Edmonton - 8,192 Tottenham - 6,937 Enfield - - 8,812 Southmims - 2,010 Hadley - - 979 TOTAL - 26,930	91 All licensed in the year preceding.	—	—

The Number of Licences transferred in each of the several Parishes, distinguishing the number transferred more than once, and how often.	The Number of Appeals from these Special Sessions to the Quarter Sessions.	The Number of Game Licences granted in the by-gone year.	The Number of Music Licences granted in the by-gone year.	The Number of Licences now in operation in each of the several Parishes within the Division, distinguishing Game Licences, and Licences for Music and Dancing.	The Number of Applications for Music and Dancing Licences which have been refused.	The Days, Number and Date of the Days appointed during the current year in the Division, for transferring Victuallers' Licences, and also granting Licences to sell Game.
Enfield - - 6 (One licence twice transferred). Edmonton - 2 Tottenham - 2 Southmims - 2 Hadley - - -	—	One.	Magistrates are only empowered to grant Music Licences at the October Quarter Sessions.	Edmonton, 23 Victuallers' Licences, and one Licence to sell Game. Tottenham, 17 Victuallers' Licences. Enfield, 30 Victuallers' Licences. Southmims, 19 Victuallers' Licences. Hadley, two Victuallers' Licences.	—	Eight days appointed for transferring Victuallers' Licences; viz. Friday, January 16th, April 24th, June 5th, July 17th, August 14th, September 11th, October 30th, December 11th, 1835; and one day appointed for granting Licences to sell Game; viz. Friday, July 17th, 1835.

4.—FINCHLEY.

THE Subdivision of the Finsbury Division of the county of Middlesex, to which I am clerk, includes the parishes of Hornsey, Finchley, Friern Barnet and Stoke Newington.

The Meeting of Magistrates on the last general licensing-day, was on the 2d of March, at the Rose and Crown Inn, at Highgate, in the parish of Hornsey; and the adjournment, at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell, these places being within the division, as directed by the statute of the 9 Geo. 4, c. 61.

Three magistrates attended on the 2d of March, seven on the adjournment.

The population I cannot at present state accurately, but I think it about 11,000.

Forty-seven licences were renewed, all licensed the year before. No licence withdrawn.

One new licence applied for, but not granted.

Eight licences transferred between 5th April 1834 and 5th April 1835; none more than once.

No appeal.

No licence to sell game.

Music licences are granted only at quarter sessions, one only, I believe, in my district, which, I believe, is the only one existing.

The following days are appointed for transferring licences; to wit, 9 July, 3 September, 29 October, 24 December 1835, and 28 January 1836.

30 May 1835. *Jno. S. Skafe.*

5.—FINSBURY.

NAME of DISTRICT.	Where each several Special or Petty Sessions were held on the last General Licensing Days, and each Adjournment Day.	By what Statute or other Legal Authority held.	Number of Magistrates who attended on each Special Sessions on the Licensing Day, and each Adjournment thereof.	The Population of the several Parishes in the Division.	Number of Licences renewed to Houses formerly licensed, distinguishing such of them as had not been licensed in the Year immediately preceding.	Number of Licences withdrawn from Houses licensed in the preceding Year.	Number of Applications for Licences to Houses not before licensed, and what number of those Applications granted.	
							Application for Licences not before licensed.	Applications granted.
Finsbury Division.	Rose and Crown Highgate, and Session House, Clerkenwell.	9 Geo. 4, c. 61.	General Licensing-day, March 2 - 3 Adjournment day, March 9 - 6 Adjournment day, March 28 - 7	Finchley - - 3,210 Fryern Barnet - 615 Stoke Newington 3,480 Hornsey - - 4,856 St. Mary, Islington - - 37,316 St. James, Clerkenwell, and St. John, Clerkenwell - - 47,634 St. Luke - - 46,642 Glass-house Yard 1,312 St. Sepulchre 4,769 * 149,834	13 6 8 20 74 117 111 8 23 † 380	- none -	1 – – – 12 1 2 – – 16	– – – – 2 – 1 – – 3

PARISHES.	Number of Licences transferred in each Parish within the Division, distinguishing the number transferred more than once, and how often.		Number of Appeals to the General or Quarter Sessions.	Total Number of Licences now in operation in each Parish, distinguishing Game Licences.		Number and Date of the Days appointed during the current Year for transferring Victuallers' Licences, and also granting Licences to sell Game.	Number of Game Licences granted in the by-gone Year.	Number of Music Licences granted in the by-gone Year.
	Total Number transferred.	Transferred more than once.		Victuallers' Licences.	Game Licences.			
		Twice.				Transfer Victrs Licens:		The Justices in Petty Sessions are not authorized to grant Licences for Music and Dancing; they are granted only by the Magistrates assembled at their Quarter Sessions in October, and the Clerk of the Peace is the only person who can furnish this account.
Finchley	1	–	none	13	–	Thursday, 14 May 1835	–	
Fryern Barnet	–	–	–	6	–	— 9 July	–	
Stoke Newington	–	–	–	8	–	— 3 Sept.	–	
Hornsey	3	–	–	20	–	— 29 October	–	
St. Mary, Islington	15	–	–	76	3	— 24 Dec.	3	
St. James, Clerkenwell, and St. John, Clerkenwell	28	7	–	117	1	— 28 Jan. 1836	1	
St. Luke	31	4	–	112	–	Licences to sell Game:	–	
Glass-house Yard	2	–	–	8	1	Thursday, 9 July 1835	1	
St. Sepulchre	9	3	–	23	–	–	–	
	89	14		383	5		5	

* The above Account is taken from the last Returns which were made under the Population Act of the 11 Geo. 4, c. 30.
† The above Licences were all granted in the year immediately preceding.

Richard Carpenter
Jos. Wilson.
Lanct Haslope.

6.—GORE.

THE Name of the District?—Gore Hundred, Middlesex.

Where were the several Special and Petty Sessions held on the last General Licensing-day, and each Adjournment thereof?—The Crane Inn, Edgeware, Middlesex.

By what Statute or other legal Authority held in such place?—The 9 Geo. 4, c. 61.

The number of Magistrates who attended on each of these Special Sessions?—On the licensing-day, 4 March 1835, three; an adjournment, the 25th, two; an adjournment, the 28th, five.

The Population in each of the several Divisions and Parishes, or other Subdivisions?—

Edgware	591
Harrow-on-the-Hill	3,861
Hendon	3,110
Kingsbury	463
Pinner	1,270
Stanmore, Great	1,144
Stanmore, Little	876

The number of Licences renewed to Houses formerly licensed?—Fifty; all licensed the year preceding.

The number of Licences withdrawn from Houses licensed in the preceding year?—Nil.

The number of Applications for Licences to Houses not before licensed?—One.

What number of these Applications have been granted?—Nil.
The number of Licences transferred?—Four.
Transferred more than once?—Nil.
Appeals to the General or Quarter Sessions?—Nil.
The number of Game Licences granted in the by-gone Year?—Two.
Total number of Licences now in operation in each of the several parishes?—

	Victuallers.	Game.	Music.
Edgeware	2	—	Refer to the Clerk of the Peace.
Harrow	17	2	
Hendon	16	—	
Kingsbury	3	—	
Pinner	5	—	
Stanmore, Great	3	—	
Stanmore, Little	4	—	

Applications for Music and Dancing Licences refused?—Refer to the Clerk of the Peace.
Days for transferring Victuallers' Licences during the current Year?—1835, 8 April, 20 May, 1 July, 12 August, 23 September, 4 November, 16 December, and 27 January 1836.
Day for granting Licences to sell Game?—1 July 1835.

W. S. Tootell, Clerk of the Petty Sessions.

7.—HOLBORN.

NAME of DISTRICT.	Where each several Special or Petty Sessions were held on the last General Licensing Days, and each Adjournment Day.	By what Statute or other legal Authority held.	Number of Magistrates who attended on each Special Sessions, on the Licensing Day, and each Adjournment thereof.	The Population of the several Parishes in the Division.	Number of Licences renewed to Houses formerly licensed; distinguishing such of them as had not been licensed in the year immediately preceding.	Number of Licences withdrawn from Houses licensed in the preceding year; distinguishing such as were not applied for.	Number of Applications for Licences to Houses not before licensed, and what Number of those Applications granted.	
							Applications for Licences to Houses not before licensed.	Applications granted.
Holborn Division.	Free Masons' Tavern, Great Queen-street.	9 Geo. 4, c. 61.	General Licensing Day, March 10th — 4 Adjournment Day Mar. 24th — 10	St. Giles in the Fields — 36,432	109	1	1	—
				St. George, Bloomsbury — 16,475	47	—	—	—
				Dutchy Liberty — 4,705	24	—	2	—
				St. John, Hampstead — 8,588	27	—	2	1
				Rolls' Liberty — 2,682	12	—	—	—
				Saffron Hill Liberty — 9,529	36	—	—	—
				St. George the Martyr and St. Andrew, Holborn — 27,334	26 83	— 2	— 1	— —
				Paddington — 14,540	28	—	4	1
				*120,285	†392	‡3	10	2

PARISHES.	Number of Licencees transferred in each Parish within the Divison, distinguishing the Number transferred more than once, and how often.			Number of Appeals to the General or Quarter Sessions.	Total Number of Licences now in operation in each Parish, distinguishing Game Licences.		Number and Date of the Days appointed during the current year, for transferring Victuallers' Licences, and also granting Licences to sell Game.	Number of Game Licences granted in the by-gone Year.	Number of Music Licences granted in the by-gone Year.
	Total Number transferred.	Transferred more than once.			Victuallers' Licences.	Game Licences.			
		Twice.	3 Times.						
St. Giles in the Fields	32	7	—	none	109	—	Victuallers' Licences:		The Justices in Petty Session are not authorized to grant Licences for Music and Dancing; they are granted only by the Magistrates assembled at their Quarter Session in October, and the Clerk of the Peace is the only person who can furnish this account.
St. George, Bloomsbury	10	2	—	—	17	2	Saturday, 16 May 1835	2	
Dutchy Liberty	6	—	1	—	24	—	— 11 July —	—	
St. John, Hampstead	4	—	—	—	28	1	— 5 Sept. —	1	
Rolls' Liberty	3	—	—	—	12	—	— 31 Oct. —	—	
Saffron Hill Liberty	15	—	—	—	36	—	— 26 Dec. —	—	
St. George the Martyr, and	9	—	1	—	26	3	— 30 Jan. 1836	3	
St. Andrew, Holborn	20	4	—	—	83	5	Licences to sell Game:	5	
Paddington	6	1	—	—	29	1	Saturday, 11 July 1835	1	
	105	14	2	—	391	12		§12	

* The above Account is taken from the last Returns under the Population Act, 11 Geo. 4, c. 30.
† The several Houses above-mentioned were all licensed in the preceding year.
‡ Of which number one was not applied for.
§ In addition to the above number are to be added 21 Licences granted to persons residing in Mary-le-bone, and 14 to persons in St. Pancras, both of which parishes are created separate districts for the purpose of granting Victuallers' Licences; *vide*, Statute 3 Geo. 4, c. 84, and 4 Geo. 4, c. 125. The Total Number granted within Holborn Division, will be 47.

Samuel Mills.
Robert M'William.

8.—KENSINGTON.

The Special Sessions, called the General Annual Licensing Meeting for this Division, for the year 1835, was held at the Bell and Anchor Tavern, at Hammersmith, in the said Division, on the 10th of March 1835. The adjournments of the said meeting were held on the 21st and 28th days of the said month, at the Bell and Anchor Tavern aforementioned. The said special sessions were held in pursuance of the 9 Geo. 4, c. 61.

At the meeting held on the 10th of March, 11 justices were present; on the 21st of March, 10 were present; and on the 28th of March, nine were present.

The Population of the eight parishes forming the Kensington Division, agreeably to the last census, is as follows; viz.

Chelsea	32,372
Kensington	20,902
Fulham	7,317
Hammersmith	10,222
Chiswick	4,994
Ealing	7,783
Acton	2,453
Willesden	1,876
	87,919

Two hundred and sixty-two licences were granted at the special sessions aforementioned; 259 of which were renewed to houses licensed in the preceding year, and the other three licences were granted to houses not previously licensed.

Two licences were withdrawn from houses licensed in the preceding year, but both have been subsequently licensed; one at the quarter sessions of the peace, upon the appeal of the party from whom the licence was withdrawn, and the other at a special sessions held by the justices of the division.

Twenty-one applications were made for new licences, three of which were granted.

For the year ending March 1835, 74 licences were transferred, five of which were twice transferred in the year.

One appeal has been made, as before stated, to the quarter sessions of the peace.

In Kensington	52	Publicans' Licences are in operation.
In Chelsea	64	ditto.
In Fulham	26	ditto.
In Hammersmith	43	ditto.
In Chiswick	22	ditto.
In Ealing	35	ditto.
In Acton	10	ditto.
In Willesden	10	ditto.
	262	

Four game licences were granted for the by-gone year; three licences to persons living in Kensington, and one to a person living in Chelsea.

No music licences were granted by the justices of the Kensington Division, as they are grantable only by the justices assembled at their Michaelmas quarter sessions of the peace.

The days, place, &c. appointed for transferring Victuallers' Licences for the current year, are as underwritten:

Saturday, May 23, July 25, September 26, and November 28, 1835; January 16, and February 13, 1836; at the Adam and Eve Tavern, Kensington.

Special Sessions for granting Licences to sell Game, on the 25th July 1835, at the Bell and Anchor Tavern, Hammersmith.

19 June 1835. *S. Cornell*, Clerk.

9.—ST. MARY-LE-BONE.

Where Sessions held?—Court-house, Mary-le-bone-lane.

By what Statute held there?—3 Geo. 4, (Local Act,) c. 84, s. 47.

The number of Magistrates who attended each Meeting?—Licensing day, 6; adjourned day, 7; first special session, 4; second ditto, 2; third ditto, 4; fourth ditto, 2; fifth ditto, 2; sixth ditto, 4.

Population?—One hundred and twenty thousand.

Number of Licences renewed (all licensed the year immediately preceding)?—Two hundred and forty-two.

Number of Licences withdrawn?—None.

Number of Applications for Licences to Houses not before licensed?—Nine.

What number of them have been granted?—Four.

Number of Licences transferred?—Once, 64; twice 5; thrice, 1; Total, 70.

Number of Appeals?—None.

Music and Game?—*Mem.*—The Local Act by which this parish is made a licensing division, confines the powers given to the licensing of ale-houses.

Number and Date of the Days appointed during the current year for transferring Victuallers' Licences?—Six: Monday, May 4th, July 6th, September 7th, November 2d, 1835; January 4th, February 22d, 1836.

James Hugo Greenwell, Solicitor,
Clerk to the Licensing Magistrates.

203

10.—ST. PANCRAS.

THE Justices held their General and Adjourned Meeting for granting Ale-house Licences in this Division, at St. Pancras Vestry Rooms, Gordon-street, Gordon-square.

By Statute 4 Geo. 4, c. 125, (local,) the number of magistrates who attended the general annual meeting was four; at the adjourned meeting, seven.

The population of the parish, according to the last census, was 103,500.

One hundred and seventy-six licences were renewed to houses, two of which had not been licensed in the year immediately preceding.

Two licences were withdrawn from houses licensed in the preceding year.

Applications were made for 13 licences to houses not before licensed, four of which were granted.

Fifty licences were transferred, four of which were transferred twice.

There was one application to the general or quarter session of the county of Middlesex from the general annual meeting.

The game licences are granted in the Holborn division.

The music licences are granted at the quarter sessions.

Not having the number of game licences, and licences for music and dancing, the total number of licences cannot be given.

The days for transferring Victuallers' Licences were six; viz. Tuesday the 22d April, 10th June, 9th September, and 21st October, 1834; and 6th January 1835.

E. H. Scadding, Clerk.

11.—SPELTHORN.

NAME of District?—Spelthorn.

Where each of the Petty Sessions were held on the last General Licensing Day, and each Adjournment thereof?—Bush Inn, Staines.

By what Statute, or other legal authority, held in such places?—9 Geo. 4, c. 61. ss. 1 & 2.

The Number of Magistrates who attended on the Licensing Day?—Five.

No adjournment.

The Population of the several Parishes in the Division?—Taken from the last Population Returns:—

Ashford	458	Laleham	588
Bedfont	968	Shepperton	847
Feltham	924	Stanwell	1,386
Hampton	2,529	Staines	2,486
Hampton Wick	1,463	Sunbury	1,863
Hanworth	671	Teddington	895
Littleton	134		

The number of Licences renewed to Houses formerly licensed?—Sixty-four, all of which had been licensed in the year immediately preceding.

The Number of Licences withdrawn?—One.

Note.—During the last 30 years, only two new Licences have been granted, and but one withdrawn.

Number of Applications for new Licences?—Three; none granted.

Number of Licences transferred?—Twelve.

Parishes?—Bedfont, 2; Feltham, 1; Hampton, 1; Staines, 1; Stanwell, 3; Shepperton, 1; Sunbury, 2; Teddington, 1.

Number transferred more than once?—None.

Number of Appeals to General or Quarter Sessions?—None.

Number of Game Licences granted in the by-gone Year?—Fifty-four.

Music Licences?—None.

Number in operation?—Unable to answer; I believe none.

Number of Applications for Music and Dancing Licences?—None.

Number and Dates of the Days during the current Year (1835), for transferring Victuallers' Licences?—Four; dates, 16 May, 18 July, 19 September, 19 December, 1835.

Day appointed for granting Licences to sell Game?—18 July.

Staines. *Randolph Horne*, Clerk.

12.—TOWER.

The Name of the District?—The division of the Tower, in the county of Middlesex.

Where each of the several Special or Petty Sessions was held on the last General Licensing-days, and each Adjournment thereof, and by what Statute or other legal authority held in such place?—At the Court House in Osborn-street, Whitechapel, under the authority of the statute 9 Geo. 4, c. 61.

The number of Magistrates who attended on each of these Special Sessions on the Licensing-day, and each Adjournment thereof?—5th March 1835, seven magistrates attended; 9th March 1835, six ditto; 19th March 1835, seven ditto; 26th March 1835, six ditto.

THE POPULATION in each of the several Parishes and Subdivisions of the TOWER DIVISION.		THE NUMBER of LICENCES RENEWED.		THE NUMBER of LICENCES WITHDRAWN.	
PARISHES AND PLACES.	POPULATION.	To Houses formerly licensed.	To Houses not licensed in the Year immediately preceding.	From Houses licensed in the preceding Year.	From Houses not applied for.
Whitechapel	30,733	113	1	—	—
Saint George	38,505	99	—	—	—
Bethnal Green	62,018	119	-	-	1
Saint Katherine	72	3	—	—	—
Ratcliffe	9,741	51	—	—	—
Christchurch	17,949	54	—	—	—
Poplar	16,819	58	-	-	1
Aldgate Without	3,453	19	—	—	—
Hackney	31,047	64	—	—	—
Shadwell	9,544	73	—	—	—
Mile-End, Old Town	33,898	75	—	—	—
Shoreditch	68,564	158	—	—	—
Wapping	3,564	29	-	-	1
Mile-End, New Town	7,384	21	—	—	—
Norton Folgate	1,918	23	—	—	—
Bow	3,371	18	—	—	—
Bromley	4,846	13	—	—	—
Limehouse	15,695	46	—	—	—
TOTALS	359,151	1,036	1	-	3

PARISHES and PLACES.	The Number of Applications for Licences to Houses.		The Number of Licences transferred in each Parish and Subdivision.			The Number of Game Licences granted in the by-gone Year; *i. e.* Licences to sell Game.	The Number of Music Licences granted in the by-gone Year.	The Total Number of Licences now in operation in each of the several Parishes, or other Subdivisions of the Tower Division; viz.			The Number of Applications for Music and Dancing Licences which have been refused.
	Not before licensed.	Which were granted.	Once.	Twice.	Thrice.			Ale-houses.	Game.	Music and Dancing.	
Whitechapel	1	-	36	8	-	-	These Licences are granted at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions exclusively.	114	-	ditto.	Not known, applications being made at the Quarter, not at Petty Sessions.
Saint George	-	-	19	3	-	-		99	-		
Bethnal Green	6	-	21	6	1	1		119	1		
Saint Katherine	-	-	2	-	-	-		3	-		
Ratcliffe	-	-	11	2	1	-		51	-		
Christchurch	-	-	15	2	-	-		54	-		
Poplar	3	-	7	-	-	-		58	-		
Aldgate Without	-	-	2	1	-	-		19	-		
Hackney	1	-	12	1	-	2		64	2	ditto	
Shadwell	1	-	10	-	-	1		73	1		
Mile-End, Old Town	4	2	17	1	-	-		77	-		
Shoreditch	4	-	39	1	-	-		158	-		
Wapping	-	-	6	-	1	-		29	-		
Mile-End, New Town	-	-	3	-	-	-		21	-		
Norton Folgate	-	-	5	-	-	-		23	-		
Bow	-	-	4	-	-	-		18	-		
Bromley	-	-	3	1	-	-		13	-		
Limehouse	1	-	3	2	-	-		46	-	Not known	
TOTALS	21	2	215	28	3	4	-	1,039	4	—	—

The Number of Appeals from either and which of these Special Sessions to the General or Quarter Sessions?—There were no such appeals.

The Days, Number, and Date of the Days appointed during the current Year, in the Tower Division, for transferring Victuallers' Licences, and also granting Licences to sell Game?—Six days have been appointed during the current year for transferring Victuallers' Licences within the Tower Division; viz. 8th May, 3d July, 14th August, 2d October, 4th December, 1835; 22 January 1836. The day for granting licences to sell game has not yet been appointed.

Court House, Osborn-street, Whitechapel,
9 June 1835.

(signed) *John Burrell,*
John Stock,
John Garford,
Magistrates.

13.—UXBRIDGE.

1. The Petty Sessions and General Licensing Meetings and Adjournments thereof are held at the King's Arms Inn, at Uxbridge, and that no particular statute is applicable to this division.

2. Sixty-nine victuallers' licences were granted in the year ending 5 April 1835.

3. Four magistrates attended the last general annual licensing meeting, and there was no adjournment day.

4. The Population in the several Parishes in this Division is, according to the last census, as follows: we have no other means of ascertaining the population.

Cowley	315	Hillingdon	3,842
Cranford	377	Ichenham	297
West Drayton	662	Northolt	447
Harefield	1,285	Ruislip	1,197
Harlington	648	Uxbridge	3,043
Harmondsworth	1,276		
Hayes	1,575	Total	14,964

5. Sixty-nine victuallers' licences were renewed to houses formerly licensed; none were granted to houses that had not been licensed the preceding year, and none were withdrawn.

6. There were two applications for licences to houses not before licensed, and neither application was granted.

7. Seven licences were transferred once, and none more than once.

8. There was no appeal to the sessions.

9. One game licence only was granted in the by-gone year, which was the only one applied for.

10. No music licences were granted, and none applied for.

11. The total number of victuallers' licences in each parish is as follows:

Cowley	2	Hillingdon	11
Cranford	1	Ichenham	1
West Drayton	4	Northolt	4
Harefield	3	Ruislip	6
Harlington	4	Uxbridge	21
Harmondsworth	7		
Hayes	5	Total	69

Hillingdon, one game licence.

12. The meetings for transfer of victuallers' licences were appointed to be held as follows:—Monday, 20 April, 1 June, 20 July, 7 September, 19 October, 7 December 1835; 4 January, 1 Febraury 1836.

13. The general meeting for granting licences to sell game is fixed for the 20 July next.

Uxbridge, 1 June 1835. *Riches & Woodbridge.*

SURREY.

Sir, Lambeth, 3 June 1835.

I have sent a Return of the Licences granted by the Quarter Session for Music and Dancing, but I have no means of ascertaining the number of Game Licences granted, and must refer you to the several Clerks of Petty Session, whose names I send you.

No Licence for Music or Dancing has been applied for and refused.

I am, &c.

Chas. John Lawson.

14.—Michaelmas General Quarter Session for the County of Surrey, 1834.

Frederick Gye and Richard Hughes licensed to keep Vauxhall Gardens for public music and dancing, situate in the parish of Lambeth.

George Bolwell Davidge licensed to keep the Royal Circus for the like, situate in the parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark.

Hannah Waldo Astley, Amelia Ann Gill, Louisa Gill, Andrew Ducrow and James West licensed to keep the Royal Amphitheatre, Westminster Bridge-road, for the like, situate in the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth.

Joseph Glossop licensed to keep the Royal Victoria for the like, situate in the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth.

Richard Howard, licensed to keep the St. Helena Tea Gardens for public music, situate in the parish of St. Mary, Rotherhithe.

The Victoria Theatre is at this time closed, but is advertised to be re-opened on Monday next.

No licence except the above has been applied for.

Chas. John Lawson, Clerk of the Peace.

15.—BLACKHEATH, GODALMING AND WOKING.

Petty Sessions where held?—Guildford.
Adjournments where held?—Guildford.
Statute or other legal authority by which Sessions are there held?—By the appointment of the magistrates.
Number of Justices at last Licensing Meeting, 3 March 1835?—Three.
Number of Justices at the Adjournment, 14 March 1835?—Eight.
Number of Licences renewed?—Seventy-two.
Licences withdrawn?—None.
Applications for Licences?—One.
Number of Applications granted?—None.
Licences transferred?—Five.
Number transferred more than once, and how often?—One transferred twice.
Number of Appeals?—None.
Number of Game Licences?—None; no applications.
Number of Music Licences?—None; not within the jurisdiction of petty sessions.
Days appointed for transfer of Victuallers' Licences?—28 March, 9 May, 20 June, 1 August, 12 September, 24 October, 19 December, 1835; 30 January 1836.
Days appointed for granting Licences to sell Game?—26 July 1834.

Guildford, 28 May 1835. *John Smallpiece & Son*, Clerks to the Justices.

16.—EAST HALF-HUNDRED OF BRIXTON, AND TOWN AND BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.

Where each of the several Special or Petty Sessions were held on the last General Licensing-days, and each adjournment thereof?—The general annual licensing meeting for licensing the victuallers residing within the several parishes of the Borough of Southwark, was held at the Three Tuns Tavern, St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark. The general annual licensing meetings for licensing the victuallers residing in the several parishes in the East Half-Hundred of Brixton, were held at the Sessions-house, Newington, in the county of Surrey, and the adjournment of such meetings was held at the Sessions-house.

By what Statute or other legal Authority held in such places?—Under the authority of 9 Geo. 4, c. 61.

The number of Magistrates who attended on each of these Special Sessions on the Licensing-day, and each adjournment thereof?—The number of magistrates who attended at the general annual licensing meeting for licensing the victuallers residing in the Borough of Southwark, was eight. The number of those attending at the general annual licensing meeting for licensing the victuallers residing in the parishes of Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, Newington and Camberwell, and the manor of Hatcham, was 13. The number attending the general annual licensing meeting for licensing the victuallers in the parishes of Lambeth, Streatham, Clapham, Christchurch and the Clink Liberty of St. Saviour, was nine. The number attending the adjournment of the above three several meetings, was 23.

The Population in each of the several Divisions and Parishes, or other Subdivisions respectively?—According to the return made to Parliament in the year 1831, the population in the division was 311,311; and in the several parishes, as follows:

Saint George	39,769	Newington	44,526
Saint Saviour (including the Clink Liberty)	18,006	Camberwell	28,231
Saint Olave	8,694	Hatcham	1,555
Saint John	9,871	Lambeth	87,856
Saint Thomas (including the Hospitals of St. Thomas and Guy's)	1,456	Streatham	5,068
Bermondsey	29,741	Clapham	9,958
Rotherhithe	12,875	Christchurch	13,705
		Total	311,311

The number of Licences renewed to Houses formerly licensed, distinguishing such of them as had not been licensed, in the year immediately preceding?—The total number renewed was 811, the whole of which had been licensed in the year immediately preceding.

The number of Licences withdrawn from Houses licensed in the preceding year, distinguishing such as were not applied for?—The number of licences withdrawn was three, of which one was not applied to be renewed.

The number of Applications for Licences to Houses not before licensed, and what number of these Applications have been granted?—The number of applications for licences to houses not before licensed was 47; four of which were granted, two of such applications being removals from old to new sites.

The number of Licences transferred in each of the several Divisions and Parishes, or other Subdivisions, distinguishing the number transferred more than once, and how often?—The number of licences transferred in the Division, was 233. The following Statement will show the number of licences transferred in each parish in the Division, and those transferred more than once:

PARISHES.	Total Number Transferred.	Number Transferred Twice.	Number Transferred Thrice.
St. George - - - - -	21	2	–
St. Saviour (Borough Liberty) - -	3	–	–
St. Olave - - - - -	6	–	–
St. John - - - - - -	16	2	–
St. Thomas - - - - -	2	–	–
Bermondsey - - - - -	28	4	1
Rotherhithe - - - - -	23	3	1
Newington - - - - -	20	2	1
Camberwell - - - - -	19	3	–
Hatcham - - - - -	1	–	–
Lambeth - - - - - -	50	7	1
Streatham - - - - -	–	–	–
Clapham - - - - -	2	–	–
Christchurch - - - - -	25	4	–
Clink Liberty of St. Saviour - -	17	1	–

The number of Appeals from either, and which of these Special Sessions to the General or Quarter Sessions of the Counties, City of London, or Town, Borough and City of Westminster?—One from the adjournment of the general annual licensing meeting.

The number of Game Licences granted in the by-gone year?—Nineteen.

The number of Music Licences granted in the by-gone year; the total number of Licences now in operation in each of the several Parishes, or other Subdivisions of each of the Counties, the City of London, and the Town, Borough and City of Westminster; distinguishing Game Licences, Licences for Music and Dancing, and the number of Applications for Music and Dancing Licences which have been refused?—The licences for music and dancing are granted at the general quarter sessions of the peace; no return can be made by me to these questions.

The Days, Number and Date of the Days appointed during the current year, in each of the several Divisions, for transferring Victuallers' Licences?—Seven; 24 April, 5 June, 24 July, 25 September, 13 November 1835; 15 January, 19 February 1836.

And also for granting Licences to sell Game?—One, 24 July 1835.

George Ware, Clerk.

17.—WESTERN DIVISION OF THE HUNDRED OF BRIXTON.

NAME of the District?—Western Division of the Hundred of Brixton, in the county of Surrey.

And where each of the several Special or Petty Sessions were held on the last General Licensing-days, and each adjournment thereof?—At the French-horn Inn, in the parish of Wandsworth, in the said Division.

And by what Statute or other legal Authority held in such place?—By no legal authority, but at the choice of the justices only.

The number of Magistrates who attended on each of these Special Sessions on the Licensing-day, and each adjournment thereof?—At the special session, held 26 April 1834, three magistrates; 7 June, three; 19 July, four; 30 August, three; 11 October, two; 22 November, three; 3 January 1835, three; licensing day, 7 March, three; adjournment thereof, 21 March, three.

And the Population in each of the several Divisions and Parishes, or other Subdivisions respectively?—

Barnes - - - - -	1,417	Tooting - - - - -	2,063
Battersea - - - - -	5,311	Wandsworth - - - -	6,879
Merton - - - - -	1,447	Wimbledon - - - -	2,195
Mortlake - - - - -	2,698		
Putney (including the hamlet of Roehampton) - - - -	3,811	Total - -	25,821

being all in the said Division.

Also the number of Licences renewed to Houses formerly licensed?—Seventy-five.

Distinguishing such of them as had not been licensed in the year immediately preceding?—None.

Also the number of Licences withdrawn from Houses licensed in the preceding year?—None.

Distinguishing such as were not applied for?—None.

Also the number of applications for Licences to Houses not before licensed?—Three.

And what number of these applications have been granted?—None.

Also the number of Licences transferred in each of the several Divisions and Parishes, or other Subdivisions, distinguishing the number transferred more than once, and how often?—

Battersea - - - - -	3 licences transferred,	1 thereof twice transferred.
Merton - - - - - -	1 - - - -	—
Mortlake - - - - -	1 - - - -	1 thereof twice transferred.
Putney - - - - - -	4 - - - -	2 thereof twice transferred.
Tooting - - - - - -	3 - - - -	2 thereof twice transferred.
Wandsworth - - - - -	2 - - - -	1 thereof twice transferred.
Wimbledon - - - - -	2 - - - -	— —
	16	7

23 Transfers.

Also the number of Appeals from either, and which of these Special Sessions to the General or Quarter Sessions of the Counties, &c.?—None.

Also the number of Game Licences granted in the by-gone year?—Two.

Also the number of Music Licences granted in the by-gone year?—None.

The total number of Licences now in operation in each of the several Parishes, &c., distinguishing Game Licences, Licences for Music and Dancing?—

Victuallers' licences	75
Game licences	2
Music licences	—
	77

And the number of Applications for Music and Dancing Licences which have been refused?—None.

Stating the Days, Number and Date of the Days appointed during the current year, in each of the several Divisions for transferring Victuallers' Licences?—Eight transfer days; viz., 18 April, 30 May, 11 July, 22 August, 3 October, 4 November, 26 December 1835; 5 March 1836.

And also granting Licences to sell Game?—Not yet fixed.

8 June 1835. *Jellicor & Fletcher*, C. P. S.

18.—CHERTSEY.

This Petty Session extends over the Hundred of Godley, in which hundred is comprised nine parishes; viz. Bisley, Byfleet, Chertsey, Chobham, Egham, Horsell, Pyrford, Thorpe and Weybridge.

Every special and petty session for the hundred, and every adjournment thereof, is held in a large room, open to the public, at the Swan Inn in Chertsey, where it has been held for the last 35 years by custom.

The number of magistrates who attended the last general licensing-day was four, and the average number who attended each adjournment day was five.

The population of Bisley parish, according to the last population return, is 270; Byfleet, 510; Chertsey, 4,795; Chobham, 1,937; Egham, 4,203; Horsell, 673; Pyrford, 307; Thorp, 471; and Weybridge, 930.

The number of licences renewed to houses formerly licensed was 56; no new house was licensed, nor any application made for a new licence at the last general licensing-day, nor any licence withdrawn from an old house.

The number of transfers of licences within the last year was six; no licence has been transferred more than once within the last year, and there have been no appeals from any of these special sessions to the general or quarter sessions.

The number of game licences, viz. licences for the sale of game granted in the by-gone year, was three, all of which are now in operation.

No music licence has been granted in the by-gone year.

No game or music licence has been applied for and refused.

The days appointed during the current year for the transfer of victuallers' licences are as follow: 13th day of May, 8th day of July, 9th day of September, and 11th day of November; 13th day of January 1836, and the 10th day of February 1836.

The day for granting licences to sell game for the current year has not yet been appointed.

2 June 1835. *Clark & Grazebrook.*

19.—DORKING.

Where Special and Petty Sessions were held, and Victuallers' Licences were granted or transferred.	By what Statute held.	When held.	Number of Magistrates who attended.	Parishes in the said Hundred.	Population in each Parish.	Number of Licences renewed to Houses formerly licensed.	Number of Licences renewed to such Houses formerly licensed as had not been licensed in the Year immediately preceding.	Number of Licences withdrawn.	Number of Applications for Licences to Houses not before licensed.	Number of Licences transferred.
Red Lion, Dorking.	9 Geo. 4, c. 61.	3d March 1834.	3	Abinger	767	2	- none -	- none -	- none -	none.
				Capel	915	3				
				Dorking	4,711	18				
				Newdigate	519	1				
				Ockley	710	2				
				Watton	651	2				
				TOTAL		28				

Number of Appeals from Special Sessions to General Quarter Sessions.	Number of Game Licences.	Number of Music Licences.	Total Number of Licences now in Operation.	Game Licences.	Licences for Music and Dancing.	Number of Applications for Music and Dancing Licences which have been refused.	Number and Date of Days appointed during the current Year for transferring Victuallers' Licences.		The like for granting Licences to sell Game.	
							Days.	Date.	Days.	Date.
None -	none -	none.	Abinger - 2 Capel - 3 Dorking - 18 Newdigate 1 Ockley - 2 Watton - 2 Total - 28	none -	none -	none.	Five.	4 May 1835. 6 July – 7 Sept. – 2 Nov. – 4 Jan. 1836.	One.	6 July 1835.

Thomas Hart.

20.—EPSOM.

Name of Division where Special and Petty Sessions were held, and Victuallers' Licences granted or transferred in the year ending 5th April 1835?—Hundreds of Copthorne and Effingham.

Place where such Special or Petty Sessions were held on the last General Licensing-days, and each Adjournment thereof, and by what Statute or other legal authority held in such places?—The special and petty sessions for the above hundreds have, by custom, been always held at Epsom, the chief town in the district.

Number of Magistrates who attended such Special Sessions on the Licensing-day, and each Adjournment thereof?—Six.

Population of the said Division?—In 1831 the population was estimated at 12,373 persons, but since that period the numbers have considerably increased.

Number of Licences renewed to Houses formerly licensed, distinguishing such of them as had not been licensed in the year immediately preceding?—Forty-nine renewed licences granted to houses licensed in the year immediately preceding.

Number of Licences withdrawn from Houses licensed the preceding year, distinguishing such as were not applied for?—None.

Number of Applications for Licences to Houses not before licensed, and what number of those Applications have been granted?—Five applications made for new licences, of which two were granted and three refused.

Number of Licences transferred, distinguishing the number transferred more than once, and how often?—Four licences transferred; none more than once.

Number of Appeals from either, and which of these Special Sessions to the General or Quarter Sessions?—None.

Number of Game Licences granted in the by-gone year?—Two.

Number of Game Licences now in operation?—None.

Number of Music Licences granted in the by-gone year?—None.

Number of Music Licences now in operation?—None.

Number of Applications for Music and Dancing Licences which have been refused?—None.

Number and Date of the Days appointed during the current Year for transferring Victuallers' Licences?—Six days appointed; viz. 4th May, 6th July, 7th September, 2d November 1835; 4th January and 1st February 1836.

Days appointed for granting Licences to sell Game?—Sixth July 1835.

15 June 1835.

William Everest,
Clerk of the Petty Sessions.

21.—FARNHAM.

NAME of DIVISION or DISTRICT.	Where Special or Petty Sessions, held on last General Licensing Day and Adjournment.	By what Statute or other legal Authority, held in such place.	Number of Magistrates who attended each Special Sessions on the Licensing Day and Adjournment.		Population of each Parish, the Total giving that of the whole Division.
			On Licensing Day.	At Adjournment.	
Farnham.	Bush Inn, Farnham.	9 Geo. 4, c. 61, s. 1.	Two.	Three.	Elstead - - - 711 Farnham - - - 5,858 Frensham - - - 1,219 Frimley - - - 1,351 Seal - - - - 366 Waverley - - - 74 Total - - 9,579

Number of Licences renewed to Houses formerly licensed.	Number of them not licensed in Year preceding.	Number of Licences withdrawn from Houses licensed in the preceding Year.	Number of them not applied for.	Number of Applications for Licences to Houses not before licensed.	Number of them granted.
33	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Two.	One.

Number of Licences transferred.	Number transferred more than once, and how often.	Number of Appeals from Special Sessions to General or Quarter Sessions.	Number of Game Licences granted in by-gone Year.	Number of Music Licences granted in by-gone Year.
Three.	Nil.	Nil.	Three.	Nil.

Total Number of Licences now in operation in each Parish, as under.				Number of Applications for Music and Dancing Licences refused.	Number and Date of Days appointed for transferring Victuallers' Licences during current Year.	Day appointed for granting Licences to sell Game.
Parishes.	Victuallers' Licences.	Game. Licences.	Licence for Music and Dancing.			
Elstead - - -	1	–	–	Nil.	Eight, viz.	30 July 1835.
Farnham - - -	24	3	–		1835: 30 April.	
Frensham - - -	2	–	–		— 25 June.	
Frimley - - -	6	–	–		— 27 August.	
Seal - - -	1	–	–		— 24 September.	
Waverley - - -	–	–	–		— 29 October.	
					— 26 November.	
	34	3	–		— 31 December.	
					1836: 28 January.	

28 May 1835.

John Hollest,
Clerk to the Justices.

22.—KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.

NAME of District?—Town and Liberty of Kingston-upon-Thames.

Place where Special Sessions held; General Annual Licensing-day?—March 5th, 1834, and held with other Special Sessions, in the Town Hall there.

Statute under which Licences and Transfers are granted?—9 Geo. 4, c. 61.

Number of Magistrates attending General Annual Licensing-day?—Four Magistrates.

Dates of the several Transfer-days, the number of Magistrates attending, and the number of Transfers of Licences?—

1834:	12th April	two	Magistrates attended,	no Transfer.
	24th May	two	ditto	one ditto.
	5th July	two	ditto	one ditto.
	16th August	two	ditto	no ditto.
	27th September	two	ditto	two ditto.
	8th November	two	ditto	one ditto.
	27th December	two	ditto	one ditto.
1835:	7th February	two	ditto	two ditto.

Population of the several Parishes in this District, and number of Licences renewed to Houses formerly licensed?—

	Population in 1831.	Licences renewed.
Kingston - - - - - - -	5,989	36; one Game
Petersham - - - - - - -	610	3
Ham - - - - - - - -	1,079	4
Hook - - - - - - - -	189	1
Maldon - - - - - - -	209	2
Long Ditton - - - - - -	627	4
Thames Ditton - - - - -	708	4

Game Licences for sale of Game?—One granted.

Licences withdrawn (Victuallers')?—None.

Applications for Licences to Houses not before licensed?—None applied for.

Number of Appeals from Special Sessions?—None.

Number of Music Licences granted?—No Application for such.

Total number of Licences now in operation in the several Parishes in this District?—Kingston, 36; Petersham, 3; Ham, 4; Hook, 1; Maldon, 2; Long Ditton, 4; Thames Ditton, 4.

Days appointed in the current Year for transferring Licences?—18th April, 6th June, 25th July, 12th September, 14th November, 26th December 1835; 30th January, 20th February 1836.

Licence days for sale of Game?—11th and 18th July 1835.

(signed) *Charles Edward Jemmett,*

Town Clerk of Kingston-upon-Thames.

23.—HUNDREDS OF KINGSTON AND ELMBRIDGE.

NAME of District?—Kingston and Elmbridge.
Place where Special Sessions are held?—Grand jury room, in Kingston-upon-Thames.
General Annual Licencing-day?—6 March 1834.
Statute under which Licences and Transfers are granted?—9 Geo. 4, c. 61.
Number of Magistrates attending General Annual Meeting?—Seven magistrates.
Date of the several Transfer days, with the number of Magistrates attending, and the number of Transfers of Licences?—

1834: 12 April	5 magistrates attended;	3 licences transferred.	
24 May	6	none.	
5 July	5	1	—
16 August	7	2	—
27 September	8	1	—
8 November	5	2	—
27 December	4	4	—
1835: 7 February	3	1	—

Population of the several Parishes in this Division, and number of Licences renewed to houses formerly licensed?—

	Population in 1831.	Licences Renewed.
Richmond	7,243	31; three game licences.
Kew	837	3; one new one.
Stoke D'Abernorn	289	2.
Walton-upon-Thames	2,035	10.
Weybridge	930	8.
Cobham	1,422	11.
Esher	1,215	7.
Thames Ditton	1,170	7.
East Molesey	546	3.
West Molesey	441	2.

Licences withdrawn?—None.
Applications for Licences to Houses not before licensed?—One, and that granted.
Number of Appeals from Special Sessions to General or Quarter Sessions?—None.
Number of Game Licences granted in the by-gone year?—Four.
Number of Music Licences granted?—None applied for.
Total Number of Licences now in operation in the several Parishes in this District?—Richmond, 31; Kew, 4; Stoke D'Abernon, 2; Walton, 10; Weybridge, 8; Cobham, 11; Esher, 7; Thames Ditton, 7; East Molesey, 3; West Molesey, 2.
Days appointed in the current year for Transfer Licences?—18 April, 6 June, 25 July, 12 September, 14 November, 26 December 1835; 30 January, 20 February 1836.
For granting Licences for the sale of Game?—11 & 18 July 1835.

(signed) *C. E. Jemmett*, Clerk to the Magistrates.

24.—REIGATE.

Where each of the several Special or Petty Sessions were held on the last General Licensing-day.	And each Adjournment thereof.	By what Statute or other Legal Authority held in such Places.	Number of Magistrates who attended on each of these Special Sessions on the General Licensing-day.	And each Adjournment thereof.	Population in each of the several Divisions and Parishes or other Subdivisions respectively.	Number of Licences renewed to Houses formerly licensed, distinguishing such of them as had not been licensed in the Year immediately preceding.	Number of Licences withdrawn from Houses licensed in the preceding Year, distinguishing such as were not applied for.	Number of Applications for Licences to Houses not before licensed.	And what Number of these Applications have been granted.	Number of Licences transferred in each of the several Divisions and Parishes, distinguishing the Number transferred more than once, and how often.
White Hart Inn, Reigate, Surrey.	None.	Special Sessions for this Hundred [illegible] at the White Hart and Swan Reigate, from ancient usage, and as [illegible] Licences under 3 Geo. 4, [illegible] 9 Geo. 4, c. 61.	Only two justices attended the General Licensing-day, though upon an average of seven years there has not been less than four.	No Adjournments were made.	Reigate Borough - 1,419 Reigate Foreign - 1,978 Charlwood - 1,176 Horley - 1,164 Burstow - 736 Nutfield - 718 Gatton - 145 Merstham - 713 Chipstead - 522 Kingswood - 221 Buckland - 314 Betchworth - 1,100 Leigh - 483	35 renewed. Two new Licences granted which had not been licensed in the year preceding.	None.	Four.	Two.	One Licence transferred in Reigate Foreign, and none transferred more than once.

Number of Appeals from either and which of Special Sessions to General Quarter Sessions.	Number of Game Licences granted in the by-gone Year.	Number of Music Licences granted in the by-gone Year.	Total Number of Licences now in operation in each of the several Parishes or other Subdivisions, distinguishing Game Licences, Licences for Music and Dancing, and the Number of Applications for Music and Dancing Licences which have been refused.			Days, Number and Date of Days appointed during the current Year for transferring Victuallers' Licences.			Days, Number and Date of Days during the current Year for granting Licences to sell Game.		
			Game Licences.	Licences for Music and Dancing.	Number of Applications for Music and Dancing Licences which have been refused.	Days.	Number.	Date of Days.	Days.	Number.	Date of Days.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	Tuesday.	Six.	5 May 1835. 7 July – 4 Aug. – 6 Oct. – 1 Dec. – 2 Feb. 1836.	Tuesday.	One.	7 July 1835.

8 June 1835. *Glover & Hart.*

25.—TANDRIDGE.

Powers for Licences to Victuallers are granted by the Justices of the Peace acting in Petty Sessions for this Hundred.

March 3, 1834:—At the General Annual Meeting of the Magistrates for granting powers for licensing Victuallers, held this day at Godstone, within the said hundred, five magistrates attended.

Twenty-eight powers for victuallers were renewed; no new licence applied for; none withdrawn, &c.; no appeals, &c.

Eight days were appointed for transferring licences, but only one in the course of the year was transferred; viz. December 8, held at Godstone aforesaid, one victualler's licence transferred; four magistrates attended.

March 2, 1835:—General Annual Meeting for granting powers to licensing Victuallers, held at Godstone aforesaid, six magistrates attended.

Twenty-eight powers were granted, or rather renewed; no new licence applied for, and none withdrawn; no appeals, &c.

Eight transfer days appointed; none yet transferred; six transfer days remain.

No licences for selling game either in 1834 or (this year) 1835 granted, applied for, or refused.

No licence for music or dancing granted, applied for, or refused.

Return of the population of each parish in this hundred, in 1831, returned to the quarter sessions.

10 June 1835. *A. Broughton.*

26.—WALLINGTON.

NAME of DISTRICT.	Place at which the Special and Petty Sessions were held at the last Licensing-day in the month of March, and each Adjournment thereof.	By what Statute or other legal Authority held in such Place.	Number of Magistrates who attended.	Population of the District.	Number of Licences renewed to Houses formerly licensed.	Number of Licences withdrawn from Houses licensed in preceding Year.	Number of Applications for Houses not before licensed.
Hundred of Wallington.	Croydon.	By no Statute, but by the authority and order of the Justices acting in the division, and by ancient custom.	Three.	24,647, according to the last Returns.	75.	none.	Three.

Whether granted or refused.	Number of Licences transferred, and how often.	Number of Appeals to the Quarter Sessions.	Number of Game Licences.	Number of Music Licences.	Total Number of Licences now in operation.	Days for transferring Licences during the current Year.
Refused.	11, once only.	None.	One.	None.	75 victuallers' and one game.	April 25th, June 6th, July 11th, and for granting game licences, August 22d, October 3d, November 14th, and December 26th, 1835; January 30th, 1836.

N.B.—The magistrates in petty sessions have no authority to grant licences for music. The application must [illegible] to the general or quarter sessions, and consequently the return should be made to the cl[illegible] of the peace.

27.—LONDON.

NAME of DISTRICT.	Place where the several Special Petty Sessions, and General Licensing Meeting and Adjournment thereof, were held in the year ending 5 April 1835.	By what Authority held in such Place.	Number of Magistrates who attended the General Annual Licensing Meeting, and the Adjournment thereof.	Number of Licences renewed to Houses formerly licensed; distinguishing such as had not been licensed in the Year immediately preceding.	Number of Licences transferred at the several Special Petty Sessions; distinguishing the Number transferred more than once, and how often.
City of London.	Guildhall, in the said City.	Custom.	Annual Meetings - 4 Adjournments - 7 *Mem.*—All applications for licences for new houses, or where any opposition is made, are postponed until the adjournment day.	666, all of which had been licensed in the year immediately preceding. One licence granted to a house never before licensed. One licence granted to a house formerly licensed, but not licensed in the year immediately preceding.	99 Total, five of that number transferred twice.

Number of Appeals from the Special Petty Sessions to the General Quarter Sessions.	Number of Game Licences granted in the by-gone Year.	Number of Music Licences granted in the by-gone Year.	Total Number of Victuallers' Licences in operation on the 25th May last.	Number and Date of Days appointed for transferring Victuallers' Licences during the current Year.	Days appointed for granting Licences to sell Game.
None; and the appeals from the adjourned general annual licensing meeting, held in March last, were not heard until after the 5th of April.	60.	None, no application having been made for such licence.	668.	6th April, 18th May, 29th June, 21st September, 19th October, 1st December, 1835; and the first day of the session of the peace to be holden in the months of January and February 1836.	24th July.

John Clark, Clerk of the Peace.

28.—TOWER OF LONDON.

Where Special and Petty Sessions were held, and Victuallers' Licences granted or transferred in the Year ending the 5th day of April 1835, and on the last General Licensing Days, and each Adjournment thereof.	By what Statute or other legal Authority.	Number of Magistrates attending.	POPULATION of the LIBERTY.	Number of Licences renewed, and which had been licensed in the Year preceding.	Number of Licences withdrawn, and not applied for.	Number of Applications for Licences to Houses not before licensed, and Number granted.
The Court House, in Well-close-square.	The statute 9 Geo. 4, c. 61.	Five; no adjourned meeting.	Old Artillery-ground 1,411 Tower Precincts - 713 Trinity Minories - 443 As per last Census, Well-close Precinct being parts of four parishes, the population is not separately distinguished in the Census, but is estimated at - - - 1,540 TOTAL - 4,107	31. All licensed the preceding year.	None.	One application, but not granted.

Number of Licences transferred, and Number transferred more than once, and how often.	Number of Appeals from Special Sessions to the General or Quarter Sessions.	Number of Game Licences granted in the by-gone Year.	Number of Music Licences granted in the by-gone Year.	Total Number of Licences now in operation in this Division, distinguishing Game Licences from Licences for Music and Dancing, and applications for the latter refused.	Number and Date of Days appointed in the current Year for transferring Victuallers' Licences, and also for granting Licences to sell Game.
15; one transferred three times, two transferred twice and eight transferred once.	None.	One to sell game. *See* Return of the Clerk of the Peace.	One by the Quarter Session. — *See* Return of the Clerk of the Peace.	33, including one for selling game, and one for music; none of the latter refused.	11th May, 13th July, and for game licences, 14th September, 9th November 1835; 11th January 1836.

11 June 1835.

J. W. Lush, Clerk of the Petty Sessions.

RETURN from the Clerk of the Peace.

ONE Licence was granted within the Tower Liberty to sell Game in the by-gone year, and one licence for Music, being the only one for which application was made.

The 13th of July next is the day appointed for granting licences to sell game in the current year.

11 June 1835. *D. H. Stable.*

WESTMINSTER.

29.—ST. ANNE.

NAME of DISTRICT.	Place where each Special or Petty Session holden.	Pursuant to	Number of Magistrates who attended.	Population.	Number of Licences renewed to Houses formerly licensed.
Division or Parish of St. Anne, Westminster.	Vestry Room, Dean-street, Soho.	9 Geo. 4, c. 61.	Four at the General Licensing, and three and sometimes two at the Transfers.	15,600, according to the last Census.	69; all of which had been licensed in the Year immediately preceding.

Number of Licences withdrawn from Houses licensed in the preceding Year.	Number of Applications for Licences to Houses not before licensed.	Number of Applications granted.	Number of Licences transferred.	Number transferred more than once, and how often.	Number of Appeals.	Number and Date of the Days appointed during the current Year, for transferring Victuallers' Licences.
None.	Two.	None.	24.	One, twice.	None.	Four, viz.: 3d June 1835. 9th Sept. — 9th Dec. — 3d March 1836.

J. W. Allen.

30.—ST. GEORGE, HANOVER-SQUARE.

NAME of District or Division?—Parish of St. George, Hanover-square, within the Liberty of the city of Westminster.

Place where Special or Petty Session held on the General Licensing-days, and each Adjournment thereof?—Parochial Board-room in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, in the said parish.

By what Statute or other Legal Authority held in such place?—9 Geo. 4, c. 61.—*N. B.* This parish, since its foundation in 1725, has been deemed a separate licensing division.

Number of Magistrates who attended on the General Licensing-day in 1834?—Four.

Number of Magistrates who attended on the Adjourned General Annual Licensing-day in 1835?—Five.

Population in the District, Division or Parish?—About 62,000.

Number of Licences renewed to Houses formerly licensed, distinguishing those not licensed in preceding year?—Two hundred and six; all licensed in preceding year.

Number of Licences withdrawn from Houses licensed in preceding year, distinguishing such as were not applied for?—Two withdrawn, not applied for.

Number of Applications for Licences to Houses not before licensed, and what number of these Applications granted?—Two applications; one granted, one refussd.

Number of Licences transferred between the General Annual Licensing-day in March 1834, and the General Annual Licensing Meeting in March 1835; distinguishing the number transferred more than once, and how often?—Forty-eight Licences transferred, two of which were transferred twice.

Number of Appeals from either of these Special or Petty Sessions to General or Quarter Sessions?—None.

Days fixed by Precept for holding Petty Sessions in this Division, for the purpose of transferring Victuallers' Licences during the current Year?—Monday, 1st June, 24th August, 16th November 1835, and 1st February 1836; at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Board-room in Mount-street.

31.—ST. JAMES.

NAME of District?—Division of the parish of St. James in the city and liberty of Westminster, in the county of Middlesex.

Where each of the several Special or Petty Sessions were held on the last General Annual Licensing-days, and each Adjournment thereof?—The last special general licensing annual meeting for granting licences to victuallers, was held in the Parochial Committee-room, at the Workhouse, Poland-street, by permission of the Board of Governors and Directors of the Poor of the said parish, on Monday 2d March, and then adjourned to the same place, to Monday the 16th March.

The number of Magistrates who attended each of these Special Sessions on the Licensing-days, and each Adjournment?—Sir Thomas H. Farquhar, Bart.; Samuel J. Arnold, Esq.; John E. Conant, Esq., attended meeting on 2d March; and Sir Thomas H. Farquhar, Bart., and John Thomas B. Beaumont, Esq. on adjourned day, 16th March.

What the Population of the Parish?—37,050, as appears by a Census taken 30th May 1831, being the last taken.

Number of Licences renewed to Houses formerly licensed, distinguishing such of them as had not been licensed in the Year immediately preceding?—Renewed licences 164, of which number two were to houses not before licensed, and were granted for the special purpose of hotels upon the most respectable footing.

What number of Licences withdrawn from Houses licensed in the preceding Year?—Two.

What number of Applications for Licences to Houses not before licensed?—One, which was not granted.

What number of Licences transferred?—Twenty-six; not any more than once of that number.

Number of Appeals?—None.

Number of Game Licences?—None applied for.

Number of Music Licences?—None applied for.

Number of Music and Dancing Licences?—None applied for.

Number and Date of the Days appointed during the current Year, for transferring Victuallers' Licences?—Monday, 20th April, 18th May, 22d June, 20th July, 17th August, 16th November 1835; 18th January and 15th February 1836.

23 June 1835. *James Rice.*

32.—ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS.

The Magistrates' Licensing Victuallers in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, a Division of the Liberty of Westminster, (adopted and acted upon many years before I held the appointment of clerk, and containing, as I am credibly informed, a population of 27,000,) held eight Special or Petty Sessions in the year at the Vestry-room of the parish, by permission of the parochial authorities, as most convenient for the large assembly of persons interested, such meetings being confined to the particular business connected with the granting and transferring of Licences. The number of Magistrates who attended on the occasions varied, there being sometimes four present, sometimes three, and sometimes two. There were 137 Licences renewed for houses, all of which were licensed the year immediately preceding, and one was refused, viz. "Regan's Hotel," Adam-street, Adelphi, the neighbourhood having presented a petition, complaining of continued disorder therein, and of its being frequented by the most dissolute characters, both male and female, which was verified to the fullest extent upon examination on oath of several of the inhabitants by the magistrates. There was no application for a licence to any house not before licensed. There were 34 licences transferred, of which five were transferred twice, but of those one became necessary by death, and the other by reason of bankruptcy. There was no appeal. The days of meeting of the Magistrates were, in 1834, the 4th and 25th of March, 22d April, 17th June, 19th August, 21st October, 23d December; and, in 1835, the 17th of February.

I am inclined to think, though I do not know the fact, that no Music Licence is attached to any Victuallers' house in the parish; those licences can only be granted by the magistrates assembled at the Michaelmas General Quarter Sessions, and are issued by the Clerk of the Peace.

As Clerk to the Commissioners of Land and Assessed Taxes for the parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, I have further to state, that the only Game certificates granted in the year ending the 5th April last, were seven, all of the class Schedule D, being the general certificates to private individuals.

4 June 1835. *G. Roche.*

33.—St. Paul, Covent Garden, St. Clement Danes and St. Mary-le-Strand.

The Name of the several Districts, and where each of the several or Petty Sessions were held on the last General Licensing-day, and each Adjournment thereof.	By what Statute or legal Authority the Sessions were held at such place, the Number of Magistrates who attended on each of the Special Sessions on the Licensing-day, and at each Adjournment thereof.	The Population of each of the several Divisions and Parishes, or other Subdivisions respectively.	The Number of Licences renewed to Houses formerly licensed, distinguishing such of them as had not been licensed in the Year immediately preceding.
There is only one district, that of Saint Paul, Covent Garden, Saint Clement Danes and Saint Mary-le-Strand. The several Special and Petty Sessions were held, on the last General Licensing-day, and at the Adjournment thereof, at the Public-office, Bow-street.	I know of no statute or other legal authority but continued usage, sanctioned by the magistrates of the office, who attend each session on the licensing-day, and at each adjournment thereof; sometimes three magistrates attend, sometimes two.	The population of the whole division is about 20,120; Saint Paul, Covent Garden, 5,500; Saint Clement Danes, in Westminster, 11,570; and Saint Mary-le-Strand, in Westminster, 2,050.	101 renewed, all of which had been licensed in the preceding year.

The Number of Licences withdrawn from Houses licensed the preceding Year, distinguishing such as were not applied for.	The Number of Applications for Licences to Houses not before licensed, and what Number of them have been granted.	The Number of Licences transferred, distinguishing the Number transferred more than once, and how often.	The Number of Appeals from each of the Special Sessions to the General or Quarter Sessions.	Days in the current Year for transferring Victuallers' Licences in this Division.
Two, the Yorkshir Grey and the Butcher's Arms.	Three applications, all refused.	35 transferred, there is no entry of how often.	One from the Special Session, at the adjourned licensing-day, to the Quarter Session at Westminster.	25th June, 27th August, 22d October, 31st December 1835; 25th February 1836.

5 June 1835.

J. Stafford.

480.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
6 *August* 1835.

(Mr. Alderman Wood.)

LICENSING JUSTICES.

RETURNS from the Licensing Justices of the Counties of *Middlesex* and *Surrey*, including the City of *London*, and the Town, Borough, and City of *Westminster*.

217

BRIGHTON GUARDIAN.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 19 June 1835;—*for*,

A RETURN of the EXPENSES paid by the Government towards the Expenses of Prosecuting the Editor of *The Brighton Guardian*; stating the Date when paid, and to whom paid.

When Paid	April 28, 1834.
To whom Paid	W. V. Langridge, Esq. of Lewes.
Amount	£. 323. 14 *s.* 8 *d.*

19 June 1835.

Geo. Maule.

BRIGHTON GUARDIAN.

RETURN

RELATING TO

THE EXPENSES OF PROSECUTION.

(Mr. Hume.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
23 *June* 1835.

PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 28 July 1835;—*for*,

—1.—

COPY of the PATENTS appointing the MASTER of the FACULTIES, the PRINCIPAL REGISTRAR of the OFFICE of FACULTIES, and of the VICAR GENERAL of the PREROGATIVE COURT of *Canterbury* in Doctors' Commons.

—2.—

COPY of the TABLE of FEES payable in the FACULTY OFFICE, and in the OFFICE of the VICAR GENERAL; stating the same in detail, and the Duties on which the several Fees were paid, the Date when first fixed, and when augmented, and by what Authority sanctioned.

—1.—

COPIES of the PATENTS appointing the MASTER of the FACULTIES, the principal REGISTRAR of the OFFICE of FACULTIES, and of the VICAR GENERAL of the PREROGATIVE COURT of *Canterbury* in Doctors' Commons.

COPY of the PATENT appointing the MASTER of the FACULTIES.

JOHN, by Divine Providence Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan, To our beloved in Christ Sir *William Scott*, Knight, Doctor of Laws, greeting: WHEREAS, by an Act of Parliament made in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of our most invincible King Henry the Eighth, it was and is enacted, ordained and established, among other things, that the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, and his successors, shall, after good and due examination made by him or them of the causes and qualifications of persons procuring for licences, dispensations, compositions, faculties, delegacies, rescripts, instruments, and other writings, have full power and authority by himself or themselves, or his or their sufficient deputy, according to their directions, from time to time, by instruments under the name and seal of the said Archbishop, to give, grant and dispose licences, dispensations, faculties, compositions, delegacies, rescripts, instruments, or other writings, to any subject of this realm of England, for any matter or cause whatsoever not repugnant to the law of God, and for which, before the enacting and ordaining of the said Statute, licences, dispensations, compositions, delegacies, rescripts, instruments or other writings were wont to be had and obtained from the See of Rome, or by authority of the said See, or of any Prelate of the Realm: And whereas it is moreover provided by the said Statute that in other cases wherein the See of Rome was not wont to dispense licences, and dispensations, and things of the like nature, should not be granted until thereupon the King's Majesty shall have determined, that in such cases unwont and unaccustomed, dispensations might commonly be made and granted as in cases accustomed; in which case it is ordained in the same Statute, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Archbishop or his Commissary, the Royal licence being in that part first obtained according to the power and form thereof, to dispense in such cases unaccustomed, according as it is ordained, confirmed and established in the said Statute, and is therein among other things more fully contained: WE, therefore, having special confidence in the Lord in your sound learning, purity of conscience, and industrious circumspection, do, by virtue of these presents, delegate and grant to you, during your natural life, full power and authority, in our stead, for us and our successors, to dispense, in the cases before mentioned, with all such persons as are before named, according to the manner and form prescribed in the said Statute and Canons, confirmed and limited by Royal authority, by yourself, or by your sufficient deputy or deputies, substitute or substitutes, to be approved of by us or our successors; and we do constitute and appoint you our Commissary or Deputy for expediting and granting the aforesaid dispensations in manner aforesaid, according to the form of the said Statutes; and we do by these presents depute and appoint you Keeper of the Faculty Seal, to have and to hold, exercise, and occupy the aforesaid office of Commissary or Deputy of us and of our successors, in order to

grant and expedite, as is aforesaid, dispensations and faculties, together with all and singular fees, wages, profits, emoluments, advantages, commodities and appurtenances whatsoever, to the said William Scott, Knight, during your natural life, in as ample manner and form as the Worshipful Sir Charles Cæsar, Sir George Newman, Sir Charles Hedges, Knights, James Johnson, Richard Chicheley, John Andrew, Francis Topham, and Samuel Hallifax, respectively Doctors of Laws, or any other Commissary for the Faculties aforesaid heretofore ever had, exercised, or ought to have had or held, enjoyed, exercised or occupied the same; the right and prerogative of the Dean and Chapter of our Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Christ, Canterbury, when and as often as our Archiepiscopal See shall happen to be void, being always saved and reserved. In testimony whereof we have caused our Archiepiscopal Seal to be hereunto affixed. Dated at Lambeth House, the third day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and Ninety, and in the seventh year of our translation.

J. Cantuar. (L.S.)

COPY of the PATENT appointing the PRINCIPAL REGISTRAR of the OFFICE of FACULTIES.

CHARLES, by Divine Providence Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan, To our beloved in Christ *John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton*, of New Palace Yard, in the City and Liberty of Westminster, Esquire, our Grandson, greeting: WHEREAS, by the Statute of the Parliament of the Kingdom of England, in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of the most invincible prince, King Henry the Eighth, amongst other things provided, it was and is ordained and established, that the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, and his successors, after good and due examination to be by him had of the conditions and qualities of persons applying for licences, dispensations, faculties, delegacies, rescripts, and other writings, shall have full power and authority, by himself or by his sufficient deputy and commissary, at their discretions, from time to time, by instrument under the name and seal of the said Archbishop, to give and grant to whatsoever subjects of this Kingdom of England, licences, dispensations, faculties, instruments or other writings, for whatever matter and cause not repugnant to the law of God, and for which, before the enacting and ordaining of the said Statute, licences, dispensations, compositions, faculties, instruments or other writings have been wont to be had and obtained from the See of Rome, or by the authority of that See, or by any other Prelate of this Kingdom: And whereas it is further provided in the said Statute, that in other matters in which the See of Rome hath not used to dispense licences, dispensations and other such matters, may not be granted until it shall be determined by the King's Majesty thereupon, that in such matters not accustomed as well as accustomed, dispensations should be lawfully made and granted; in which case it is ordained in the said Statute, that it shall be lawful for the said Archbishop or his commissary, the Royal licence being first obtained in that behalf, according to the force and form thereof, to dispense in such matters not accustomed, as in the said Statute amongst other things enacted and established more fully is contained: WE, therefore, for us and our successors, having special confidence in the Lord in your integrity, morals, probity, circumspection, industry and ability, do, by the tenor of these presents, give and grant unto you, the said John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton, full power to register and write, by yourself or by your sufficient deputy, such dispensations, licences, faculties, rescripts, instruments, and such other matters, to be performed as heretofore hath been accustomed; and we do by these presents make and constitute you our Register or Clerk of the aforesaid faculties and dispensations, delegacies, rescripts, instruments, and such other writings to be granted and expedited according to the form of the said Statute; and we ordain you our Clerk for such faculties by these presents, to have, hold, exercise and occupy the aforesaid office of Register or Clerk of us and of our successors, to write, record and expedite the aforesaid faculties or dispensations so as is aforesaid, together with all and singular fees, wages, profits, emoluments, advantages, commodities and appurtenances whatsoever due, belonging, and appertaining to the said office, and for the future growing due to you the said John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton, during your natural life, and in as ample manner and form in like manner as the Right honourable Charles Manners Sutton, Speaker of the House of Commons, Charles Moore, Esquire, deceased, George Moore, Esquire, afterwards George Moore, Clerk, Master of Arts, and Sir William Scott, Knight, Doctor of Laws, or any other Register or Clerk for faculties aforesaid heretofore ever had, exercised, enjoyed or occupied, or ought or could have, enjoy, exercise and occupy that office. In testimony of all and singular which premises we have caused our Archiepiscopal Seal to be affixed to these presents. Given at Lambeth Palace, the Twenty-sixth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and Twenty-eight, and in the twenty-fourth year of our translation.

C. Cantuar. (L.S.)

COPY PATENT of the VICAR GENERAL.

WILLIAM, by Divine Providence Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan, To our beloved in Christ the Right Honourable Sir *John Nicholl*, Knight, Doctor of Laws, Health and Grace: WE, especially trusting in your sound learning, good morals and purity of conscience, and in your fidelity, circumspection and industry in transacting

acting business, do for us and our successors, Archbishops of Canterbury, give and grant, and by these presents confirm to you, during the term of your natural life, the office of Vicar General in Spirituals, and Official Principal of us and of our successors, Archbishops of Canterbury, now vacant, together with all and singular the jurisdictions, fees, profits, perquisites, advantages and emoluments to the said office howsoever belonging and appertaining, due and to grow due, as well by law as by custom, to the said office of Vicar General and Official Principal of us and of our successors, Archbishops of Canterbury, together with all and singular the premises thereunto belonging, to be held, taken and enjoyed by you, the said Sir John Nicholl, or by your sufficient Deputy or Deputies, to be approved by us and our successors, Archbishops of Canterbury, during the term of your natural life, in the like ample manner and form as the late Sir Herbert Jenner, Knight, James Henry Arnold, Sir William Scott, Knight, now William Lord Stowell, and Sir William Wynne, Knight, or any other Vicar General or Official Principal heretofore had, possessed, exercised, held or enjoyed, or might or ought to have had, possessed, held or enjoyed the said office, therefore to take cognizance of and proceed in all and singular ecclesiastical causes, as well of office, mere, mixt or promoted, as of instance or promotion of any party or parties moved or to be moved in the Court of Vicar General in Spirituals and Official Principal of us and our successors, Archbishops of Canterbury, and which, by right or by law and custom, have devolved or may devolve, or be tried or moved in the said Court, and all and every of them to discuss, decide and finally to determine; moreover, all manner of excesses and crimes, of all and every the subjects living and residing as well within our Diocese of Canterbury, and our Peculiar Jurisdictions, as within our whole Province of Canterbury, the correction, punishment and reformation whereof, to us and to the Ecclesiastical Court, by the laws and statutes of the realm of this kingdom of Great Britain, are notoriously known to belong, to correct, chastise and punish, and to enjoin them a proper and salutary penance for the crimes by them committed, and also remove such of our subjects of our jurisdiction from their ecclesiastical offices and benefices, who by law or according to the statutes of this Kingdom of Great Britain, and according to the exigency of the law, and according to the canons and constitutions ecclesiastical, you shall know ought to be removed; and also to admit and institute, and grant the cure of souls to all and every the Clerks to whatsoever ecclesiastical benefices, as well within our Diocese of Canterbury, as immediately within any of our Peculiar Jurisdictions, and of our Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Christ, Canterbury, as elsewhere within any Diocese of our Province of Canterbury, when and as often as the said Dioceses shall be deprived and destitute of Pastors, and shall happen to become vacant, when they shall be presented to by the Patrons thereof, after they have been examined and approved by us and our successors, and by us and our successors found fit, and being so by you instituted, to cause and demand that they be inducted into the real, actual and corporal possession of their benefices, according to the custom of each Diocese, saving to us and our successors a certain fee arising therefrom, as the same is now notoriously known to be paid; moreover to visit, as well in chief as in its members, our Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Christ, Canterbury, and our City and Diocese of Canterbury aforesaid, as also other Cathedral Churches and Cities and Dioceses of our Province of Canterbury, and other Churches and Ecclesiastical Places whatsoever, as well exempt as not exempt, in and throughout our said City and Diocese of Canterbury and our Province of Canterbury, wheresoever situated, and also the clergy and laity therein living and residing, by the command and authority of us and of our successors, so often and when the visitation of them to us and our successors by prerogative right or by custom is notoriously known to belong; saving nevertheless to us and our successors the usual and accustomed procurations arising by such visitations, and to inquire and scrutinize into the state of the places aforesaid, and of the lives, manners, conversations and qualities of the persons living and residing in the said churches and places, by all ways and means which shall to you seem better or more efficacious; as also to do, perform, exercise and expedite all and singular matters and things which in and about the premises shall be necessary and convenient, and which we ourselves, or our successors, might or ought to do, perform, exercise and expedite in our proper person: And we do commit and confer on you, the said Sir John Nicholl, the power and authority of us and our successors, by virtue of these presents; and we do, for us and our successors whomsoever, give and grant to you the authority above, and full power with faculty of rightly confirming all elections whatsoever of all the Bishops of our Province of Canterbury, according to the exigency of the law of the statutes of this Kingdom of Great Britain: And we have, for ourselves and our successors, ordained, made, constituted and deputed, as we do by these presents ordain, make, constitute and depute you, the said Sir John Nicholl, Vicar General and Official Principal of us and our successors, for and during the term of your natural life, with all lawful power of coercion and of all and singular matters and things by law to the said office belonging or appertaining, together with all and singular jurisdictions, fees, perquisites, profits, advantages and emoluments to the said office by law or custom belonging, or which ought thereto to belong or appertain, with a full power of substituting Surrogates so often as to you shall seem meet: Provided always nevertheless, That when and so often as it shall happen hereafter that the Archiepiscopal See of Canterbury shall by any means be void during the life of you, the said Sir John Nicholl, by the death of us, William, now Archbishop of Canterbury, or any of our successors, or otherwise, that then and so often this our present grant of the office aforesaid shall in no wise extend to the exercise of the said office by you or your Surrogates or Deputies during the vacancy or vacancies of the said Archiepiscopal See, but that the exercise of the said office by virtue or colour of this present grant, and all the fees, perquisites and powers from thence arising

during the whole time of such vacancy or vacancies, and no further, shall cease, and it shall be in the power of the Dean and Chapter of our Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Christ, Canterbury, for the time being, and their successors, to give and grant the said office and the exercise thereof, together with all the fees and perquisites arising from the said office, to any other person or persons during only such vacancy or vacancies of the said Archiepiscopal See, anything in this present writing before recited or contained notwithstanding. In testimony whereof we have caused our Archiepiscopal Seal to be hereunto affixed. Given at our Palace at Lambeth, the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and Thirty-four, and in the seventh year of our translation.

COPY of the PATENT of the PRINCIPAL REGISTRARS.

TO all Christian People to whom this present writing shall come, We, JOHN, by Divine Providence Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan; Greeting.

KNOW YE, That we, John, the aforesaid Archbishop of Canterbury, for divers good causes and considerations us in this behalf lawfully and especially moving, have given, granted and confirmed, and we do by these presents for us and our successors give, grant and confirm to *John Moore*, of Christ Church, Oxford, Esquire, *George William Dickes*, of Lambeth Palace, in the county of Surrey, Notary Public, and *William Moore*, of Doctors' Commons, London, Notary Public, the office of Principal Register and Chief Actuary or Scribe of us and our successors, Archbishops of Canterbury, in and through the whole City of Canterbury and our Diocese of Canterbury, and the Peculiar Jurisdiction of us and our successors, and our Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Christ, Canterbury, and also in all and every the Dioceses of the Province of us and our successors, Archbishops of Canterbury aforesaid, their Episcopal Sees being vacant; that is to say, for all the time of the vacancies of the said Episcopal Sees, and every of them; and also the custody of the Principal Registry of us and of our successors, and of all and singular the books, muniments, writings and exhibits whatsoever to the said office belonging and appertaining, or that ought to belong and appertain thereunto: And we do by these presents make, ordain and appoint them, the said John Moore, George William Dickes, and William Moore, our Principal Registers and Actuaries of us and our successors, and of our Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Christ, Canterbury, in and through the City of Canterbury and our whole Diocese of Canterbury, and of our Peculiar Jurisdictions and every of them, and Keepers of the Principal Registry of us and of our successors, and of all and singular the books, muniments and other writings and exhibits whatsoever belonging and appertaining, or that ought to belong and appertain to the said office: Moreover we do give and grant by these presents for ourselves and our successors, to them, the said John Moore, George William Dickes, and William Moore, for the exercising, occupying or keeping the said office, all and singular the fees, wages, profits, commodities and emoluments whatsoever belonging and appertaining to the said office, or any one of them, and which anciently by law, title or custom are due, used, wont and accustomed, to have, hold, enjoy, exercise and occupy the aforesaid office of Principal Register, Chief Actuary or Scribe, of us and of our successors, in and through the whole City of Canterbury and our Diocese of Canterbury, and Peculiar Jurisdiction of us and our Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Christ, Canterbury, aforesaid, and in and through our whole Province of Canterbury, and in all and singular the Dioceses within our Province of Canterbury, their Episcopal Sees being vacant; that is to say, for all the time of the vacancies of the said Dioceses, and every of them; and also, the custody of the Principal Registry of us and our successors, and of all and singular the books, muniments, writings and exhibits whatsoever belonging to, or that ought to belong and appertain to the said office, together with all and every the fees, wages, commodities, profits and emoluments whatsoever to the said office as aforesaid belonging, and anciently by law, custom and usage due, used and accustomed, and that shall hereafter happen, to the aforesaid John Moore, George William Dickes, and William Moore, for and during the term of the lives of them, and each and every of the longer liver of them, by themselves or their sufficient Deputy or Deputies, or of the longer liver of each of them, the said John Moore, George William Dickes, and William Moore, to be approved of by us or our successors, as fully and in as ample manner and form as Robert Moore, the said George William Dickes, and William Moore, or any of them, or any other person heretofore ever had exercised, enjoyed or occupied, or ought to have enjoyed, exercised and occupied the said office: And we further give and grant, for ourselves and our successors, to them, the said John Moore, George William Dickes, and William Moore, and to every of them, and the longer liver of them, each one robe or gown of the suit of the gentlemen of us and of our successors, when and as often as we and our successors shall think proper and convenient to give such gown to our officers or servants, during the natural lives of the said John Moore, George William Dickes and William Moore, and the longer liver of each and every of them: Provided always nevertheless, That as often as and whensoever it shall happen that the Archiepiscopal See of Canterbury shall, by any means, hereafter be or become vacant during the natural lives of the said John Moore, George William Dickes and William Moore, and the longer liver of each and every of them, then and so often this our present grant of the aforesaid office shall in no wise extend itself to the exercise of the said office by the aforesaid John Moore, George William Dickes and William Moore, or by either of them, or by the Deputy or Deputies of them or any one of them,

them during only such vacancy or vacancies of the Archiepiscopal See of Canterbury aforesaid; but that it shall be lawful to and for the Dean and Chapter of our Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Christ, Canterbury, for the time being, and their successors, to give and grant the aforesaid office and the execution thereof, together with the fees and wages arising by reason or means of the said office, to any person or persons they shall think fit; yet during only such vacancy or vacancies of the Archiepiscopal See aforesaid; any thing in this present writing to the contrary notwithstanding. In witness whereof we have caused our Archiepiscopal Seal to be affixed to these presents. Given at Lambeth House, the eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and Four, and in the twenty-second year of our translation.

(signed) *J. Cantuar.*

—2.—

COPIES of the TABLES of FEES payable in the FACULTY OFFICE, and in the OFFICE of the VICAR GENERAL; stating the same in detail, and the DUTIES on which the several FEES were paid, the Date when first fixed, and when augmented, and by what Authority sanctioned.

COPY of the TABLE of FEES for Business done in the FACULTY OFFICE.

	Stamps, &c.			Fees.			Whole Amount.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Entering a Caveat against a Marriage Licence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Entering a Caveat against a Faculty or Dispensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6
Search	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Search if the Book is at Lambeth Palace	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6
Entering a Notarial Certificate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Filing Affidavit relating to Contracts if the party is sworn in Doctors' Commons, including One Shilling Oath and Registrar's attendance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4
Filing Affidavits by Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Commissions to take Notarial Oaths	-	5	-	1	9	4	1	14	4
All other Commissions	-	5	-	1	5	8	1	10	8
Filing a Certificate of Death, and registering same	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
Registering a Resignation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8
Registering a Qualification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
List of Twenty Peers having Vacancies for Chaplains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6
Registrar's Attendance and Surrogate's Fee for reading each Affidavit as to the Execution of Notarial Contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8
Copy of a Warrant to lead a Marriage Licence	-	2	6	-	4	6	-	7	-
Copy of a Qualification and Stamp	2	-	-	-	8	-	2	8	-
Copies of other Instruments according to length, at Eightpence per folio of Ninety Words, exclusive of Stamps.									
Attendance with any Record at the Courts of Justice	-		-	-		-	1	1	-
A Common Marriage Licence	1	12	6	-	14	-	2	6	6
A Special Licence	6	2	6	8	9	6	14	12	-
A Notarial Faculty	30	-	-	7	17	4	37	17	4
An Exemplification	3	-	-	1	17	4	4	17	4
A Commendam	40	-	-	9	19	7	49	19	7
To which is to be added One-third of such Sum as his Grace the Archbishop shall lay as a Tax on the Commendam, and which Sum is always set forth in his Grace's Fiat.									
A Dispensation where both the Livings are in one Diocese, and above Ten Pounds in the King's Books	41	15	-	6	13	-	48	8	-
A Dispensation where the Livings are in Two Dioceses, and above Ten Pounds in the King's Books	41	15	-	9	13	-	51	8	-
Dispensations where both the Livings are under Ten Pounds in the King's Books, the Stamp is Fifteen Pounds less, the Fees are the same.									
A Degree	30	-	-	11	10	2	41	10	2
A Faculty for Order of Deacon	30	-	-	6	19	-	36	19	-
Re-admission of a Notary Public	-	14	6	4	4	10	4	19	4
Alteration (or extension) of a Notarial Faculty	-	12	-	3	8	-	4	-	-

WE do confirm these fees so far as by law we may or can.

1st March 1819. *C. Cantuar.*

N. B.—It being enacted by the Act of the 4th Geo. IV. chap. 76, that a bond is not to be required previous to the grant of a marriage licence, the expense thereof has been reduced One Pound, the amount of the stamp-duty which was payable on such bond.

The present Deputy Registrars were respectively appointed on the twenty-seventh day of December One thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and the fourteenth day of April One thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and are therefore unable to state the date when the Fees in the aforegoing Table were first fixed, and when, if ever, augmented; but they believe that such fees were received for many years previous to the date of the confirmation thereof by His Grace the late Archbishop of Canterbury.

P. C. Moore,
J. Sharpe, } Deputy Registrars.

VICAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

There is not any Table of Fees in this Registry, but the Fees taken (exclusive of Stamps) are as follows:—

	Vicar General.	Registrar.	Deputy Registrar.	Apparitors.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
On confirming the Election of a Bishop to any See within the Province of Canterbury, on a Translation	7 3 4	6 3 4	1 1 –	1 10 –
If to any See within the Province of York, but where the Confirmation takes place in London by virtue of a Commission from the Archbishop of York	nothing	nothing	1 6 8	1 – –
On confirming the Election of a Bishop to any See within the Province of Canterbury (not being a Translation), and for attending his Consecration	9 3 4	8 3 4	1 11 –	1 10 –
If to a See within the Province of York, but where the Confirmation and Consecration take place in London by virtue of a Commission from the Archbishop of York	nothing	nothing	1 16 8	1 – –
For attending the Consecration of a Bishop appointed to any Foreign Settlement	nothing	nothing	1 6 8	1 – –
Attendance with any Document to be produced in any of His Majesty's Courts of Law	- -	- -	1 – –	
For a second Attendance in the same Term	- -	- -	– 10 –	
For any Special Commission issued from this Registry	– 7 2	– 6 8		
On the Grant of any Faculty	– 7 8	– 6 8		

The charge for drawing, ingrossing and registering the several instruments used in the aforegoing proceedings varies according to the length. The expenses of the confirmation of a Bishop generally amount to about 22 *l.*, and if with consecration, to about 26 *l.*, (exclusive of stamps.)

	Vicar General.	Registrar.	Deputy Registrar.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
For Institution to a Benefice (out of which the Deputy accounts for a Fee of 6*s.* 8*d.* due to the Archbishop of Canterbury)	1 2 6	– 16 8	1 10 2
On a Collation to a Benefice	– 19 2	– 16 8	1 9 4
Licence to a Perpetual Curacy	– 7 8	– 3 4	– 12 10
For a Search in the Registry at Doctors' Commons	- -	- -	– 1 –
Attending and looking up any Document from among the ancient records at Lambeth Palace	- -	- -	– 3 6
For the entry of a Caveat	- -	- -	– 1 –
Commission to admit an Advocate	– 11 –	– 6 8	– 6 6
On the Grant of a Marriage Licence	– 6 –	– 5 –	– 3 –

The Vicar General and Principal Register are also entitled to the fees for business passed in any Diocese within the Province of Canterbury, during a vacancy of the See, and which fees would have been payable to the Chancellor and Registrar of such Diocese in case the See had been full.

The

The Deputy Registrar also receives a fee of 6*s.* 8*d.*, and the Apparitor a like fee of 6*s.* 8*d.* from each Bishop within the Province of Canterbury, on attending the Bishops and Clergy in convocation assembled.

All the aforegoing Fees, except the Fees on the grant of a Marriage Licence, appear by the books in the Registry to have been taken for the last fifty years; but the present Deputy Registrar having been only recently appointed, he is unable to state upon what authority.

The charge for a Marriage Licence does not appear to have varied, except by the alteration of the Stamp Duties, for more than thirty years past, and the above fees have been received during all that time.

T. H. Dyke,

Deputy Registrar.

PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY.

COPIES of Patents of the Master and Principal Registrar of Faculties, and Vicar General of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, with Tables of Fees.

(*Mr. Hume.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*
9 *September* 1835.

SHERIFFS' ACCOUNTS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 17th March 1835;—*for*,

A RETURN of SHERIFFS' ACCOUNTS audited by the Commissioners for auditing Public Accounts, pursuant to an Act passed in the 3d and 4th Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, c. 99, "for facilitating the Appointment of Sheriffs, and for the more effectual Audit and passing of their Accounts."

THE ACCOUNT of Sir *William Beauchamp Proctor*, Bart., Sheriff of *Norfolk*, from 16 February 1833, to 15 February 1834; delivered into the Audit Office 19th day of February 1835.

The Right Honourable The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORDS,

IN pursuance of the directions communicated to us by a Letter from Sir Thomas Fremantle, of the 18th inst., we beg leave to transmit to your Lordships a Return prepared in duplicate to an Order of the House of Commons dated the 17th inst., requiring "A Return of Sheriffs' Accounts audited by the Commissioners for auditing Public Accounts, pursuant to an Act passed in the 3d and 4th year of the reign of His present Majesty, c. 99."

Your Lordships will observe by the inclosed Return, that one Sheriff's Account only has been passed by this Board, and as this circumstance may give rise to some observation, we beg leave to remind your Lordships of the circumstances which have delayed the making up and delivery of these Accounts since the passing of the 3d and 4th William IV. c. 99.

Your Lordships are aware of the communications which took place in the course of last year between the Board of Treasury, the King's Remembrancer, Mr. Wilkin, and this Board, as to the description and form of the Accounts to be rendered by the Sheriffs; that it was by a Treasury Circular of July 1834 that directions were given for requiring the Sheriffs to render their Accounts, and that it was not till the middle of February last that the form of the Accounts to be rendered, the particulars to be therein introduced, and the manner in which they were to be vouched, was so far settled that the first Account, namely, that of the Sheriff of Norfolk, was delivered for examination. This Account, after having been forwarded in succession to the King's Remembrancer and Mr. Wilkin, to be certified as to those parts of the Accounts which are to be checked by those officers, was audited and stated to your Lordships on the 17th instant; and so soon as your Lordships' approval of the course we have pursued as to the above Accounts shall have been signified to this Board, we intend to prepare and submit states of the other Sheriffs' Accounts now depending in this office, of which we beg leave to inclose a List, showing the dates of delivery into the office, by which your Lordships will perceive that the greater part of the Accounts have been received within the present month, and that a considerable number of the Sheriffs have not even yet delivered their Accounts.

We have, &c.

(signed) *F. S. Larpent.*
J. Whishaw.
H. F. Luttrell.

Audit Office, Somerset Place,
20 March 1835.

LIST of ACCOUNTS of SHERIFFS for *England* and *Wales*, made up under the Provisions of the 3 & 4 Will. IV. cap. 99, and now depending in the Office of the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts; and showing also the Dates of the Delivery of such Accounts.

NAME of the SHERIFF.	County, City or Town.	Period of the Account.	Date of Delivery.
George Pearce, esq.	County, Bedford	16 Feb. 1833 to 11 Feb. 1834	16 Feb. 1835
E. G. C. East, esq.	„ Berkshire	7 „ „ 7 „ „	„ „
Henry Curwen, esq.	„ Cumberland	10 „ „ 8 „ „	16 March „
John Harrison, esq.	„ Derby	4 „ „ 15 „ „	19 „ „
Richard Brouncher, esq.	„ Dorset	9 „ „ 12 „ „	24 Feb. „
R. B. Wolfe, esq.	„ Essex	21 „ „ 8 „ „	3 March „
Thomas Dunn, esq.	„ Hereford	19 „ „ 14 „ „	24 Feb. „
G. S. Bosanquet, esq.	„ Hertford	11 „ „ 11 „ „	16 March „
D. G. James, esq.	„ Kent	9 „ „ 15 „ „	„ „
John Mansfield, esq.	„ Leicester	12 „ „ 14 „ „	3 „ „
William Vaughan, esq.	„ Monmouth	13 „ „ 13 „ „	16 „ „
Sir Edward Blackett, bart.	„ Northumberland	2 Mar. „ 1 Mar. „	25 Feb. „
Sir George Dashwood, bart.	„ Oxford	26 Feb. „ 1 „ „	16 March „
Walter Moseley, esq.	„ Salop	18 „ „ 15 Feb. „	3 „ „
Thomas Kennersley, esq.	„ Stafford	16 „ „ 7 „ „	16 „ „
Thomas Broadwood, esq.	„ Sussex	9 „ „ 25 „ „	„ „
Sir H. Fletcher, bart.	„ Surrey	1 Mar. „ 25 „ „	„ „
Sir J. Mordaunt, bart.	„ Warwick	9 Feb. „ 12 „ „	„ „
John Brown, esq.	„ Worcester	11 „ „ 10 „ „	3 „ „
W. C. Maxwell, esq.	„ York	13 „ „ 20 „ „	„ „
Sir T. S. Gooch, bart.	„ Suffolk	15 „ „ 12 „ „	20 „ „
D. Onslow, esq.	„ Cambridge and Huntingdon	21 „ „ 13 „ 1835	„ „
William Philpot, esq.	City of Canterbury	29 Sept. 1832 to 29 Sept. 1833	5 Feb. „
R. M. Mount, esq.	„ „	2 Oct. 1833 to 2 Oct. 1834	9 „ „
Adie Cramp and John White, esqrs.	„ Coventry	1 Nov. 1832 to 1 Nov. 1833	24 „ „
James Wall and T. S. Morris, esqrs.	„ „	1 „ 1833 to 1 „ 1834	3 „ „
Robert Wilton and P. B. Cooke, esqrs.	„ Gloucester	1 Oct. 1832 to 30 Sept. 1833	24 „ „
W. R. Skey and Samuel Jones, esqrs.	„ „	30 Sept. 1833 to 6 Oct. 1834	3 March „
W. Weldhen, esq.	„ Lichfield	25 July 1832 to 25 July 1833	16 „ „
M. Smith and R. Whitten, esqrs.	„ Lincoln	29 Sept. „ 29 Sept. „	3 „ „
J. Stephenson & H. Kent, esqrs.	„ „	„ „ 1833 „ „ 1834	„ „
H. Cooper and Thomas Etridge, esqrs.	„ York	„ „ 1832 „ „ 1833	17 Feb. „
H. Broadley, esq.	Town of Kingston-upon-upon-Hull	18 Oct. „ 18 Oct. „	„ „
H. Bell, esq.	„ Newcastle-upon-Tyne	2 „ „ 14 Sept. „	16 March „
G. C. Atkinson, esq.	„ „	14 Sept. 1833 to 6 Oct. 1834	„ „
G. Ledyard, esq.	„ Poole	„ „ 1832 to 20 Sept. 1833	19 Feb. „
J. R. Kule, esq.	„ Southampton	2 Oct. „ 2 Oct. „	„ „
John Rogers and George Harvey, esqrs.	„ Nottingham	29 Sept. „ 29 Sept. „	20 March „

Audit Office, 20 March 1835. (signed) *John Lewis Mallet*, Secy.

King's Remembrancer's Office,
April 3d, 1835.

SIR,

IN reply to your Letter of the 31st ult., received here yesterday, desiring me to furnish an explanation of any delay which may have taken place in this department in the examination of the Sheriffs' Accounts, I have the honour to state, that it does not appear that any delay has taken place in carrying into effect that part of the duty arising out of the Sheriffs' Accounts, which is connected with this office.

That duty consists in checking the Estreat Roll and Returns to Process, setting over the Fines, &c. between the Crown and parties claimant respectively, and in so far furnishing the Sheriff with materials for making out his Account; and these services were all performed in this department soon after the requisite materials existed for performing them. Whatever delay, therefore, may have taken place, would appear, *primâ facie*, to have been on the part of the Sheriffs or their Agents in neglecting to forward their Accounts at once to the Commissioners of Audit, as they were enjoined to do by the 8th section of the Act of the 3d and 4th William IV. cap. 99.

But it was natural that as the mode so long in use of passing the Accounts was completely altered by that Act, some difficulty should be felt by the parties in regard to the form in which it might be most desirable to render them according to the new principle; and I imagine

229

imagine that this difficulty must have given rise to communications between them (or their agents) and the Treasury, since I received on the 29th March 1834 the Drafts of a Circular and Form intended for the Sheriffs, referred by their Lordships for my opinion, upon which it will be in your recollection that I had the honour to report on the 18th of April.

Some further difficulties, of the nature of which I am ignorant, took place in regard to furnishing to the Sheriffs these Forms, which they seem to have waited for, (although, by the section above referred to, it depended in fact upon them alone to render their Accounts in any shape which they thought fit to the Audit Board,) or to the proper understanding of them by themselves, since it was long subsequent to my said Report that the forms were finally issued to the Sheriffs, though not from any difficulties felt by this department, or any delays which took place in it.

Several matters were however under discussion in the interval, as Bills of Cravings, Justices, Wages, and the like; and it was not till the 28th of October that I received their Lordships' communication as to the mode and form of rendering the Accounts for 1832 and 1833, all the materials for which, so far as this department were concerned, had been long before dealt with and disposed of. The materials for making out the subsequent Accounts have been, in like manner, furnished by this department in due course, and whatever difficulties have existed must therefore have arisen elsewhere. I cannot, however, conclude without remarking that the Accounts of Sheriffs, though simple in their elements, are so obscure and complicated in their details, from the various proceedings with which they are connected, the various tests by which they are tried, and the various hands through which they, or matters connected with them, pass, that it is not surprising that the operation of a new Act should have been at first imperfectly understood and have given rise to many considerations of detail, with a view to placing it at first on the best permanent footing; and in particular it is to be observed, that the reason of one Account only having been passed since the mode of passing was finally arranged, is no doubt to be found in the desire of ascertaining, in the case of Norfolk, whether the mode adopted were really effective and the best, before the remaining Accounts were proceeded with.

I am, &c.

The Honourable J. Stewart, &c. &c. &c. (signed) *Henry William Vincent.*

COPY of TREASURY MINUTE, dated 14th April 1835.

READ a Letter from the Commissioners of Audit, dated 17th ult., transmitting the state of the Account of Sir W. B. Proctor, Bart., as Sheriff for the County of Norfolk, for the year 1833–34. In case this Board should approve of the said state, the Commissioners request that it may be returned for their guidance in making up the remainder of the Sheriffs' Accounts, pursuant to the Act 3d and 4th William IV. cap. 99, sect. 21.

My Lords read the Minute of 19th September 1834, allowing the monies arising from fines, penalties, forfeitures and casualties to remain in the hands of the respective Sheriffs until the final audit of their Accounts.

From what is now stated by the Commissioners for auditing Public Accounts, My Lords observe that the directions contained in the said Minute will have the effect of applying monies which under the provisions of the Act of the 1st William IV. c. 25, must be carried to and form part of the Consolidated Fund, in aid of the payment of balances due to Sheriffs, which should be paid out of Civil Contingencies.

My Lords advert also to the circumstance that whilst the greater portion of the fines, &c. received by the Sheriff should be accounted for and paid into the Consolidated Fund, there are some which are payable to certain Lords of Liberties, and that delays may arise to prevent the Sheriffs from paying over to such parties the amount due to them in proper time to enable them (the Sheriffs) to render their Accounts to the Commissioners of Public Accounts, in a complete manner, within the period prescribed by the Act 3d and 4th William IV. cap. 99, sect. 9.

In order to obviate these difficulties and to facilitate the settlement of their Accounts, it is necessary that the Sheriffs for the year 1833–34 should immediately, and that all future Sheriffs should as soon as possible after the expiration of their office, pay over to Mr. Wilkin, the Inspector of Fines and Penalties, (who is already an Accountant to the Public) the full amount of all fines, penalties, forfeitures and casualties received by them respectively, for which he is to give them proper receipts, and to transmit to the Commissioners of Public Accounts a certificate showing the particulars and correctness of the amount so paid to him; and My Lords understand that upon the production by the Sheriff or his agent of Mr. Wilkin's receipt to the said Commissioners (coupled with the certificate hereby directed to be transmitted to them by Mr. Wilkin,) it will be sufficient to enable the Audit Board to pass the Sheriffs Accounts' in respect of the sums so paid over.

My Lords are also pleased to direct that Mr. Wilkin shall keep an account of all the fines, &c. paid to him by the respective Sheriffs, and of the appropriation thereof, and that the King's Remembrancer, with as little delay as possible after the termination of each Shrievalty, shall set over the fines, &c. due to Lords of Liberties, and transmit an account thereof to Mr. Wilkin, who shall thereupon take the necessary measures for the immediate payment out of the sums so received by him from each Sheriff, of the amount set over in the respective Liberties to the parties entitled to receive the same, and shall carry the amount due to the Public to the credit of the Consolidated Fund.

In stating his account therefore to the Commissioners of Audit, it will be necessary that each Sheriff for the year 1833, and subsequent years, should charge himself with the whole sum received on account of fines, penalties, forfeitures and casualties, and discharge his account

account therefrom by the payment made to Mr. Wilkin, as hereinbefore directed. With this amendment, My Lords approve of the state of the Account of the Sheriff of Norfolk, as submitted by the Commissioners of Audit, and upon the return of that Account to this Board amended accordingly, the necessary directions will be issued for the payment out of Civil Contingencies of the sum which may appear to be due to the Sheriff.

As the directions of this Minute, which require the Sheriffs as soon as possible after the expiration of their office to pay over to Mr. Wilkin the whole amount of the fines, &c. received by them, will have the effect of leaving the Sheriffs in surplusage, My Lords will have no objection (notwithstanding the Minutes of the 15th August and 19th September 1834) to direct the payment of the Bills of Cravings for 1834 and subsequent years, immediately upon the same being examined and laid before My Lords by Mr. Adderley; and in such cases the Sheriffs, in stating their Accounts to the Commissioners of Audit, should charge themselves with the amount so received at the Treasury, and discharge their Accounts by the production of their Bills of Cravings, as certified and allowed by this Board.

Write to the several Sheriffs for the years 1833 and 1834, mentioned in the accompany ing Lists, requesting, for the reasons stated in this Minute, that they will immediately pay over to Mr. Wilkin the full amount of the fines, &c. received by them during their respective Shrievalties. And acquaint the Sheriffs for the year 1834, that in consequence of their being called upon to pay over to Mr. Wilkin the said monies, My Lords will give directions for the payment of their Bills of Cravings immediately upon the same being examined and certified by the proper officer.

Write also to the Sheriffs for the present year, requesting that, for the reasons hereinbefore stated, they will pay over to Mr. Wilkin, as early as possible after the expiration of their office, all monies in their hands arising from fines, &c.; and acquaint them that in consideration of their being called upon so to do, My Lords will direct the payment of their Bills of Cravings as soon as they shall have been examined and certified by the proper officer.

Write to the Commissioners of Public Accounts, returning the statement of the Account of the Sheriff of Norfolk for amendment, and transmit to them a copy of this Minute.

Transmit also a copy of this Minute to Mr. Wilkin and to the King's Remembrancer, for their information and guidance.

SHERIFFS' ACCOUNTS.

A RETURN of SHERIFFS' ACCOUNTS audited by the Commissioners of Audit, under Act 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 99.

(Mr. Tooke.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 14 *May* 1835.

204.

WILLS ATTESTATION.

RETURN to an Order of The Honourable the House of Commons, dated 2 March 1835;—*for*,

A RETURN for the Years 1832 and 1833, from the several PROVINCIAL, DIOCESAN and ARCHIDIACONAL COURTS of *England* and *Wales*, of the Number, 1st, of UNATTESTED WILLS; 2d, of WILLS attested by ONE WITNESS only, proved in each of such Courts; distinguishing the Numbers proved respectively under each Scale of the Probate Duty.

LIST.

ASAPH (SAINT)	p. 2	LINCOLN	p. 8
BANGOR	2	LONDON	8
BATH AND WELLS	2	NORFOLK	9
BRISTOL	3	NORTHAMPTON	9
CANTERBURY	3	NORWICH	10
CARLISLE	4	OXFORD	10
CHESTER	4	PETERBOROUGH	10
CHICHESTER	4	ROCHESTER	10
DAVID'S (SAINT)	5	SALISBURY	10
DURHAM	5	SUFFOLK	11
EXETER	6	SURREY	11
GLOUCESTER	6	WINCHESTER	11
HEREFORD	7	WORCESTER	11
LLANDAFF	7	YORK	12
LICHFIELD AND COVENTRY	7		

(*Mr. Nicholl.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
9 *September* 1835.

RETURN for the Years 1832 and 1833, from the several PROVINCIAL, DIOCESAN and ARCHIDIACONAL COURTS of *England* and *Wales*, of the Number, 1st, of UNATTESTED WILLS; 2d, of WILLS attested by ONE WITNESS only, proved in each of such Courts; distinguishing the Numbers proved respectively under each Scale of the Probate Duty.

SAINT ASAPH.

DIOCESAN COURT.

When Wills proved.	Unattested.	Attested by one Witness only.	Scale of Probate Duty.
1832	1		Above £. 1,000, and under £. 1,500
„		1	„ £. 20 „ £. 100
1833		1	„ £. 20 „ £. 100

St. Asaph, 14 March 1835.

E. & C. W. Wyatt, D. Regrs.

BANGOR.

CONSISTORY COURT.

When Wills proved.	Unattested.	Attested by one Witness only.	Under what Sum proved.
1832	None	1	£. 200.
„	None	1	100.
1833	None	1	100.

23 March 1835.

Tho. Hughes, Deputy Registrar.

BATH AND WELLS.

DIOCESAN and ARCHIDIACONAL COURTS.

	Effects under £. 20.	Effects under £. 100.	Effects under £. 200.	Effects under £. 300.	Effects under £. 450.	Effects under £. 600.	Effects under £. 800.	Effects above £. 800.	Number in each Court.
Wills unattested, 1832:									
In Diocesan Court							1		1
Archidiaconal Court of Wells									
Archidiaconal Court of Taunton	1			1					2
Total unattested									3
Attested by one Witness only:									
In Diocesan Court			1		1				2
Archidiaconal Court of Wells									
Archidiaconal Court of Taunton		1				1			2
Total attested by one Witness									4
Wills unattested, 1833:									
In Diocesan Court		1				1			2
Archidiaconal Court of Wells		1					1		2
Archidiaconal Court of Taunton						1			1
Total unattested									5
Attested by one Witness only:									
In Diocesan Court									
Archidiaconal Court of Wells									
Archidiaconal Court of Taunton		2	1						3
Total attested by one Witness									3

Wells, 16 March 1835.

Willm Parfitt, Dep. Regr.

BRISTOL.

Consistory Court.

Wills unattested.		Years 1832 and 1833.	Wills attested by one Witness only.		Years 1832 and 1833.
Two - - -	one under -	£. 4,000	Four -	one (with two Codicils) under	£. 1,500
	one „ - - -	300		one „ - -	200
Two Codicils:	one „ - - -	450		one „ - -	100
	one „ - - -	200		one „ - -	50
			One Codicil - - -	under	1,000

W. L. Clarke,
Geo. Rogers, } Dep. Registrars.

CANTERBURY.

Consistory Court.

When Wills proved.	Unattested.	Scale of the Probate Duty.	Attested by one Witness only.
1832 - - -	1 - - -	under 200 *l.*, Duty, 2 *l.* -	- - none.
1833 - - -	none - -	- - - - - -	- - none.

Wm. Abbot,
W. H. Cullen, } Deputy Registrars.

Archdeacon's Court.

When Wills proved.	Unattested.	Scale of the Probate Duty.	Attested by one Witness only.
1832 - - -	none - -	- - - - - -	- - none.
1833 - - -	2 - -	both under 450 *l.*, and a Duty of 8 *l.* paid on each - -	- - none.

Wm. Abbot,
W. H. Cullen, } Deputy Registrars.

Prerogative Court.

1832: Wills unattested.	1832: Wills attested by one Witness only.	1833: Wills unattested.	1833: Wills attested by one Witness only.	Amount of Probate Duty.	1832: Wills unattested.	1832: Wills attested by one Witness only.	1833: Wills unattested.	1833: Wills attested by one Witness only.	Amount of Probate Duty.
				£.					£.
6	7	4	7	under - 20	5	–	4	2	under - 14,000
1	4	3	2	„ - 40	3	2	3	1	„ - 16,000
4	2	2	1	„ - 50	2	1	4	1	„ - 18,000
–	1	–	–	„ - 60	2	–	1	–	„ - 20,000
21	18	21	29	„ - 100	5	1	4	1	„ - 25,000
35	29	42	19	„ - 200	1	–	2	–	„ - 30,000
23	15	17	16	„ - 300	1	–	2	–	„ - 35,000
34	20	28	22	„ - 450	3	–	1	–	„ - 40,000
30	9	16	16	„ - 600	2	–	–	–	„ - 45,000
21	8	20	10	„ - 800	–	–	1	–	„ - 50,000
19	11	25	19	„ - 1,000	1	1	1	–	„ - 60,000
28	14	43	22	„ - 1,500	–	–	–	–	„ - 70,000
15	6	30	12	„ - 2,000	1	–	–	–	„ - 80,000
37	11	35	7	„ - 3,000	2	–	1	–	„ - 90,000
16	4	16	5	„ - 4,000	2	–	–	–	„ - 100,000
11	1	20	4	„ - 5,000	–	–	–	–	„ - 120,000
10	1	12	2	„ - 6,000	–	–	–	–	„ - 140,000
9	1	10	1	„ - 7,000	1	–	–	–	„ - 160,000
6	3	9	–	„ - 8,000	–	–	1	–	„ - 180,000
8	2	4	1	„ - 9,000					
7	1	4	–	„ - 10,000	378	174	399	202	
6	1	13	2	„ - 12,000					

Doctors' Commons
26 March 1835.

Chas. Dyneley,
John Igguldeu,
W. F. Gostling, } Deputy Registrars.

CARLISLE.

Consistory Court.

1832:
May 2, Will of Jane Hunter Blair, spinster, of Carlisle: effects sworn under £. 450.
July 23, Will of James Relph, attorney-at-law, of Carlisle: effects sworn under £. 1,000.

1833:
April 15, Will of Bernard Irwin, grocer, of Carlisle: effects sworn under £. 1,500.

There have been no Wills attested by one witness only, proved in this Court during the above years.

9 March 1835.

W. & G. G. Mounsey.
Deputy Registrars.

CHESTER.

When Wills proved.	Unattested.	Attested by one Witness only.	Amount sworn under	Scale of Probate Duty.	When Wills proved.	Unattested.	Attested by one Witness only.	Amount sworn under	Scale of Probate Duty.
1832:			£.	£. s. d.	1833:			£.	£. s. d.
Feb. - 1	- -	1	20	- - -	Feb. - 14	1	- -	450	8 - -
„ - 9	- -	1	450	8 - -	„ - 22	1	- -	2,000	40 - -
March 28	1	- -	800	15 - -	March 29	- -	1	450	8 - -
„ - 22	- -	1	200	2 - -	„ - 4	1	- -	2,000	40 - -
„ - 6	- -	1	100	- 10 -	April - 13	- -	1	200	2 - -
„ - 19	1	- -	600	11 - -	„ - 18	1	- -	5,000	80 - -
May - 11	1	- -	300	5 - -	„ - 16	- -	1	200	2 - -
„ - 7	1	- -	2,000	40 - -	May - 20	- -	1	200	2 - -
„ - 2	1	- -	800	15 - -	„ - 30	1	- -	1,500	30 - -
June - 18	1	- -	800	15 - -	June - 21	1	- -	1,500	30 - -
„ - 20	- -	1	10,000	180 - -	„ - 1	- -	1	1,000	22 - -
„ - 22	1	- -	3,000	50 - -	July - 17	1	- -	200	2 - -
„ - 20	- -	1	3,000	50 - -	Aug. - 15	- -	1	8,000	140 - -
„ - 16	1	- -	9,000	160 - -	„ - 1	1	- -	2,000	40 - -
July - 25	- -	1	100	- 10 -	„ - 8	1	- -	3,000	50 - -
„ - 9	- -	1	100	- 10 -	Sept. - 25	1	- -	800	15 - -
August 10	- -	1	2,000	40 - -	„ - 5	- -	1	600	11 - -
„ - 11	- -	1	200	2 - -	„ - 12	1	- -	200	2 - -
„ - 20	1	- -	300	5 - -	Oct. - 10	- -	1	100	- 10 -
Nov. - 6	1	- -	50	- 10 -	„ - 10	1	- -	300	5 - -
Dec. - 20	- -	1	800	15 - -	Nov. - 5	1	- -	30,000	400 - -
1833:					„ - 14	- -	1	200	2 - -
Jan. - 29	1	- -	600	11 - -	„ - 29	1	- -	700	15 - -
„ - 25	- -	1	1,500	30 - -	Dec. - 26	- -	1	800	15 - -
„ - 1	1	- -	5,000	80 - -	„ - 28	1	- -	40	- 10 -

Note.—This Return does not include those proved in the Courts of the Commissary of the Archdeaconry of Richmond, at Richmond and Lancaster.

The deficiencies to the Wills attested by one witness only, have been supplied by affidavits as to handwriting, &c.

9 April 1835.

William Ward, Deputy Registrar.

CHICHESTER.

Archdeaconry Court.

Unattested Wills:—In 1832, one under £. 450; and in 1833, one under £. 200.

There was no Will, attested by one witness only, proved in this Archdeaconry in either of the beforementioned years.

J. B. Freeland, Deputy Registrar.

Archdeaconry of Lewes.

In 1832, two unattested Wills, the one sworn under £. 200, the other under £. 1,500; and one Will attested by only one witness, sworn under £. 200. These were proved in the year 1833.

In 1833, two unattested Wills, one sworn under £. 800, the other under £. 100.

No Will attested by only one witness, was proved in that year.

Lewes, 12 March 1835.

George Hoper, Deputy Registrar.

SAINT DAVID'S.

Archdeaconry of Brecon.

In 1832 and 1833, unattested Wills, none: attested, none.

	£.	s.		No. of Wills.
Effects sworn under	20	–	–	14
Probate Duty –	–	10	–	42
,, –	2	–	–	26
, –	5	–	–	7
,, –	8	–	–	5
,, –	11	–	–	3

	£.	s.		No. of Wills.
Probate Duty –	15	–	–	3
,, –	22	–	–	1
,, –	30	–	–	3
,, –	40	–	–	3
Total –				107

Saml Church,
Deputy Registrar.

Archdeaconries of Saint David's and Cardigan.

When proved.	Testator's Name.	Residence.	County.	Sum sworn under	How attested.
				£.	
1832	Elizabeth Scowcroft	Town of Haverfordwest	Haverfordwest	1,800	Attested by one witness only.
1833	Richard Griffith –	Parish of Llangolman	Pembroke –	100	Not attested by any witness.

Valentine Davis, N. P.
Dy Registrar.

Caermarthen.

Wills unattested.

1832:
Test. Owen Rees: effects sworn under £. 300.

1833:
Test. Alicia Gratiana Howell: effects sworn under £. 600.

Wills attested by one Witness.

1832:
None.

1833:
Test. Evan Davies: effects sworn under £. 300.
Test. Daniel Thomas: effects sworn under £. 100.

Caermarthen,
March 1835.

Tho Jones, N. P.
Dy Regr.

DURHAM.

Consistory Court.

Year.	Number of unattested Wills.	Amount of Personal Property sworn under	Amount of Duty.	Year.	Number of Wills attested by one Witness only.	Amount of Personal Property sworn under	Amount of Duty.
		£.	£. s. d.			£.	£. s. d.
1832	1	300	5 – –	1832	1	100	5 – –
,,	1	450	8 – –	,,	2	200	2 – –
,,	1	800	15 – –	,,	1	600	11 – –
,,	1	5,000	80 – –	,,	1	1,000	22 – –
1833	1	300	5 – –	,,	1	1,500	30 – –
,,	1	1,000	22 – –	1833	1	200	2 – –
,,	1	3,000	50 – –	,,	1	450	8 – –
				,,	1	1,500	30 – –

14 March 1835.

W. Dunelm.

EXETER.

Wills proved in the Years 1832 and 1833.

1.—Principal Registry of the Bishop.

Probate Duty under	Unattested.	Attested by one Witness.
£. 100 -	2	1
200 -	—	—
300 -	—	1
450 -	—	—
600 -	—	—
800 -	1	—
None above this sum.		
£.	3	2

Ralph Barnes, Dep. Regr.

2.—Archdeaconry of Exeter.

Probate Duty under	Unattested.	Attested by one Witness.
£. 100 -	—	1
200 -	2	3
300 -	1	1
450 -	2	—
600 -	1	—
None above £. 600		
£.	6	5

Edw. L. Kemp, Dep. Regr.

3.—Archdeaconry of Totnes.

Probate Duty under	Unattested.	Attested by one Witness.
£. 100 -	—	3
200 -	1	3
300 -	1	—
450 -	—	1
600 -	—	1
800 -	—	2
None above this sum.		
£.	2	10

Geo. Farwell, Dep. Regr.

4.—Archdeaconry of Cornwall.

Probate Duty under	Unattested.	Attested by one Witness.
£. 100 -	—	2
200 -	—	2
300 -	—	—
450 -	1	1
600 -	—	3
800 -	—	1
1,000 -	—	—
1,500 -	—	—
2,000 -	—	—
3,000 -	—	—
4,000 -	—	—
5,000 -	1	—
£.	2	9

Bodmin. *John Wallis*, Dep. Regr.

5.—Archdeaconry of Barnstaple.

Probate Duty under	Unattested.	Attested by one Witness.
£. 100 -	—	1
200 -	—	—
300 -	—	—
450 -	1	—
600 -	—	—
800 -	—	—
1,000 -	—	—
1,500 -	—	—
2,000 -	1	—
None above this sum.		
£.	2	1

6.—Consistory.—Peculiars of the Bishop.

Probate Duty under	Unattested.	Attested by one Witness.
£. 100 -	—	1
200 -	—	3
300 -	—	1
450 -	—	—
600 -	1	—
800 -	1	—
1,000 -	—	—
1,500 -	1	—
None above this sum.		
£.	3	5

7.—Peculiars of the Dean and Chapter.

Probate Duty under, and none above £. 100: Unattested, 1: Attested by one witness, none.

Note.—Before Probate is granted of an unattested Will, the Courts invariably require an affidavit of testator's handwriting to be made by two persons; and of a Will attested only by one witness, a similar affidavit by one person.

Wills are proved, in the principal Registry and other Courts, to a scale of upwards of 40,000*l.*; but all Wills so proved within the years 1832 and 1833 are duly attested by two, three and four witnesses, saving those before particularized in the respective schedules, and which has been the universal practice previous to those two years.

25 March 1835. *Ralph Barnes*, Dep. Regr.

GLOUCESTER.

Consistory Court.

Unattested Wills.

In 1832, none.
In 1833, one: effects under £. 600.

There is no Archidiaconal Court in this diocese having power to grant Administrations, or prove Wills.

Registry Office, Gloucester, March 1835. } *B. Bonnor*, N.P. *Thos. Holt*, N.P. } Dep. Regrs.

Wills attested by one Witness only.

In 1832, four:	two, effects each under -	£. 200
	one, effects under - -	300
	one, „ - - -	1,500
In 1833, two:	one, „ - - -	20
	one, „ - - -	450

HEREFORD.

Consistory Court.

Wills proved in the Years 1832 and 1833.

Name and Description of the Deceased.	Whether unattested Wills, or attested by one Witness only.	Date of the Probate.	Sum under which the Will was sworn.
			£.
Margaret Baker, of the parish of Cleobury Mortimer, in the county of Salop, widow.	- - A Codicil to her Will unattetsted, the Will being properly attested.	Jan. 31, 1832	2,000
Thomas Moore, of the parish of Western Begard, in the county of Hereford, farmer.	Will attested by one witness only.	May 26, 1832	1,000
John Cowburn, of the parish of Burford, in the county of Salop, solicitor.	Will attested by one witness only.	Sept. 14, 1832	450
John Herring, of the parish of Brilley, in the county of Hereford, shoemaker.	Will attested by one witness only.	Oct. 20, 1832	300
John Molyneaux, of the town of Ludlow, in the county of Salop, esq.	- - Two Codicils to his Will unattested, the Will being properly attested.	Nov. 3, 1832	450
John Jones, of the town of Ludlow, in the county of Salop, maltster.	Will attested by one witness only.	July 3, 1833	200
Joseph Marsh, of the parish of Beckbury, in the county of Salop.	Will unattested - - -	July 25, 1833	100
Martha Powell, of the parish of Saint Peter, in the city of Hereford, widow.	Will attested by one witness only.	Oct. 17, 1833	200

Theo. Lane, N. P. Dv. Regr.

LLANDAFF.

Unattested Wills, one; Duty under £. 600.

Attested by one Witness only, two - - { one, Duty under £. 200. / one, „ £. 100.

In these cases a Special Affidavit was required.

E. Llandaff.

LICHFIELD and COVENTRY.

Diocesan Court.

Unattested Wills.

1832:	£.	s.
1 proved under a scale of Probate Duty of	–	10
2 - ditto - - ditto -	5	–
1 - ditto - - ditto -	11	–
1 - ditto - - ditto -	15	–
2 - ditto - - ditto -	22	–
1833:		
1 proved, not being chargeable with Probate Duty, the Personalty not amounting to £. 20.		
1 proved under a scale of Probate Duty of	–	10
1 - ditto - - ditto -	2	–
1 - ditto - - ditto -	8	–
1 - ditto - - ditto -	22	–
1 - ditto - - ditto -	30	–

Wills attested by one Witness only.

1832:	£.	s.
2 proved under a scale of Probate Duty of	–	10
3 - ditto - - ditto -	2	–
1 - ditto - - ditto -	30	–
1 - ditto - - ditto -	50	–
1833:		
1 proved, not being chargeable with Probate Duty, the Personalty not amounting to £. 20.		
4 proved under a scale of Probate Duty of	–	10
2 - ditto - - ditto -	2	–
1 - ditto - - ditto -	5	–
1 - ditto - - ditto -	8	–
1 - ditto - - ditto -	30	–

There are no Archidiaconal Courts of Probate in this Diocese.

J. Mott, *Jn. Haworth*, } D. Regr.

LINCOLN.

Archdeaconry of Bedford.

Wills proved in the Years	Sub £.20.	Sub £.50.	Sub £.100.	Sub £.200.	Sub £.300.	Sub £.450.	Sub £.600.	Sub £.800.	Sub £.1,000.	Sub £.1,500.	Sub £.2,000.	Sub £.3,000.	Sub £.4,000.	Total.
1832 - -	4	6	13	7	4	4	4	2	1	2	–	3	–	50
1833 - -	6	4	10	9	4	5	4	3	1	2	–	2	–	50

No unattested Wills, and none with one Witness only.

Charles Bailey, Deputy Registrar.

Archdeaconry of Buckingham.

In the year 1832 no Will, either unattested or attested by one Witness only, was proved in the above Court.

In the year 1833 one Will, unattested, was proved; and one Will attested by one Witness only, was proved. In each case the personal effects were sworn under £. 1,500.

Aylesbury, 21 March 1835.

Edwd Prickett, Depy Regr.

Archdeaconry of Huntingdon.

In the years 1832 and 1833, no Wills unattested; and no Will attested by one Witness only.

Hitchin, Herts, 20 March 1835.

W. Bentley, Depy Regr.

Archdeaconry of Leicester.

£.

1832: Unattested Wills—Lewin, John, of Leicester - - - - - - - - effects under 1,000.
Marriott, Richard, of Buckminster - - - - - - - - - ditto 100.
Sutton, George Belshaw, of Broughton Astley - - - - ditto 450.
Mary Ann Bayliss, of Hinckley - - - - - - - - - - ditto 100.

Wills and Codicils attested by one Witness:—A Codicil to the Will of the said Mary Ann Bayliss.

£.

1833: Unattested Wills, &c.—Hodges, Martha, of Leicester, unattested Codicil: effects under 600.
Ingram, John, of Great Wigston, unattested Codicil - ditto 600.
Wills attested by one Witnes—Willcock, Ruth, of Hinckley - - - - - ditto 100.

Leicester, 21 March 1835.

John Stockale Hardy, Actuary and Depy Registrar.

LONDON.

Consistory Court.

In 1832.				In 1833.			
Unattested Wills.		Wills attested by one Witness.		Unattested Wills.		Wills attested by one Witness.	
£.		£.		£.		£.	
Under - 20 -	–	Under - 20 -	1	Under - 20 -	1	Under - 20 -	–
,, - 100 -	2	,, - 100 -	1	,, - 40 -	1	,, - 40 -	1
,, - 200 -	2	,, - 200 -	1	,, - 100 -	6	,, - 100 -	4
,, - 300 -	1	,, - 300 -	1	,, - 200 -	3	,, - 200 -	1
,, - 450 -	1	,, - 450 -	2	,, - 300 -	4	,, - 300 -	1
,, - 800 -	2	,, - 800 -	–	,, - 450 -	1	,, - 450 -	–
,, - 1,500 -	1	,, - 1,500 -	1	,, - 600 -	1	,, - 800 -	1
,, - 2,000 -	1	,, - 2,000 -	–	,, - 800 -	–	,, - 1,000 -	–
,, - 3,000 -	1	,, - 3,000 -	1	,, - 1,000 -	1	,, - 1,500 -	1
				,, - 1,500 -	–	,, - 2,000 -	1
				,, - 2,000 -	–	,, - 3,000 -	1
				,, - 3,000 -	–		
Total unattested in 1832 -	11	Total attested by one Witness in 1832 -	8	Total unattested in 1833 -	18	Total attested by one Witness in 1833 -	11

25 March 1835.

Jno Shephard, Dy Registrar.

Archidiaconal Court.

There have not been any Wills proved in the above Court during the years 1832 and 1833.

Doctors' Commons, 11 March 1835. *P. C. Moore.*

Commissary Court.

1832:—Will of George Cathro, unattested: under 20*l.*
Will of William Holland, attested by one witness only: under 20*l.*

1833:—Will of Conrad Westemeyer, attested by the husbands of the two Executrixes: Affidavit of two persons in proof of the handwriting: under 1,000*l.*
Will of William Tripp, unattested: under 100*l.*
Codicil to the Will of Benjamin Smart; Codicil unattested: under 1,000*l.*

Doctors' Commons, March 1835. *William Fox.* Deputy Registrar.

Dean and Chapter of St. Paul.

No Wills have been proved in the Court of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London, during the years 1832 and 1833.

Doctors' Commons, 23 March 1835. *T. H. Dyke,* Deputy Registrar.

Archdeaconry of Middlesex.

No Wills have been proved in London in the Archdeaconry Court of Middlesex since the year 1810.

Doctors' Commons, 24 March 1835. *Robert Isherwood,* Deputy Registrar.

Commissary Court of Essex and Herts.

Unattested,	Attested by one Witness only
One, William Pumfrey, sworn under 20*l.*	Two {Thomas Smith, Robert Crane,} sworn under 300*l.* One, Barnabas Mayhew „ - 200*l.*

Archdeaconry of Colchester.

Unattested.	Attested by one Witness only.
One, Hannah Rolle, sworn under 300*l.*	None.

Archdeaconries of Essex and Middlesex.

Unattested, none: Attested by one Witness only, none.

Peculiar Jurisdictions of Writtle and Good Easter.

Unattested, none: Attested by one Witness only, none.

C. G. Parker, Deputy Registrar.

Archdeaconry Court of St. Alban's.

During the years 1832 and 1833, there were no unattested Wills, or Wills attested by one Witness only, proved in the Archidiaconal Court of Saint Alban.

19 March 1834. *J. S. Story,* *A. B Story,* Registrars.

NORFOLK.

Archdeaconry of Norfolk, and Commissary of Norwich.

1832, July 21: Wills unattested, none. Attested by one Witness only, one: effects under £.450.
1833: none.

Henry Francis, Registrar.

NORTHAMPTON.

Archdeaconry Court.

1832: Wills unattested, none. Attested by one Witness only, none.
1833: Ditto - - - - one. Probate duty, £.2.

13 March 1835. *William Gates,* Deputy Registrar.

NORWICH.

Archdeaconry Court.

When Wills proved.	Unattested.	Attested by one Witness only.	Value of the Personal Estate.
1832: June 23 -	One (Codicil) -	- - -	Above £. 200 and under £. 300.
,, Oct. 15 -	- - -	One - - -	Above £. 450 and under £. 600.
1833: Mar. 2 -	One (Codicil) -	- - -	Above £. 1,000 and under £. 1,500.

Consistorial Court.

Wills unattested.	£.	Wills attested by one Witness only.	£.
One - - - - Effects sworn under -	1,000	One - - - Effects sworn under -	20
One - - - - - - - ditto - -	1,500	Two - - - - - ditto - - -	100
One (a Codicil) - - - ditto - -	5,000	Two - - - - - ditto - - -	300
		Two - - - - - ditto - - -	600
		One - - - - - ditto - - -	4,000

J. Kitson, Registrar.

OXFORD.

Consistorial Court.

There are not any Wills proved in the above Court which were unattested, or attested by one Witness only, in the years 1832 and 1833.

Robert Morrell, Deputy Registrar.

Archdeacon's Court.

There was one Will proved in 1832 and 1833, the Probate Duty of both under £. 200; but none proved in this Court during the years 1832 and 1833 attested by one Witness only.

Oxford, 12 March 1835. *Perc^{l} Walsh*, Deputy Registrar.

PETERBOROUGH.

Diocesan Court.

In 1832 and 1833 no Wills unattested, or attested by one Witness only.

13 March 1835. *Wm. Gates*, Deputy Registrar.

ROCHESTER,

With the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon, Diocese of Lincoln; the Peculiar Courts of Brampton, Buckden, Long Stow and Leighton, Huntingdonshire; Biggleswade, Bedfordshire; Nassington, Northamptonshire; Empingham, Rutlandshire, all in the said Diocese of Lincoln; Isleham, Cambridgeshire, and Freckenham, in the County of Suffolk.

1832: Wills unattested, none. Attested by one Witness only, none.
1833: In Archdeaconry Court of Huntingdon, one Will attested by one Witness only; Property sworn under £. 100.

Wm Margetts,
Deputy Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and Registrar of the Peculiars.

SALISBURY.

Archdeacon's Court.

There was one Will proved in 1832, the Probate Duty under £. 200; but no unattested Wills proved in this Court during the years 1832 and 1833.

Perc^{l} Walsh, Deputy Registrar.

Diocesan Court.

Wills unattested.	£.	Wills attested by one Witness only.	£.
One: Effects sworn under - - -	200	One: Effects sworn under - - -	800
One: - - ditto - - - -	450	One: - - ditto - - - -	3,000
Admitted to proof on the Affidavit of two Witnesses proving the handwriting of the deceased.		Admitted to proof on the Affidavit of two other Witnesses proving the handwriting of the deceased.	
		One: Effects sworn under - - -	£. 100
		One: - - ditto - - - -	200

Edward Davies, Deputy Registrar.

SUFFOLK.

Archdeaconry Court.

DATES.	Wills unattested.	Attested by one Witness.	Value of the Personal Estate.
1832:—Feb. - 1	- - -	1	Above £. 3,000 and under £. 4,000.
April 11	1	- - -	„ 20 „ 100.
Dec. - 4	1	- - -	„ 20 „ 100.
„ - 29	- - -	1	„ 200 „ 300.
1833:—March 25	1	- - -	„ 100 „ 100.
July - 4	- - -	1	„ 800 „ 1,000.
Oct. - 10	- - -	1	„ 3,000 „ 4,000.

Norwich, 13 March 1835. *Charles Steward*, Deputy Registrar.

Archdeaconry of Sudbury, and Commissary of Bury St. Edmund's.

Sudbury.

1832:—Not any Will proved attested by only one Witness, or any unattested.

1833:—Not any, as above.

Bury St. Edmund's.

1832:—The Will of Jane Everard, attested by only one witness, afterwards substantiated by the affidavits of that witness and of another person; under £. 100: probate Duty 10 *s.*

1833:—Not any Will proved attested by only one witness, or any unattested.

Bury St. Edmund's, 16 March 1835. *P. James Case*, Deputy Registrar, N. P

SURREY.

Commissary Court.

All the Wills which have been proved in the Commissary Court of Surrey during the years 1832 and 1833, have been attested either by two or three witnesses.

Doctors' Commons, 12 March 1835. *W. Rothery*, *W. Rothery*, jun. } Deputy Registrars.

21 March 1835. *C. R. Winton.*

WINCHESTER.

Consistory Court.

1832:—Unattested, one; scale of probate Duty under £. 1,500.
Attested by one witness only, one; Duty under - 100.
Ditto - ditto - - one; ditto - 200.
1833:—Unattested, one; scale of probate Duty under - 100.
Attested by one witness only, one; Duty under - 200.

17 March 1835. *Charles Wooldridge*, Deputy Registrar.

WORCESTER.

Will of Lawrence Milton, late of the parish of Hanley Castle, in the county of Worcester, Parish Clerk, deceased, proved 4th day of September 1833. Will proved under £. 200.

Will of William Twalmley, late of the parish of Dudley, in the county of Worcester, deceased, proved 28th day of March 1833. Will proved under £. 100.

No Will attested by one witness was proved in the years 1832 and 1833.

Registrar's Office, Worcester, 23 March 1835. *John Hill Clifton.*

YORK.

Peculiar and Prebendal Courts.

1832:—Unattested Wills, none. No Wills attested by one Witness only, but one Codicil: effects sworn under £. 100.

1833:—No Wills unattested. One, attested by one Witness only: effects sworn under £. 1,500.

York, 24 March 1835. *William Mills*, Registrar.

Prerogative Court.

1832:—Thirteen Wills proved, unattested:—One under £. 100; two under £. 3,000; one under £. 450; one under £. 800; three under £. 1,000; one under £. 1,500; one under £. 2,000; two under £. 3,000; one under £. 12,000.

Nine Wills proved, attested by one Witness only:—Three under £. 200; one under £. 450; three under £. 600; one under £. 800; one under £. 1,000.

1833:—Sixteen Wills proved, unattested:—One under £. 50; one under £. 100; five under £. 200; two under £. 450; one under £. 800; two under £. 1,000; two under £. 1,500; one under £. 2,000; one under £. 3,000.

Eight Wills proved, attested by one Witness only:—One under £. 5; three under £. 100; three under £. 300; one under £. 600.

Joseph Buckle, Deputy Register.

WILLS ATTESTATION.

RETURNS, from the several Provincial, Diocesan and Archidiaconal Courts of *England* and *Wales*, of Unattested Wills, and Wills attested by one Witness only.

(*Mr. Nicholl.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
9 *September* 1835.

616.

JOSEPH FORSTER.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 30 June 1835;—*for*,

COPY of the INFORMATION, EVIDENCE and CONVICTION, before Mr. *Chambers*, at the Marlborough-street Police office, the 16th June 1834, of *Joseph Forster*, for Selling Unstamped Publications; and Copy of the Memorial and Names of the Memorialists in favour of the said *Joseph Forster*, addressed to Lord *Melbourne* by certain Butchers of Newport-market.

Police-office, Great Marlborough-street,
2 July 1835.

Sir,

IN pursuance of your letter of the 1st instant, I herewith transmit to you a copy of the evidence taken at this office on the 16th June 1834, against Joseph Forster, for selling "unstamped publications."

As he was taken into custody at the time of committing the offence, there was no formal information exhibited, nor has any record of conviction been returned, the Act of Parliament not requiring it.

I have, &c.
R. J. Chambers.

S. M. Phillipps, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

COPY of the EVIDENCE before *R. J. Chambers*, Esq., at the Police-office, Marlborough-street, on the 16th June 1834, against *Joseph Forster*, for Selling Unstamped Publications.

Henry Poulson, of No 3, Willow-walk, Westminster, being sworn, says:—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, I saw defendant in Newport-market exposing for sale and selling unstamped newspapers, called "The Man" and "The Weekly Police Gazette." I purchased "The Man," and paid him 2*d.* for it; it was the same produced, and unstamped. I told him he was doing wrong, and took him into custody. He called out "Rescue, murder!" and told the butchers to use their knives, and collected about 200 persons to assemble around me. I took from him the several other papers now produced, which are all unstamped.

Robert Currie, of No. 22, Panton-street, Haymarket, labourer, being sworn, says:—I was with Poulson when he took the defendant into custody, and he called out, "Englishmen, will you suffer me to be taken, bring out your knives!"

Convicted, and committed to the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields, for three months.

R. J. Chambers.

To the Right Honourable Lord *Melbourne*, His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department.

My Lord,

WE, the undersigned, with every sentiment of respect, earnestly recommend to the kind consideration of your Lordship the case of Joseph Forster, a cripple, and now a prisoner in the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields; committed 16 June, Monday, 1834, for the offence of selling the unstamped papers, and the use of irritating words. My Lord, we, the undersigned, beg most respectfully to assure your Lordship that it is the first offence of any kind committed against the law of the country by the prisoner, and we have every reason to believe that the prisoner never used inflammatory words, as sworn to by the two informers. In confirmation of this statement, five of the tradesmen immediately around where the prisoner was taken, have signed their names.

We therefore, my Lord, rest the hope of success to our appeal on the known clemency of the Government, and of your Lordship.

With entire feelings of respect,
We are, my Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient humble Servants,

Jackson & Sons, 50, Rathbone-place.
Cane & Whittem, 16, Little Queen-street.
Thomas Simmons, 17, Brownlow-street.
Wm. J. White, 14, Brownlow-street.
James Lugsdin, 29, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

The names of the five tradesmen:—
William Aird, 33, Little Newport-street.
William Turner, Newport-court.
J. Johnson, Newport-court.
John Avery, Newport-street.
Henry Wincott, Newport-court.

JOSEPH FORSTER.

COPY of the INFORMATION, EVIDENCE, and CONVICTION, before Mr. *Chambers*, at the Marlborough-street Police-office, the 16th June 1834, of *Joseph Forster*, for selling Unstamped Publications, &c.

(Sir Samuel Whalley.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
21 *August* 1835.

COPY

OF THE

MINUTES OF THE EVIDENCE

TAKEN AT

WOLVERHAMPTON,

Before Sir *Frederick Adair Roe*, appointed by the Secretary of State for the Home Department to institute an Inquiry into the Proceedings which occurred at WOLVERHAMPTON on the 27th of May, pursuant to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 30th June 1835.

Whitehall, July 1, 1835. } S. M. PHILLIPPS.

N. B.—Copy of a Letter from the Secretary of State to the General Commanding in Chief, and of the Answer thereto, with regard to the detaching of the Military upon the occasion referred to, is annexed to this Return.

(*Lord John Russell.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
1 *July* 1835.

COPY of a LETTER from the Secretary of State for the Home Department to the General Commanding in Chief, and of the ANSWER thereto, with regard to the detaching of the Military Force employed at *Wolverhampton*, on the 27th May last.

My Lord, Whitehall, 26th June 1835.

DURING the course of the Inquiry which I directed to be carried on at Wolverhampton, some surprise was expressed that the troops should have been divided into small parties for the purpose of patrolling the town. As this is a question purely military, Sir Frederick Roe very properly abstained from going into it; but I shall be much obliged to your Lordship to inform me, before I give any opinion upon the case now before me, what were the general or special orders given to Captain Manning upon this subject. I shall likewise be glad to be informed whether non-commissioned officers or soldiers receive any orders with regard to firing upon persons by whom they are resisted while patrolling.

I am, &c.

The Lord Hill, (signed) *J. Russell.*
General Commanding in Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord, Horse Guards, 27th June 1835.

IN consequence of your Lordship's Letter of yesterday, I directed the Adjutant-General and Military Secretary to see Captain Manning, who happened to be passing through London, and I now do myself the honour to lay before your Lordship a minute of the examination of that officer, as the best mode of supplying the information upon the points to which your inquiries were directed.

Your Lordship will observe, that the orders which Captain Manning received from the magistrates were, to clear the streets and to act as he should think proper for the preservation of the public peace. He was therefore left to the exercise of his own discretion.

Considering this, the smallness of the force employed, the large numbers opposed to it, and the violence with which it was attacked, I feel it but due to him and the troop under his command, to say, that in my judgment their conduct under circumstances of such difficulty was highly commendable.

I have, &c.

The Lord John Russell, (signed) *Hill.*
&c. &c. &c.

MINUTE of an EXAMINATION of Captain MANNING, of the 1st (or King's) Dragoon Guards, by the Adjutant General, and the Military Secretary, at the Horse Guards, on Saturday the 27th June 1835.

Question.—Did you on the 27th ultimo, whilst in command of a detachment of the King's Dragoon Guards at Wolverhamton, in aid of the civil authorities, send out patroles? If you did, when, in what direction, and under whose commands?——*Answer.* Between the hours of half past eight and twelve, under the command of myself, Lieutenant Braader, and the Troop Serjeant Major, besides three piquets, each under a non-commissioned officer, to watch different accesses to the Market-place. I also, at the request of a magistrate, (Mr. Hill, who arrived about eleven o'clock at night) allowed two dragoons to accompany two constables, for the purpose of clearing certain public houses, in which people were assembled who refused to go home. The constables entered and the dragoons remained at the doors, in aid of the constables. One of the constables reported to me and to the high constable, that he had been knocked down in one of the public houses in question. A serjeant did dismount at one of the public houses at the desire of the constable who had been struck. In disposing of my troops, I carefully adhered to the disposition made by Sir Edward Blakeney of the same troop, under the same officers, at Limerick in the year 1830, under similar circumstances, and that disposition was perfectly successful in each case.

Q. Describe that disposition?——*A.* I posted a non-commissioned officer and four men at each of the approaches to the Market-place, and as soon as the constables had forced the iron gates of the church yard with sledge hammers, we cleared the church yard and placed sentries there.

Q. Did you at any time send out patrols without a non-commissioned officer?——*A.* No; in no instance did I detach any portion of my troop without an officer or non-commissioned officer, except in that in which I detached the two dragoons, under the immediate guidance of the two constables, at Mr. Hill's desire. I would here mention, that on the two following nights, viz. those of the 28th and 29th, I, at the request of the magistrate, detached dragoons under the guidance of constables, in a similar manner and for the same purpose.

Q. When you sent forth any patrols or detachment from your troop in the course of the night of the 27th of May, did you give it any particular order, and if you did, specify the orders?——*A.* I ordered the detached party in every instance not to fire, if firing could be avoided; but at the same time to defend themselves.

Q. Had you previously received from any superior military authority, any particular orders for the disposal of your troop, or as to the manner in which it should act at Wolverhampton?——*A.* No orders, except a general instruction from Lieutenant-colonel Thorn to obey the orders of the magistracy, who desired me to clear the streets and act as I should think proper for the preservation of the public peace.

Q. Did the civil magistrate at any time, or under any circumstances, during your employment at Wolverhampton on the occasion alluded to, suggest any measure whatsoever with regard to the disposal of your troop for the preservation of the public peace, which you thought improper, upon military grounds, and which you declined conforming to?——None whatever

Q. In cases of this nature, should you, when left entirely to the resources of your own mind, think yourself justified upon military grounds in keeping your detachment constantly in a collected shape, instead of sending out occasional patrols from it in different directions to ascertain the state of things in your neighbourhood?——*A.* I conceive it to be one of the principal duties of an officer so circumstanced to detach occasionally, nay, frequently, for that purpose.

Q. Were you in command of a detachment in Ireland at any time during a period of excitement?——*A.* I commanded my own troop, and a company of the 56th regiment at Carlow, during a time of general excitement in that neighbourhood, and was then put in the commission of the peace for that and the adjoining county, viz. Kilkenny, the better to enable me to discharge my public duties.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

FIRST DAY.

Friday, 5th June 1835.

Page

The Rev. *Charles Girdlestone* - 5
Mr. *George Robinson* - - - 5
Alexander Hordern, Esq. - - 7
Mr. *Edward Jordan* - - - - 8

SECOND DAY.

Saturday, 6th June.

Mr. *William Parke* - - - - 17
Mr. *William Manby* - - - - 21
Mr. *William Hay* - - - - 25
Mr. *John Smith* - - - - - 27
Mr. *Robert Sidney* - - - - 28
Mr. *William Savage* - - - - 30
Mr. *John Edmondson Molineux* 33
Joseph Webster - - - - - 34
Henry Hill, Esq. - - - - 37
Rev. *John Clare* - - - - - 39
Robert Raby - - - - - - 44
Mr. *William Hutton Lowe* - - 46
Mrs. *Eliza Longmore* - - - 48
Mrs. *Mary Anne Lowe* - - - 49
Sarah Peacock - - - - - 50
George Pringle - - - - - 50
Mr. *John Neve* - - - - - 52
Mr. *John Cholditch* - - - - 54
Mr. *William Warner* - - - 55
Mr. *Thomas Smith* - - - - 56
Mr. *Henry Gibbons* - - - - 58
Mr. *Edward Harris* - - - - 60

THIRD DAY.

Tuesday 9th June.

Mr. *Henry Turner* - - - - 61

FOURTH DAY.

Wednesday, 10th June.

Mr. *William Salter* - - - - 62
Mr. *Thomas Allen* - - - - 63
Mr. *Samuel Underhill* - - - 64
Mr. *Thomas Simpson* - - - - 65
Mr. *William Mortiboy* - - - 68
Mr. *Thomas Gibbons* - - - - 70
John Wilson - - - - - - 73
Mr. *William Smith* - - - - 73
Mr. *William Robotham* - - - 74
Dr. *William Mannix* - - - 74
Mr. *Henry Brown* - - - - 76
Mr. *Richard L. Fereday* - - 77
Henry Heans - - - - - - 80
Mr. *Robert Hutton* - - - - 81
Edward Wilcox - - - - - 83
Joseph Saunders - - - - - 83

FIFTH DAY.

Thursday, 11 June 1835.

Mr. *Thomas Henry Fowke* - 88
Richard Diggory - - - - - 90
Joseph Sparrow - - - - - 94
Joseph Howell - - - - - - 96
John Parton - - - - - - 97
Joseph Plimer - - - - - - 98
Joseph Newman - - - - - 99
Mr. *William Perry* - - - - 100
Mr. *Thomas Stonor Simkiss* - - 101
Rev. *Stephenson Hunter* - - - 107
Mr. *Thomas Bolton* - - - - 107
Mr. *Charles Shepherd* - - - 109
Thomas Davis - - - - - - 114
John George Higgs - - - - 115

SIXTH DAY.

Friday, 12 June 1835.

Mr. *Robert Shoolbred* - - - 119
Mr. *Thomas Matthews* - - - 122
Mr. *Henry Walker* - - - - 122
Mr. *Joseph Forster* - - - - 123
John Dallaway - - - - - 123
William Dallaway - - - - 125
Henry Goddart - - - - - 126
Thomas Jevons - - - - - 128
Mr. *Rupert Alfred Kettle* - - 128
Mr. *James Cornwell* - - - - 132
Joseph Cotton - - - - - - 132
Mr. *John Ball Toovey* - - - 133
Mr. *Joseph Walker* - - - - 134
Edward Williams - - - - - 136
Mr. *Thomas Meredith* - - - 136
Mr. *George Ward* - - - - 136
Mr. *Richard Horton* - - - 138
Thomas Wilkinsons - - - - 139
Mr. *Henry Yates* - - - - 140
Mr. *William Walker* - - - - 141
John Rumblow - - - - - 141
Thomas Rudge - - - - - 143
James Biddle - - - - - - 144
Mr. *Reuben Wood* - - - - 145
John Mowbray - - - - - 147
William Danks - - - - - 148
Joseph Ward - - - - - - 149
Mr. *George Wynne* - - - - 149
Herbert Davidson - - - - 149
John Ganderton - - - - - 151
Thomas Moss Phillips, Esq. - 151
Samuel Hill - - - - - - 152
Mr. *John Lewis* - - - - - 153
Samuel Wilkes - - - - - 154
Mr. *Richard Fryer* - - - - 154
Joseph Wisedill - - - - - 155
Mr. *Benjamin Robins* - - - 156
William Shadwick - - - - 156
David Biddulph - - - - - 158
Henry Roughley - - - - - 158
Joseph Cox - - - - - - 159
Joseph Butcher - - - - - 159
William Clifford - - - - - 159
Mr. *John Pare* - - - - - 161

SEVENTH DAY.

Page

Saturday, 13 June 1835.

Mr. *Richard Evans* - - - - 162
William Gibbons - - - - - 162
George Gregory - - - - - 163
William Perry - - - - - 163
Evan Evans - - - - - - 164
Mr. *John Devey* - - - - - 165
Mr. *Thomas Aubray Hales* - - 165
Benjamin Price - - - - - 166
Robert Finchett - - - - - 167
Francis Harris - - - - - 167
Mrs. *Mary Evans* - - - - 169
Samuel Tennant - - - - - 170
Thomas Ansell - - - - - 171
John Harper - - - - - - 171
William Gould - - - - - 172
Mr. *John Bill* - - - - - - 174
Benjamin Armstrong - - - 174
John Pinson - - - - - - 175
Mrs. *Eleonora Steelyard* - - 175
Mr. *Edward Hayling Coleman* 176
Mr. *Richard Pritchard* - - 177
Mr. *William Wallace* - - - 178
Mr. *George Edwardes* - - - 180
Richard Bennett - - - - 181
Jesse Smith - - - - - - 182
Mrs. *Mary Weston* - - - - 182
Mr. *Charles Clark* - - - - 184
James Marryett - - - - - 184
Joseph Barton - - - - - - 184
Adam Kaye - - - - - - 185
Samuel Timmings - - - - - 185
Richard Marriam - - - - 185
John Roberts - - - - - - 186
Joseph Ellits - - - - - - 186
Mr. *Charles Bradford Passman* 187
Mr. *Thomas Griffin* - - - - 188
Captain *John Spencer Manning* 189
Lieutenant *Thomas C. Brander* 193
Mr. *Allan Williams* - - - - 195
Serjeant *Adam Flanigan* - - 196
Corporal *Henry Hughes* - - 196
John Love - - - - - - - 197
Samuel Duke - - - - - - 198
John Marson - - - - - - 198
Robert Nelson - - - - - - 199
Henry Riley - - - - - - 199
David Todd - - - - - - 200
Edward Price - - - - - - 200
John Hodgson - - - - - - 201
Patrick Duffing - - - - - 201
Lieut. *Edward Burkett Grant* - 201
James Clusky - - - - - - 202
Matthew Ward - - - - - 203
Mr. *Christopher Taylor Darby* - 203
Thomas Hill - - - - - - 204

247

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

Taken at WOLVERHAMPTON, before Sir *Frederick Adair Roe*, appointed by the Secretary of State for the Home Department to institute an Inquiry into the Proceedings which occurred at Wolverhampton on the 27th of May.

FIRST DAY.

Friday, 5th June 1835.

The Rev. *Charles Girdlestone*, called in; and Examined.

Rev. *C. Girdlestone.*

5 June 1835.

YOU are vicar of Sedgley?—I am.

Is Sedgley within the limits of the borough of Wolverhampton?—Yes; but it was as freeholder of the county that I had occasion to come.

On what day did you come to tender your vote at the last election?—On Tuesday, about two o'clock.

Will you be so good as to give the result of your observations as to the state of the town, with reference to the numbers, and conduct of those numbers at the time of your coming?—I came in a coach with four other voters, we went to a booth on the outskirts of the town towards Bilston; there were about fifty persons standing at some little distance from the booth at the place where we alighted, on the road side, who received us with hooting; we went to the booth and gave our votes without interruption; on leaving the booth we were forced to pass through this same crowd in order to regain our carriage, they then not only hooted at us but spat upon us; they did not seem to know us personally, it was not directed against us as individuals; they spat both upon our face and clothes. I may also mention that I had taken no part at the election, neither spoken at any meeting, nor attended at any meeting; I had never interfered in any election; I came as a quiet and peaceable person to give my vote. After I went back into my carriage, the carriage proceeded to the Swan Inn; I should say that I considered myself exposed to personsl violence in voting; I consider that the groaning and spitting on us was a token of such a poisoned state of mind that it wanted very little to expose me to personal violence, and I objected to going round by the Swan very strenuously.

The carriage came across the Market-place to the Swan inn?—It came down Bilston-street and High-street; in passing the Peacock there were about 100 people assembled in front of the windows, extending across the street, so as to form a dense crowd, but there was no violence except spitting, they spat at the carriage for they could not reach us. When we arrived at the Swan, the party in the carriage, who was anxious to transact some business, having got out, we were afraid of staying in the carriage in consequence of the crowd that were about the carriage, and got out and sat in one of the rooms while he transacted his business, and after that we returned into the carriage, and got safe home.

Did the crowd when you were opposite the Swan, or near it, use any menaces towards you, or was there any more intimidation than simply the numbers?—I think not more than would be conveyed by the hooting; and the impression upon my mind was, that the town would not be safe without effectual assistance of some kind.

Did you observe either at the polling place where you gave your vote, or in the Market-place, or elsewhere where the crowd was assembled, any of the civil power?—I did not. They might have been there without my seeing them.

Can you form any idea of the numbers assembled in the Market-place, in front of the Swan Inn at that time?—They stood about in knots of a dozen or two in different parts of the Market-place. There was not a dense crowd in the Market-place at that time; but there were knots in different parts, and there might be about 20 or 40 close to the Swan Inn, where we stopped. I took out my watch at the moment, and happen to recollect that it was half-past two.

Was there any obstruction to your giving your vote?—None whatever; but my opinion is, that a timid person would not have liked to go up to vote, from there being so many people, and no civil force for protection.

[*The preceding Evidence was read on Wednesday the 10th of June.*]

Mr. *George Robinson*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *G. Robinson.*

ARE you a solicitor?—Yes, and clerk to the magistrates acting for Wolverhampton. I do not do the duties, but an experienced clerk performs them.

Do you produce the state of the civil force during the period of the late election on the 26th and 27th?—I do not speak to the special constables, for the list I have not yet seen of those sworn in, but of the common police.

Mr. *G. Robinson.*

5 June 1835.

What was the ordinary police?—Two constables appointed at the leet, two tradesmen who never are expected to act, at least not in the daily business of the office; and three deputy constables.

Any other?—I know of no other.

That was the force of the town prior to and during the election, independently of the special constables?—Yes.

Will you be so good as to state the condition of the town, as to good order, on the Tuesday, the first day of election?—I premise by stating that I took no part in the election being clerk to the magistrates. I never interfered in the election. I slept out of town on Monday night, and rode in on Tuesday morning, by one of the booths, St. James's-square booth. It was just ten o'clock when I got there, and the polling had commenced. There was a large concourse of people round it.

How were they conducting themselves?—Tumultuously.

Will you be so good as to describe in what way tumultuously?—Hissing, hooting and spitting upon people.

Was their conduct such that any voters were deterred or prevented from getting to the booth?—I intended voting myself, and found I should have to stay a long time if I did to get through the pressure, and rode on; but I was not actually deterred.

Did you observe any special constables, or in point of fact what force of the civil power did you observe to keep good order there?—I saw no one there but John Sparrow the constable.

Where did you go after that?—In riding through the town, I observed it in a state of excitement; people hanging in every part of the thoroughfares about.

But was it any thing more than simply a concourse of people?—Simply a concourse of people.

There was no misconduct at that time?—I saw nothing more on the Tuesday. I was not in the streets after half-past ten in the morning, therefore I saw no more of the town that day.

You have seen former elections for the borough?—I have.

Should you say that the state of excitement on Tuesday was greater than on former elections?—No, certainly not; but I should observe that on the first election after the Reform Bill there was a most serious riot. Two of the candidates could not get to the nomination; but the concourse of people at this election was much greater than at the last election, though nothing like so great as at the first.

Now if you please, Wednesday morning?—I cannot speak to the state of the town till half-past four o'clock on Wednesday.

Will you mention what the state was?—At half-past four I accidentally met Mr. Hill, the magistrate, in the church-yard, and remained with him about half-an-hour.

Was there at that time a concourse of people in the church-yard?—No.

You remained with him the whole of that time in the church-yard?—Yes, at the light gates.

Where did you go then?—I came with him to the Swan Inn: he went into the Swan, I did not.

In passing from the gates of the church to the Swan Inn, will you state what you observed of the state of the populace?—The passage from the church-yard to the Swan Inn was all free; the stalls were all standing on that day; the Market-place was filled with stalls.

The passage from the church-yard to the Swan was tolerably free?—It was.

Did you observe any particular excitement of the people then?—No, not the least.

Where did you go to from the Swan Inn?—I remained a few yards above the inn until five minutes before six.

During that time did you observe anything like disturbance?—Certainly, I observed a very large mob in the Market-place.

Did the mob increase from the time you came from the church till the time you speak of?—It was increasing every moment.

Did that mob, which increased as you say, conduct themselves with propriety, or with any violence?—They hooted and hissed, and spat upon every respectable person indiscriminately that came from the Swan; they did not seem to know those who had voted for Colonel Anson from the other party; those who had a respectable appearance they took for granted were of Sir Francis Goodricke's party.

Was there any protection by the civil power in that line from the church-yard to the place where you were standing?—I think I saw one civil constable just above the Swan, but I am not certain; the only person that was doing any thing was a constable in front of the inn. I did see one civil constable: he merely passed me.

Can you form any opinion of the number that at that time, towards six o'clock, filled the Market-place and the streets?—It is very difficult to form an opinion of that, for the stalls intervened: I would say there were from five hundred to a thousand that filled the street, and Dudley-street was very much crowded with people, but what was below the stalls I cannot tell.

What became of you then?—I went to the Post-office, and from thence home.

So that you saw no more?—No.

In what street is the Post-office?—Cock-street.

Were you, in your way to the Post-office, molested or obstructed, or have you any reason to say that there was any mark of violence in that part of the town?—No; I went to the back

Mr. G. Robinson.

5 June 1835.

back of the Market-place, and avoided the people. I was present when Mr. Hill gave the order to Mr. Jordan for the troops to come into the town.

When was that?—I think about five o'clock, or some minutes before five.

At that time you were standing in the church-yard?—Yes; Mr. Hill was extremely particular in directing that the billets might be prepared before the troop came, to excite no apprehension by the appearance of the troop.

You had at that time just joined Mr. Hill?—I joined him at half-past four.

Had anything occurred at the time that the magistrate ordered the high constable to require the entrance of the troops, which demonstrated increase of violence?—We saw from the church gates a great concourse of people, and a report was made by Captain Jordan of the state of the town, but I did not hear it.

Had you yourself observed any thing?—No.

You were not in the town any more that evening?—I was not; whilst I stood at the Swan Inn I saw two respectable-looking persons treated very ill by the mob, and I have no hesitation in saying that one of the men would have been seriously injured, and probably lost his life, if a constable had not rushed up to him, and a soldier immediately rode out of the gate; the man was pushed down, and the mob were trampling on him. I was at some distance, and a dense mob between me and him.

At what time did the troops arrive?—I think it must be about five or ten minutes after five.

Then the troops had arrived before you came down from the church?—I think I came down with Mr. Hill, a few minutes after five; then I stopped for a short time at the Swan.

Had the troops arrived before you left the church?—No; they arrived while I stood at Swan Inn.

Will you state, according to your observation, what was the progress of the troops?—The troops merely marched through and received their billets, and went off immediately; they marched up Dudley-street and High-street.

Where did they receive their billets?—At the bottom of the Market-place.

And then went off?—Yes; immediately dispersed to the different inns.

And you saw no more of them?—No.

Is there any thing further in respect of the occurrence which took place during the two days that you have to add to your evidence?—No; nothing but what would be matter of opinion. I should only say I think it was impossible, from my knowledge of former elections here, for the peace of the town to have been preserved without a military force; I do not consider that persons resident in the town will differ upon that subject.

[*The preceding Evidence was read, in the presence of the Witness, on Tuesday the 9th of June, after which he was further Examined, as follows:*]

Do you yourself know of any organization of the civil force?—I do not; I did not know of any special constables being appointed.

Did you yourself see any attempt made by any of the constables, no matter of what denomination, to take up any persons who created a disturbance?—I did not.

About what o'clock, according to the best of your recollection, was it, that while you were at the church gates you saw the concourse of people increasing, which caused ultimately the sending for the troops?—I was at the church gates from half-past four to five.

Was that early, upon your coming to the church gates?—I think it must be ten minutes before five; ten minutes before I walked with Mr. Hill to the Swan, or perhaps a quarter of an hour.

When you saw the individual who was rescued by a constable and assisted by a soldier, had the soldier any thing to do with the rescue of the man?—Nothing to do; he merely rode out with his baton.

What was it the soldier did?—Merely rode out a few yards.

Did the people, in consequence of his riding out, retire in any way, and was the constable left more free to act or not?—Certainly.

Did the arrival of the soldiers increase the irritation of the people, or was the crowd increased at the time of the arrival of the soldiers?—I think the crowd was increasing during the whole time I saw them till the time I left them gradually; I did not observe any particular influx of people upon the arrival of the troop.

Do you know, of your own knowledge, at what time the soldiers were ordered into the town?—No, I do not, of my own knowledge.

You went away about six o'clock?—I went away at five minutes before six; I am certain of that time, because I looked at the clock.

In your observation of the conduct of the people and the state of the town at that time, did you see any symptom of riot?—No other than what I have already spoken of; if I had, I should not have gone home. On passing by the Swan on Tuesday morning, I directed a constable to send an additional constable to the square.

(signed) *G. Robinson.*

Alexander Hordern, Esq., called in; and Examined.

Alexander Hordern, Esq.

YOU are a barrrister?—Yes.

Where do you live?—At Oxley, about a mile from this place.

Are you a voter?—Yes, I am.

Did you come into Wolverhampton on Tuesday the 26th?—Yes; I was then deputy chairman of the committee of Sir Francis Goodricke, and therefore I was here early.

Will you state the result of your observation as to that part of the town which you saw on

Alexander Hordern, Esq.

5 June 1835.

on Tuesday?—When I went to the part of the town where my vote was taken, it was perfectly quiet.

What part is that?—In Darlington-street; it is where the agricultural districts all polled.

About what time was that?—Very soon after nine o'clock, when the poll opened.

What became of you then?—I came to the Swan Inn to attend the committee, and I saw through the window a gentleman of the name of Perry, of considerable property in this neighbourhood, going to the poll with a friend, and walked with him to his polling booth, in St. James's-square.

Will you state what the condition of that part of the town was?—I went with him to the end of Queen-street. As we approached the place, we found knots of three or four people together; and as we came nearer the square there was more insult a great deal; we could not walk a yard without very gross and indecent observations being made upon him; and when we arrived at the square, about 100 to 150 people were encircling the booth, I should think that number,—and we had considerable difficulty in getting through this mass of persons to the point where this gentleman was to give his vote.

Was there any personal violence?—There was not; there was great verbal insult. He is a gentleman well known and remarked rather in the town. There was a grossness of behaviour which, being so early in the morning, I think, showed a disposition at that period of the day to insult persons. Among the crowd there were two gentlemen whom I believe to be supporters of Colonel Anson. One of them spoke to the mass of people around us and said, "You are injuring the cause by such observations, I recommend you to be quiet." A gentleman of the name of M'Mahon (that was whilst we were pressing through the crowd to get this gentleman to the booth)—this Mr. M'Mahon spoke to them and said, "You are injuring your cause by those observations; you should let an old gentleman come to the booth without making these observations," and endeavoured to calm them.

Did you go with the gentleman to the poll?—No; I met this gentleman on the other side of the booth and brought him back.

Had you any other opportunity of observing the state of the town?—No; I came to the committee room and saw no more.

During the time that you polled yourself, or that you accompanied this aged gentleman from the Swan to the polling-booth in St. James's-square, can you give any information as to the arrangements of the civil power to keep good order and to facilitate the approach?—I cannot.

At four o'clock on the Wednesday, when the poll closed, where were you?—I was in the committee room at the back of the Swan Inn. I consequence of wishing to communicate across the street, I looked into the street and Market-place, and observed the populace in a great state of excitement.

What did that excitement consist of?—it consisted of hooting every one that came into the inn or went out, and noises which in a large crowd you always hear.

Was there at that time, or at any time within your knowledge, any effort by the magistrates to repress that?—Not that I saw; but I was in the committee room all the time.

Can you say whether there was any endeavour by the civil power to repress the tumult?—I saw two constables, and I know they were about the gateway or in the streets of the Swan Inn all the morning.

Did you see the military arrive?—I did not.

You know of your own knowledge nothing about the conduct of the military?—No. I would beg to state that we, on the part of Sir Francis Goodricke refused to have any bands and any colours; and we had not any bands or colours whatever.

Is there any thing which you wish to add as to the state of the town or the causes of the riot?—I can merely speak generally; when I left the house on the Wednesday, I declined going through the mob, and went the back way; and I ought to state, that I am nearly connected with the magistrates, and I should of course wish that whatever I should state should not prejudice the other party.

[*The preceding Evidence was read in the presence of the Witness on Tuesday the 9th of June, after which he was further Examined as follows:*]

Can you give any information with respect to what occurred on the Thursday and Friday?—I cannot; I was not in the town.

Did you see any excitement in the Market-place on Tuesday?—No, I did not.

(signed) *A. Hordern.*

Mr. *Edward Jordan,* called in; and Examined:

Mr. Edward Jordan.

YOU are high constable of Wolverhampton?—Yes, for the hundred of Seisden North, in which the town of Wolverhampton is situated.

As such high constable have you, under the magistrates, the chief superintendance of the civil power?—Whenever the magistrates choose to call upon me I attend; I have the control over the petty constables, and in fact, form the link between the magistrates and them.

Will you be so good as to state the condition of the town, as far as came under your observation as high constable, on Tuesday the 26th?—I would take the liberty to state that on the Monday night previous to the election we conferred with the committee of Colonel Anson, proposing to appoint deputy constables, which was objected to. On the Tuesday I walked

2.5.5

I walked up from my house, I live about a mile and a half out of the town, to Wolverhampton. Mr. *Edward Jordan.*

About what time?—At nine o'clock.

5 June 1835.

Had you taken any directions from the magistrates previously to that?—No.

What did you observe as to the state of the town on the Tuesday?—There was nothing on the early part of the day in the part of the town that I observed. In consequence of an application that was made to me, I got a number of persons appointed deputy constables.

At what time of the day was that?—About ten o'clock in the morning, and several times, and I sent them down to the different booths to protect the persons going to vote.

Can you state at all the number?—I should think fifteen or sixteen, as near as I can recollect; but I did not keep any account.

Having so done, will you be so good as to state what you yourself saw in the course of that day?—Between three and four o'clock, in consequence of something I heard, I went with two constables to Mr. Buckle's candle-house, where a Mr. Evans had taken refuge. I found Mr. Evans completely covered with mud from one end to the other, and apparently very much injured; he was holding his arm, and with him a Mr. Cholditch and a Mr. Sheldon, who were likewise covered with mud. We protected Mr. Evans to his house, and immediately afterwards Mr. Cholditch and Mr. Sheldon and several other gentlemen made an affidavit in my presence before Mr. Hill, of the state of the town, and that they apprehended very serious riots. After the affidavit eight or ten of them volunteered, and were then sworn in as special constables.

That, with the fifteen or sixteen you had before, made twenty-five?—Yes; those before were deputy constables.

But they all acted?—Yes; Mr. Hill gave orders that we should attend at the public office for the purpose of appointing more special constables. I did do so, and forty or fifty precepts were sent out to different persons to attend to be sworn in as special constables, out of which numbers we could get not more than a dozen or fourteen who attended.

Those persons were sworn in?—Yes.

In point of fact, did you observe, on the Tuesday, any greater excitement or disposition to violence than you had observed on the previous election?—No, not more on the Tuesday. Mr. Evans was of course much hurt, and as far as my own judgment went, I thought they were very much excited, and they looked very ferocious.

On Tuesday the special constables were not used?—No, the mob dispersed after breaking a window.

Did you see any windows broken yourself?—No; I declined bringing out the special constables because I thought it would have enraged the people, and therefore I watched them, and they retired.

At what time did you come into the town on Wednesday?—About nine o'clock.

Will you state your observations on Wednesday?—On my arrival in the town on the Wednesday morning, I observed that the town was in great excitement, and numbers of people congregating together in different parts of the town, and the inhabitants altogether appeared to be in great alarm; and in fact, stated that they were in alarm.

Were the shops shut then?—Not then; in consequence of this I called upon Mr. Hill, to request that he and Mr. Clare would attend to swear in the special constables that had been appointed the night before.

Were they sworn in?—They were.

How many more did that make?—The number then sworn in was fourteen or fifteen more; the whole number was thirty-nine or forty, I think.

Did they receive, in your presence, any directions to act in any way?—Before this I heard great yelling and groaning and hissing and shouting in the direction of the booth that the inhabitants of the town went to poll at in Queen-street, and down to Horsley-fields; and I witnessed numbers of people hissing and groaning at almost every person of respectable appearance. Seeing the excited state of the town, and numerous applications being made to me, that it was necessary that the troops should be sent for.

Can you mention the names of persons who made application?—I do not think I can.

At about what time of day was this?—About the middle of the day, between twelve and two. I waited on the magistrates, and requested that the troops might be brought nearer to the town; they were then at Dudley; feeling convinced that serious riots would take place at the close of the poll, I thought it necessary that we should be prepared to meet them, knowing that the civil power could do no good at all.

What was the state of the town from that time till later?—The number of persons kept increasing in the streets, and there was a great excitement, and every respectable person that was seen in the street was ill-used and insulted. I saw that the people were running backwards and forwards, and increasing in number from that time till four o'clock.

Where were you?—I was walking backwards and forwards, near the Swan Inn, and watching the manœuvres of the persons, so that I might convey any intelligence I received to the magistrates, and my observation was, that there was a great excitement, that the people were increasing that were come into the town, and I went to Mr. Hill and told him that I thought it necessary that the troops should be ordered to come nearer the town.

After that, before those troops came in, what was your observation?—Mr. Hill sent an order to the troops at Dudley; the persons increased in number, still insulting everybody, and groaning and hissing, and I then applied to Mr. Hill and Mr. Clare, in order that the military might be ordered to come to the town.

When was this?—Between two and three o'clock.

Mr. *Edward Jordan.*

5 June 1835.

Where were the magistrates at that time?—Mr. Hill was at the bank, and Mr. Clare at the public office. I went to each of them.

Did they give that order?—They gave the order.

You are aware that that order was given?—Yes, I sent it to Dudley, and the troops were marched within a mile and a half of the town; the first order was to march to Sedgley, and the next was, if they did not meet them on the road, to go to Dudley and bring them to the town.

What occurred after that?—Then, at the close of the poll, about four o'clock on the Wednesday evening, the military having arrived near the town, immense crowds assembled round the Swan Inn; but, before I state respecting that, I should mention, that in consequence of an application I had previously sent constables to protect the poll-books; then at the close of the poll about four o'clock, immense numbers of people were assembled about the Swan Inn.

Can you form any estimate of the numbers?—I should think there must have been at that time from 2,000 to 3,000 in the Market-place and the street.

How were they conducting themselves?—Yelling and groaning, and insulting every body, throwing stones, and all that sort of thing.

Did you see stones thrown?—I did, I had stones thrown at me.

Were the shops shut then?—The shops were immediately after four o'clock closed, though it was market day.

Did you make any attempt with the body of special constables that you had, amounting to forty, to preserve order?—I sent messengers to collect the constables together, and we could not collect more than fifteen constables, not one of which durst show their faces. I sent the constables round twice to them, to desire that they would come, and those that were there were of no avail, because the crowd was so great that they could not act; in fact every body was obliged to go through the back of the Swan. When I went to Mr. Hill I went through the back-gate, and this immense number of people were collected round the house; in a short time they began to disperse from this part of the town; a gentleman had stated that the military were outside the town; those that were left were yelling, groaning, &c.; I then went to Mr. Hill through the back gates, and stated to him, that in consequence of the numbers that were then in the town, and the manner in which they were conducting themselves, it would be right that the military should be quartered in the town during the night.

Where was Mr. Hill at that time?—In the bank.

Did he come out with you?—No, he did not.

At what o'clock was that?—This was a little before five, I think, or about five, and I went to Mr. Hill and he gave the order that the troops should be quartered in the town.

At the bank did he give that order?—Yes.

Did he not give it in the church-yard?—Yes, the bank opens into the church-yard. I remained there some time, Mr. Robinson was present, Mr. Hill gave me the order, requesting that the billets might be ready and that the troops should be billetted off the moment they arrived in the town.

Where did you go from thence?—From that I came to the Swan Inn, and sent off a messenger with the order for the military to come into the town, and waited their arrival opposite the Swan. They came to Darlington-street, where they were billetted off and sent into quarters.

When was that?—A little after five, I should say. The dates I cannot charge my memory with exactly.

What became of them?—They marched straight through to the top of Darlington-street. They received their billets, and went to quarters.

When they came into the town, as far as you saw, how were they received?—There was some hissing and groaning, and yelling; but not a great deal of disturbance certainly.

What happened next after the military had gone to their quarters, speaking of your own knowledge?—I returned to the Swan, and there were a great many people of course assembled there; and Mr. Hordern wished to send a note across to Mr. Parkes. This might be a little after six. The crowd was so great, that with difficulty I crossed from the inn to Mr. Parkes; and on my return I was thrown at, and several stones struck me, and one a very violent blow on the hip, which I returned by throwing it at him. I then entered the Swan, and learnt from several persons that they were prisoners there, and could not get home; and I also saw some persons arriving at the inn, pelted with stones. The whole of the time there was groaning and pelting. The returns had been made at that time. Immediately after that, the mob continued increasing about the Swan inn, and I should say at half-past seven o'clock there could not have been less than 4,000 persons in view of the inn. All came in the most threatening and determined manner possible. The persons in the house requested and begged of me to go to Mr. Clare's, and persuade him to order out the military. I remonstrated with them, and said that I thought it was a pity that the military should be called out till the very last extremity; and Mr. Yorke and several other persons said that they were not to lose their lives, for that they were in danger, and that the military should be called out. If they were not, they had no doubt that the town would be destroyed.

Upon their saying this, were you of that opinion?—I was decidedly of the same opinion.

From what you saw of the conduct of the populace?—Yes; they appeared to be more determined than any thing I had witnessed before.

Do you say that it was then quite impossible for the civil power to act?—Decidedly. I do

Mr. *Edward Jordan*.

5 June 1835.

do not think you could have got a single special constable to show his face. Indeed if we had tried to muster them, I do not think we could muster a dozen.

What became of you then?—I then went to Mr. Clare, and stated these things to him, that it was necessary for the safety of the inhabitants that the military should be called out to disperse the mob; and Mr. Clare returned with me to the back gates, and the moment he appeared at the inn, applications were made to him to call out the troops, and read the Riot Act, all of which he refused to do.

Did he refuse to do so, saying he would not?—He said he would not till he had used every means in his power to induce them to retire peaceably; and for that purpose he immediately went in among the mob himself, and several other gentlemen with him.

Were any of them special constables?—I cannot be sure.

Did the mob permit him to come among them?—The mob would not make way till Captain Manning brought a party of his men, that were billetted at the Swan, to protect us.

How many men did Captain Manning bring?—I should think not more than ten or a dozen. Mr. Clare then went among the mob.

Did he go into the Market-place?—Yes; and a considerable way round the Market-place, accompanied by the military, exhorting them by every means, begging them and praying them to disperse, and not drive him to the necessity of reading the Riot Act. During the whole of which time they kept spitting upon us, throwing stones, insulting us in every way possible. I heard application made again to Mr. Clare to read the Riot Act, which he said he should not do till he had used every possible means to restore peace. Mr. Clare then returned to the Swan, and retired to the balcony of the house, and again intreated the mob peaceably to disperse, on which a shower of stones was thrown at him, several of which broke panes, and one I saw distinctly strike Mr. Clare on the shoulder. The mob were yelling and groaning and making all possible noises they could, and spitting, and stones were flying about in different directions in the Market-place.

Did they throw stones indifferently?—No, any body that was decently dressed they threw stones at.

Was not the place wholly occupied with persons?—Yes, the place was completely dense.

Could they distinguish any person well dressed in so dense a crowd?—Perhaps they could not, but however I saw stones flying in the air.

Could you see whether they were thrown at houses?—I think they were thrown at houses, but that I cannot say; Mr. Clare then read the Riot Act.

At what time do you suppose Mr. Clare read the Riot Act?—I should think within ten minutes after eight o'clock, not later than ten minutes after eight, perhaps not so late. Mr. Clare came down at half-past seven, and was 20 minutes or more exhorting the people to disperse, he then read the Riot Act.

From the balcony of the Swan Inn?—Yes, and immediately ordered the troops out.

Did you hear him order them out?—Yes; he addressed the troops that were then out; whether there were more came out after he had gone I cannot say, but after reading the Riot Act, he ordered the streets to be cleared.

Where were the troops that you saw standing at the time?—In front of the Swan, partly in the Market-place, and partly in the street.

Was the officer with them?—Yes, Captain Manning; and Captain Manning then ordered the swords to be drawn, at this time there was not one drawn, and ordered the men to clear the streets.

Upon that, what did the men do?—Upon that, the men charged down Dudley-street, and others in the other direction.

Did they go at the pace of a charge, or gently?—They trotted off to clear the streets in different ways.

Some into the Market-place?—Yes, and some down Dudley-street.

Where did you remain all this time?—I was down below, opposite the Swan gates, with the troops.

When the troops moved to disperse the mob, had they any difficulty in doing so?—The greatest difficulty, they ran into every avenue, and every place in the state of running away, they did not seem to care for the soldiers, but made a stand against them.

You mean to say that they obstinately refused to move?—They would not move; they did not make any resistance, but they would not move; the men tried to drive them with the flat sides of their sabres; I immediately went up to a party and begged of them to go, and I poked them with a stick, and said, "Go, you must;" and the men, with all the forbearance possible, were trying to disperse them.

How long a time should you say it was after that before the place was at all cleared?—I should think about five or ten minutes.

Did they, after five or ten minutes succeed in clearing a good deal?—Yes, they did, but the mob took possession of the church-yard, from which they commenced throwing stones in every direction.

Upon the troops charging, the mob took possesssion of the church-yard?—Yes; and I should suppose 150, or nearly so, were upon the battlements of the church.

How did they get up?—I do not know, the bells had been ringing; there is but one road by the belfry, I believe, but they were on the church, for I was called upon to remove them by some gentlemen.

Did the troops which went in that direction attempt to dislodge them?—They could not get at them for the gates were locked; they several times rode up to the church gates, but immense stones were thrown in all directions from the church-yard, one or two of which fell

Mr. *Edward Jordan.*

5 June 1835.

upon the pavement, and struck my legs, and one came by which seemed as if it had been fired out of a cannon, I am certain it was not thrown by human hands.

After the troops had moved forwards to clear the streets, what became of Mr. Clare, the magistrate?—I left Mr. Clare in the house, and saw no more of him. I did all I could by going to the different parties, and begging them to retire. There was an immense crowd at the top of Lichfield-street, and immediately after they had taken possession of the church-yard they returned to every avenue in the place, up every entry, and were throwing stones at the military, and absolutely meeting them and refusing to go, and throwing stones at them.

Did the party in High-street and Dudley-street remain together, or disperse?—They remained together, and the whole of the other troops were in the Market-place.

Did you see any stones thrown at the troops in High-street and Dudley-street?—I saw stones there, but most particularly the stones were thrown from an entry to the church-yard, and at the top of Cock-street they threw stones at the troops and stood them.

Did the troops offer any attack upon them when they so threw at them?—No, nothing more than riding against them, and striking them with the flat part of their sabres.

Did you see any thing happen to any of the soldiers that were in High-street or Dudley-street?—I saw nothing particularly.

Then you did not see the horse struck?—I saw him fall; there was an immense crowd in Dudley-street, and the soldiers trying to drive them away, and they refused to go, and I begged them to go.

What was the first thing you observed respecting the horse?—I returned back from Dudley-street, and an immense shower of stones were then thrown from the church-yard, and a quantity fell near to me and some near the horse, and I fancied I saw one strike the horse upon the head.

Where were you standing at the time?—About six or eight yards from where the horse fell; the horse fell with his rider, and in a very few moments expired.

You saw that?—I did; I was very near it; at that time stones were flying by me.

Was the horse, at the time you noticed him, falling in line with the other horses, or forwards?—Detached from them; there were several of them that were detached; in fact, it was impossible that the troops could be kept in line; they were obliged to be stationed at the different entrances, to prevent the people returning into the Market-place.

The place where the horse fell was nearly opposite Lichfield-street?—Yes.

Could a volley of stones from the church-yard reach as far as that?—Yes; they reached much farther, which convinced me that they were thrown with some mechanical force; after the horse fell there was a shout from the persons in the church-yard or on the church, a shout of exultation, and the military were being pelted, several of whom I saw struck on the other side of the market, and along the avenues.

That might be towards eight o'clock?—Yes, after eight; it was after eight when the Riot Act was read.

Did you afterwards hear or see any of the troops fire?—I heard two shots fired in the direction of the light gates, which I supposed were fired by the military.

Was that before or after the horse fell?—After the horse had fallen some minutes.

Was that after the soldiers had received a vast quantity of stones thrown at them?—It was.

Do you, of your own knowledge, know whether any order was given to fire?—I do not know; I did not hear it. Immediately after those shots were fired, the attack upon the soldiery continued; Captain Manning called out to me and said, "We must have those gates opened;" and some constables did so, under cover of the soldiers. After the gates had been forced open, the soldiers entered the church-yard and drove the mob from it.

Was the church-yard then cleared?—It was; this was about nine o'clock, or a little after.

Do you know what became of the troops after that?—The troops that I saw were stationed in the Market-place, and were constantly going backwards and forwards driving the people out that would come into it.

How long did that continue?—That continued for an hour or more, till after ten o'clock.

Was it ultimately cleared?—Yes; but I omitted to mention that before that, Captain Manning requested that an order might be given for another troop to be sent for from Stourbridge; I sent his request to Mr. Clare, who sent the order, which order I sent to Stourbridge, and the troop was brought in.

Did you leave the Market-place?—I came to the Swan and got a post chaise and sent the order to Stourbridge.

Was the Riot Act read once?—I believe only once.

Did you see Mr. Hill that night?—Mr. Hill had left the town and was not then returned; he returned about 11 o'clock that night; I saw him opposite the Swan.

Was the town quiet then?—It was.

Were the troops still patrolling?—Yes; and at this time a great quantity of discharges were heard in different parts of the town.

At what time did you hear this?—From eleven till two o'clock discharges were heard; what they were for I cannot say.

Did you hear of any mischief taking place from them?—No; but I heard discharges after the soldiers were sent to quarters.

At what time were the troops sent to quarters?—The troops arrived from Stourbridge at about half-past 12 o'clock; they were immediately sent into quarters.

At that time the town was quiet?—It was; and I then stated to Captain Manning that that as the town was quiet, he had better send the whole of his troops to quarters, except his

Mr. Edward Jordan.

5 June 1835.

his picquet guard, as they had had a great deal of fatigue and been a long time under arms. He replied that he would wait a little, to observe whether the town was quiet. On finding it was so, he agreed to send the troops into quarters which had patrolled the greater part of the night. I have omitted to say, at 10 o'clock, in consequence of Captain Manning coming to me and reporting that the Smithfield-street was filled with carts, I went and found two carts, one was chained to the iron gates of the Pig-market, and the other to the rear of that, forming a complete barricade across the street; it took me nearly 20 minutes to remove them; I put them into the Swan-yard, and there was a quantity of stones lying beside them.

Do you happen to know whose carts they were?—I do not; I did not observe them.

Do you know whether this was an unusual thing, or whether those carts are left there every night?—The carts were put there for the purpose of barricading the street.

Were they left there generally?—I cannot say; the carts could never be left in the situation in which we found them without an intention of barricading the street.

Did you see any thing more of Mr. Clare that night?—I did not.

Did Mr. Hill take any other steps to restore order?—He got some troops and some special constables and proceeded to clear the beer-shops.

With you?—With me.

At about what o'clock was that?—Between 11 and 12 o'clock.

Was that after you saw the carts?—Yes, it was.

The market-place was clear by 12?—Yes; Mr. Hill and I, with some special constables, protected by the military.

How many special constables had you?—About six or seven; I suppose Mr. Bache, the other high constable of Seisden, was one, and five or six special constables and some of the military, for we durst not have stirred without them.

Did you find many persons in the beer-shops?—We did in some houses find a good many.

You mean public-houses as well?—Yes; particularly Mr. Shelton's house in the Horse-fair, and a number of drunken people in it, who refused to retire till we used force to drive them out.

In the course of your observation did you go into every one of the beer-shops which Mr. Hill went into?—No, he went into others; I went into several, but not all of them, with Mr. Hill.

Did any military accompany you into any of the beer-shops?—One man was obliged to come to our assistance in the Horse-fair at Mr. Shelton's. There was a number of people, and we could not get them out till one of the military came to our assistance.

How many people should you say were there?—The room was full; I should say from 12 to 15, and they would not go.

Did the soldier go in in the first instance?—No, he came in to our assistance.

When the persons were cleared from those beer-shops did they disperse?—They dispersed.

Did you see any more of Mr. Hill after that?—Yes, I saw him after he had been round to clear the town. I saw him at the Swan inn, and he returned home about two o'clock in the morning. I beg leave to state, that during the whole of this time I never saw greater forbearance, or so much coolness, with any troops, as I saw here with the military.

Were the circumstances of provocation very great?—Very great; I never saw greater provocation, and I never saw troops behave with more coolness or more forbearance; and it is my firm opinion, that if military aid had not been afforded by the magistrates, the whole of this town would have been attacked.

Upon what is that opinion founded?—The resistance they made to the military, and the determined manner in which they attacked them upon all points; I beg to state, that in my opinion the civil power was totally incompetent to have met the mob.

Supposing that, previous to the election, you had enrolled a very large body of special constables, would not that have been a measure which would have prevented the accumulation of numbers to such an extent, and have prevented the violence with which they conducted themselves?—I beg leave in answer to that question to state, that at a former election I was called out, and placed at the head of 400 or 500 special constables, who were marched into the square; the men were assaulted, and that sort of thing; the moment we got into the square we were attacked by a number, nothing equal to the number that were present on the last election, by, perhaps, not more than a hundred; they came to us; I was considerably wounded and knocked down, and three or four others; I turned round, and said never mind, keep together, and in less than five minutes there was not a special constable to be seen; and the greater part of the staves were thrown in the air, and used as instruments against us. I thought I had a force enough to have beat the whole party that were in the square, instead of which there was not, in less than five minutes, a single special constable to be seen.

Was that at the last election?—The first election for this borough after the Reform Bill.

Do you know, of your own knowledge, of any mischief done in different parts of the town beyond breaking of windows?—No; Mr. Lowe applied to me for a force, which I sent.

What force?—A civil force, consisting of three or four special constables, and a file of men.

Did you find that the constables would act?—Accompanied by the military, but not without: they were very willing to act accompanied with the military.

Did any provocation, of any sort or kind, arise from persons in the inn, so as to excite the violence or irritation of the people?—Not in the least, for on a request that I made to the persons, they all retired from the front room and went into the back room; the blinds were put down, and every one retired from the front room to the back one; and, as far as my knowledge

Mr. *Edward Jordan.*

5 June 1835.

knowledge goes, there was not the slightest irritation used to excite the mob, but, on the contrary, every precaution taken.

Have you any thing to add that has not been adverted to?—I do not know that I can recollect any thing further.

Your personal attendance being altogether from near five o'clock till twelve, excepting when you entered the beer-shops in the market-place, and the streets immediately adjoining, you cannot speak to anything that occurred in the other part of the town?—I cannot.

[*The Witness withdrew*].

[*The preceding Evidence was read in the presence of the Witness on Tuesday the 9th of June, after which he was further examined, as follows:*]

You wish to correct a part of your evidence in respect of the period of time in which you state that you went from this inn to Mr. Parke's, the printer, about six o'clock?—I do.

At what time, in point of fact, was it that you did so go?—I think a little after four.

Was that before you joined Mr. Hill in the church-yard, and obtained the order for the military to come into the town?—It was.

You state that at the time that you so crossed and met with violence, stones were thrown at you, and that you did pick up a stone and throw it again?—The stone struck me on the hip, and I threw it again.

Was that between the Swan inn and Mr. Parke's, opposite?—It was.

Was that the only stone you threw?—It was.

Not only upon that occasion, but never in the course of the day did you throw any other stones?—Certainly not.

Do you know, excepting the mob whom you have stated to have thrown stones, of any person in the Swan inn, or any person employed in the preservation of the peace, throwing stones on that day?—I do not.

Do you know of any person from the Swan hooting, or any person employed in the preservation of the peace throwing stones on that day, or on any day at the soldiers?—I do not.

You mentioned that the people were running away, and at the same time that they were resisting the soldiers, obstinately refusing to go, how do you reconcile those two statements?—The mob did not disperse until the soldiers drove them away, and after they had driven them for some distance, they turned back and immediately threw stones at the military; that is what I mean by resistance.

Then you state that they ran before them?—When the military came up they forced them away, and in the latter part of the day they were not so obstinate in resisting the military as in the early part; in the first instance, when they were ordered to clear the streets they were extremely obstinate, and would not go till they were absolutely driven by the soldiers; but that was not the case in the latter part of the evening, as the soldiers approached them they would run from them to some distance, and then turn back and throw their stones and run off again, and run up the entries, and run back and do the same sort of thing.

You stated that every respectable person in front of the inn or near it was insulted, and you were asked how you could distinguish in the midst of so dense a mob; can you say whether any persons wore any distinguishing badge?—None that I saw.

Were you present when Mr. Clare went into the balcony to read the Riot Act?—I came with him to the Swan door and remained below, and he came up.

You being still at the Swan door and he being in the balcony, were you sufficiently near enough to hear, or are you capable of speaking as to the directions that he gave the military to act?—I heard Mr. Clare say, "Clear the streets," or words to that effect; I was down stairs and could not hear all the words that Mr. Clare used, but those words I can speak to.

Did Mr. Clare, before reading the Riot Act, or at any time after he came from his house till the Riot Act was read, inquire of you whether the special constables had exercised their authority, or had made any endeavour to preserve the peace?—Mr. Clare had put the question with respect to special constables, and I told him that they were totally incompetent.

From the time you saw him till the time of the Riot Act being read, had he made that inquiry of you?—He had.

What was the nature of the inquiry?—He asked where the special constables were. I do not recollect exactly his words, but he asked if we had the special constables, or something of that sort; my answer to him was, that we could not collect many, and those we had were of no avail.

In point of fact, had you at any time mustered the special constables who had been sworn in all together?—We had not, and could not.

The summonses to the persons to come and take upon themselves the duty of special constables, were sent under your direction?—By Diggory and Sparrow, two constables of the town.

Were you present at the issuing of the precepts?—Yes.

Can you speak to the number?—I cannot exactly, I should think about 40.

By whom were those precepts signed?—Mr. Hill and Mr. Clare.

You feel assured of that?—Yes; the precepts themselves would show that, if I had them.

After the special constables were called in, did any of them individually come to ask you for directions?—In the evening of Wednesday there were some.

After the swearing in, prior to the disturbance of the peace?—I do not recollect any.

With reference to the light gates; did you hear the magistrate give any orders to the military to clear the church-yard, and make any remark with respect to the light gates?—I heard Mr. Clare call out once or twice, "Send to the clerk to get the keys to open the gate."

Where was he?—On the balcony.

Was

Mr. Edward Jordan

5 June 1835.

Was that after the Riot Act had been read?—Yes.

Was that after the soldiers had fired?—I think before; but I am sure I cannot say.

Do you know of your own knowledge whether the light gates were opened and the soldiers got in and cleared the church-yard, any persons remained within the inner railing?—I am not aware that any did. I do not know that they did, I was not in the church-yard.

Had you an opportunity of seeing the horse that was killed for any time before he fell?—I observed the horse and the dragoon pass up in the direction from John-street to the market-place.

You observed the same horse and dragoon from John-street to the spot where he ultimately fell?—I saw him passing up.

At the time that the horse was struck by the stone, was it in John-street?—No, it was past.

Had you reason to believe that the horse had sustained any injury when he passed you?—I had not.

Do you of your own knowledge know from whom the order to fire was received?—I do not.

How long a time should you say had elapsed after the reading of the Riot Act before the soldiers fired?—I should think from 25 minutes to half an hour—I cannot speak positively, for I was so much engaged that I could not say how time went.

Did any firing take place before the horse that died fell?—Certainly not, in my knowledge.

How long a time do you suppose elapsed before the horse fell that did so pass on, and that you had so watched from the corner of John-street?—I should think in less than five minutes, I should think considerably less, but I am sure I cannot say; in fact, the horse passed and he came to a stand-still and dropped; in fact I saw the horse drop.

How long a time do you consider elapsed after the Riot Act was read before the soldiers acted in any way in clearing the streets?—It might have been five minutes, or from that to ten, I cannot exactly recollect from five to ten minutes.

Were Savage and Cruchley, two special constables, in attendance on any days?—They are the two constables of the town.

Were they the deputy constables or the constables sworn in by the leet?—The constables sworn by the leet.

Were they acting on that night?—I saw Mr. Savage several times on duty, but Mr. Cruchley I did not.

You discovered two carts chained together in what is called the Pig-market, leading into Smithfield, do you know at all at what time those carts were so placed?—I do not; my first intimation was from Captain Manning.

Was there room for horse soldiers to pass on either side of the carts into Smithfield through that street?—Certainly not.

Was there room for persons on foot to pass, except by passing under; were the carts attached to fastenings on each side of the street?—On one side; on the other side I cannot say; there was not room for a dragoon to pass, but whether for a foot passenger to pass I cannot say.

A person on foot might have passed?—He might; I am not aware that he could; but there certainly was not room for a dragoon.

Did you observe any obstructions at any other entrance into Smithfield, except at the one you mentioned?—I did not.

Did you, in the course of the evening, see any soldiers drink any liquor?—At very nearly eleven o'clock, between ten and eleven o'clock I saw two men.

Where was that?—At the Swan gate; I believe they took half a pint of ale each.

Were the men drawn up, and received half a pint each together?—I saw one or two men receive it.

Did you see any soldiers intoxicated during the course of the night?—I did not; on the contrary, they appeared to me perfectly sober.

Did you appoint, or do you know whether the soldiers who patrolled the streets were attended by special constables?—All the soldiers that I sent out to protect the thoroughfare into the town I sent special constables with them. I sent special constables to assist the soldiers at the entrances of the town to prevent people coming into them.

At the time that you were removing the carts from the passage into Smithfield, was any resistance offered to you by any persons?—None at all.

Were any stones thrown at that time?—None that I saw.

Do you, of your own knowledge, know any use that was made of that barricade in the Pig-market in the course of the evening?—I do not.

Do you know any thing yourself respecting an order being given to the landlord of the Swan inn, or of any inn, to give any liquor to the soldiers?—Not on the Wednesday night.

Did you afterwards see the place where the horse lay?—I saw the horse down; I did not examine the place.

Do you, of your own knowledge, know whether there was any blood where the horse lay?—No, I did not.

Were you high constable of the half hundred at the time of the election in 1832?—At the first borough election in Wolverhampton I was.

Were you at that time acting in the preservation of the peace?—I was, with special constables.

In point of fact, on this occasion, were the constables at any time so marshalled as to attempt to act together in a body for the preservation of the peace, and if so marshalled, did they meet with greater resistance?—We could not collect them to marshal them.

Mr. *Edward Jordan.*

5 June 1835.

You can speak to Thursday and Friday, can you?—I can.

Will you be so good as to give what information you have with respect to the state of the town on Thursday the 28th?—On the morning of Thursday I was returning from Mr. Clare's, about eight o'clock, or from that to nine. I was coming into the entrance of the Swan, and I was hooted, groaned at and spit upon; and the moment I turned my head a shower of stones was thrown at me, several of which struck me.

Can you say from what point those stones were thrown?—From 200 or 300 that were assembled in front of the Swan.

And you think that the number assembled in front of the Swan was 200 or 300?—I think so, perhaps not so many.

Excepting their so insulting and attacking you, are you aware whether they were guilty of any other act of violence?—I was not at that moment.

Do you know how long they continued there, and whether they dispersed of themselves?—They dispersed of themselves.

Was there afterwards, in the course of the day, any assemblage of people, or any tendency to breach of the public peace?—Again, about the middle of the day.

What number of people assembled then, and where?—There were a number assembled in the front of the Swan, but I cannot say how many, I think there were more than in the morning.

Were they guilty of any act of violence?—They were throwing at a great many people who were coming to the house, and groaning and yelling.

Was any effort made by you as high constable, or by any part of the civil power to check that on that day?—I went to the Swan gates, and requested and desired that they would go home, in fact, I went among them, and requested that they would go home; there were no special constables; the other constables were doing the same thing.

How many constables, in point of fact, were at that time acting?—Not more than four or five at that time, in the middle of the day.

Did the assembly continue?—They continued till about two o'clock, when they retired.

Did they assemble again?—They did, about six o'clock in the evening.

Were the numbers as great then?—Much greater.

Did they proceed to any act of violence or breach of the peace?—They were throwing stones.

Where were they throwing stones?—At persons coming in and going out of the gateway.

Did you see any mischief done by those?—I saw a traveller's gig struck by three or four, and I believe he himself was struck.

Was any effort made by any of the magistrates to disperse that assemblage of people?—The constables were out amongst them, and myself; I went to the gate several times, and requested them to retire, and the constables likewise.

Did you succeed in getting them to retire?—We did not; they were then in considerable numbers, and got round the house, and Mr. Briscoe read the Riot Act from the balcony, between eight and nine o'clock.

You heard that?—Yes, I was with him when he read it.

What number of persons when he read the Riot Act should you consider had met together?—I should think very nearly 2,000.

Were they proceeding to acts of violence in any way?—They were throwing stones, and yelling and spitting at persons that came inside the house, and attacked the windows.

What were the names of the special or other constables who were employed?—I recollect very few; there was Mr. Joseph Walker, Mr. Wilkes; perhaps at the time I might have known a good many, but I do not remember them at this moment; the constables' names are the two Sparrows, John and Joseph, but I do not remember any other special constables.

Were those here?—No, they were not.

Who were here?—I do not recollect any that were here; on Thursday the constables were the two Sparrows, and Mr. Dicking, a special constable, and several others, but I cannot recollect them, they were acting on the Thursday.

Was any violence offered to Mr. Briscoe while he was reading the Riot Act?—There was groaning and yelling, but no personal violence.

Were the troops then called out to disperse the people?—They were.

Did the people disperse rapidly?—They did, very rapidly.

Did you know of any further disturbance or interruption of the public peace that night?—We were some time in clearing the streets. One of the troops patrolled the street, and left the other troop in the market-place. They were some time in getting the streets cleared, and there was a good deal of yelling and shouting. We were about an hour or two in getting the public-houses cleared.

Till what o'clock?—Till ten or eleven; but I cannot recollect dates, for I did not look at my watch; but we went all round the town, and cleared the beer-houses and the shops.

Was there any interruption of the peace on Friday the 25th?—Yes, on Friday night a greater number of persons assembled than there had on the Thursday. They were insulting every body, I believe, that came near.

Where was that?—In front of the Swan.

What occurred that night?—They were extremely riotous. We collected all the special constables and constables, and endeavoured, as we did the night before, to request they would go home.

What number had you with you on that occasion?—I suppose more than a dozen.

Did

Did you succeed and prevail on the people to disperse by the efforts you made with yourself and the special constables?—We could not. Mr. *Edward Jordan*. 5 June 1835.

What was done?—Mr. Briscoe then came, and went into the balcony, and read the Riot Act.

Were the troops called out again?—Yes.

Did they clear the streets?—Yes; Mr. Briscoe rode at the head with one troop, and with some difficulty cleared them, and the other remained in the market-place; and several people were taken up for throwing stones and rioting.

And some proceedings have taken place before the magistrates on that account?—Yes.

You say that the precepts that were issued to the persons to serve as special constables were taken by the constables of the town?—They were taken by Diggory and Sparrow.

Did you give directions to serve every person?—Yes, I did.

Was there, after the special constables that did obey the precepts were sworn in, any regular organization or orders given to them as to the course to be pursued?—It was impossible; we could not collect them.

When they were sworn in?—The orders then given to them were, that they would be sent for if they were wanted; I believe the order on the first day was, that they were to assemble in the Swan that evening; when they were sworn in on the Wednesday morning, that they would assemble in the Swan that evening.

But beyond that there was no organization for the performance of their duties?—No.

Did any persons to whom precepts had been issued come, but decline to act?—There were none that I know of that declined to act; they were visited by the constables, but I did not hear any of them decline to act. I could not see them on the Wednesday; the constables that were at the Swan were afraid to go out.

Did they decline to be sworn in?—No; none declined, except some that made excuses; "we are going out of town," or something of that sort.

Do you know, of your own knowledge, whether any violence of any kind was offered to the soldiery on Thursday?—I did not see it, certainly; we were ordered to go and search a place in Townwell Fold.

Did you officially, or did any person, as far as you know, send to the constables on Thursday or Friday to come and act in the execution of their duty?—Yes, they were sent to on the Thursday and Friday.

Who sent?—I did desire two persons to collect the special constables; I think it was Sparrow and Diggory.

Where were you at the time you desired that?—At the Swan.

About what time was that?—I do not know; it was some time in the afternoon.

Did you do the same on Friday?—I did, and several of them came, and Saturday too; and the Saturday evening there were more special constables collected at the Swan than on any other evening.

As high constable, had you any control over the church-yard gates?—None whatever.

Did you, acting in the preservation of the peace, take any steps, or give any directions that those gates should be opened?—Not till the Thursday.

Not on the Wednesday?—No; I had no idea that they would be closed.

(signed) *Edward Jordan.*

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at Nine o'clock.

SECOND DAY.

Saturday, 6th June, 1835.

Mr. *William Parke,* called in; and Examined.

YOU are a bookseller and stationer in Wolverhampton, living opposite the Swan?—I am. Mr. *William Parke*. 6 June 1835.

Will you be so good as to state whether you observed any disposition to violence, or any excitement in the town of Wolverhampton on Tuesday the 26th?—There was no disposition to violence on the Tuesday that I observed; I am speaking now of the people before the Swan hotel; I mean that there was no throwing of stones; but in crossing to the Swan hotel myself I was jostled a good deal, yelled at and spit upon; that was on the Tuesday afternoon.

At about what time of the day was that?—At about six o'clock in the evening.

What numbers, according to your judgment, were collected about the Swan at that time?—About 1,500 people, I think.

Did you shut your shop on that day?—Yes.

At what time?—I cannot recollect.

About what time?—I think about five o'clock.

What was the reason of your shutting the shop?—I was apprehensive of some disturbance; at least I thought from the pressure of the crowd that they might break in the windows.

Did the evening of the Tuesday pass off quietly?—As far as I observed.

Mr. *William Parke.*

6 June 1835.

Will you be so good as to give information as to what you observed on Wednesday in respect of the same subject?—On Wednesday afternoon, after the close of the poll, about five o'clock, there was a considerable crowd before the Swan hotel; it continued increasing till about six o'clock, when I think it amounted to about 2,000; there was a great deal of groaning and yelling, and every person who approached the hotel, that I observed, was spit upon; some of them buffeted; I was myself twice; at about a quarter past six I was coming across to the hotel, and the crowd, when I got about half way in the middle of the street, closed in before me, and the persons behind laid hold of my shoulders and my arms and pulled me down backwards, and they began to trample upon me; the shouting that the mob set up when I was overpowered attracted some special constables, who came to my rescue.

Have you any idea of the number of special constables?—I think there were three, but I did not notice them particularly; they came from down the Swan yard; but I was taken by surprise; I did not expect I should be thrown down, and they opened a way to the hotel, and I came into the house.

From your recollection, were they able to make a passage for you without difficulty?—Without much difficulty.

Was your shop shut at that time?—Yes.

How long had it been shut?—About an hour.

Were the shops in your neighbourhood generally shut at that time?—Yes.

Should you say all?—All that I could see; I remained in the hotel for about an hour and a half.

Did you observe any thing from the windows of the hotel?—I observed that the crowd was increasing, and I considered them very violent; one or two carriages drove up; the persons in them were pelted and hissed at very much, but no person that I observed came into the hotel or left it afterwards the front way.

Had those carriages any flags or colours, or any marks of being connected with the election?—No, none whatever.

Was there any manifestation from the hotel of any nature which should have provoked this excitement?—No, none whatever; during the time that I was in the hotel the blinds were drawn down the whole time, notwithstanding that a good many stones were thrown through the windows, and broke the glass into the room where I, with other gentlemen, was standing; no one appeared at the windows during the time that I was there.

You stayed at the Swan an hour and a half; what next took place?—Then Mr. Clare came.

At about what time?—At about eight o'clock; that would make it an hour and three quarters; I cannot speak exactly to the time.

Did he go among the people to endeavour to persuade them to disperse?—Yes, he did, having had a space cleared for him by a few soldiers; they went into the streets and cleared a space for him.

Did you return to your own house?—Yes, I did.

Did you continue from your own house to observe what was going on?—Yes, I did.

Will you be so good as to state what you observed from your own house?—I saw Mr. Clare speaking to the people; and though I could not hear distinctly what he said, I was sure that he was exhorting them to leave; I heard a few words sufficient to make me understand that he was persuading them to leave peaceably.

Were they at that time peaceable?—Not very; they threw stones at the soldiers during that time.

Did Mr. Clare afterwards read the Riot Act?—Mr. Clare afterwards went into the balcony, and after saying a few words to them read the Riot Act.

Do you apprehend that after Mr. Clare went among the people, or after the arrival of the soldiers in the first instance, and before Mr. Clare read the Riot Act, any part of the crowd had retired?—None.

What did you observe while he was reading the Riot Act, or immediately after?—I observed some stones thrown up at the balcony, and one of them hit Mr. Clare as he was reading the Riot Act; he then retired and the soldiers cleared the streets.

Do you know whether he gave any orders to the soldiers to clear the streets?—I do not.

Did you see the soldiers act?—Yes, I did.

Did they appear to do so with moderation and care, or with violence?—With great care and forbearance, as far as I observed.

Did the people retire willingly?—No, they did not.

Did you see the soldiers strike any person?—I believe I did not see more than one soldier strike with the flat of his sword to make them move forward, but not to hurt them.

Did the soldiers succeed in clearing the streets in the market-place?—No, not the market-place; they did not indeed; there was a great crowd towards the church gates, but I did not leave my house, and did not see beyond the light gates.

Did you see any of the soldiers fire?—No, I did not; I heard the report of fire-arms, but I did not see any.

At about what time was that?—At about nine, I think.

Did you see any violence offered to the soldiers?—Yes.

Of what nature?—I saw many stones thrown at them.

Did you see them strike them?—Yes, I did.

Did you see any thing happen to any of the soldiers' horses?—I saw the soldier's horse fall down in the market-place.

Were you previously aware that any thing had happened to that horse?—No, I was not; there were stones thrown at that time, and I thought one had struck the horse.

Mr. *William Parke.*

6 June 1835.

From the situation you were in, are you capable of saying whether stones were thrown from the church-yard?—Yes, there were, that I could see.

You are aware of the distance from the light gates of the church-yard, to the space where the horse fell; do you think that persons standing there could throw stones with sufficient force to reach the spot where the horse fell?—I think not.

How do you account for the stones reaching there?—There were persons nearer to the horse than the light gates, and there were persons, I thought, in Litchfield-street; I saw stones flying about, and I thought one of them had hit the horse when I saw him fall; I could not account for the horse falling from any other cause, because there was nothing to cause him to fall as far as I saw, no obstruction to his feet or legs.

Did the soldiers fire before the horse fell?—I cannot recollect; I think not.

Did you see any thing after that?—No, I did not; I did not stay at the windows to notice any thing in particular.

Were you acting as a special constable?—No, I was not.

Are you aware whether any precautions had been adopted to strengthen the civil power?—Yes, special constables had been sworn in.

You had not a summons?—No, I had not been called upon; but I understood that special constables had been called in.

Excepting in the instance of being assisted by persons whom you believed to be constables, did you see any other exertion of the civil power?—Yes; during the evening I saw them assisting to clear the streets.

Was there any attempt to act by the civil power, previous to the soldiers coming in, that you saw?—No, there was not.

You have long resided in Wolverhampton?—Yes, a great many years.

Do you consider that the assemblage of the people, and the conduct of the people on this occasion was more riotous, and did you apprehend greater danger than you had done on former occasions?—No, I do not think there was more danger on this occasion than on former occasions.

Was there any person in command of the soldiers, at the time that they came out from the Swan to act to clear the streets?—I cannot speak to that; I think I saw Captain Manning.

What should you consider the extent of the number of the mob when the soldiers acted?—I should think between 3,000 and 4,000.

Were there many women among them?—Yes, very many.

You have said that you were yourself insulted and spit at; had you taken any active part in the election?—No; I had canvassed for Sir Francis Goodricke; I had not been conspicuous during the election at all.

Did the women retire when the Riot Act was read more than the men?—No.

Did you see any liquor given to any of the troops?—I did not.

Have you any thing to add to your evidence?—Nothing.

[*The preceding Evidence was read, in the presence of the Witness, on Wednesday the* 10*th of June, after which he was further examined, as follows:*]

You say that towards the evening of Tuesday you were apprehensive of some disturbance, and consequently shut your shutters?—I believe I am mistaken as to the time that my shop was shut; I understood it was much later than that, it may be between seven and eight; but the persons who shut up the shop cannot recollect the time.

In point of fact, it turned out that there was no ground for your apprehension on Tuesday evening?—There was not; there was a good deal of noise; I thought the crowd might increase very much, and that it might be dangerous.

You said that you were trampled upon on the Tuesday in crossing from your house to the Swan inn?—Yes.

Did you receive any injury?—Not any material injury; they trod upon my legs and also upon my hands, and my shins were grazed, and I had a scar on my hand from one of the shoes, and my other hand was injured.

At the time you were so pulled down and the constable stepped forward to rescue you, was any obstruction offered to him?—I think not; I think the persons in front of me opened almost immediately that the man came, but I was upon the ground, so that I could not see what was coming.

While you were in the room at the inn and stones were thrown in which broke the glass, can you say how many panes were broken?—No, I cannot.

At what time did that occur?—About seven o'clock there was one very large stone thrown through the window; every gentleman left the room when the stones began to be thrown through, in fact, it would have been dangerous for them to have remained, they came with so much force.

When Mr. Clare, the magistrate, went among the people, did he meet with any obstruction, or was any violence offered to him?—I saw stones thrown at the soldiers, and Mr. Clare was with the soldiers; the stones came from the lower part of the market-place upwards towards the soldiers.

At the time Mr. Clare was reading the Riot Act from the balcony, one stone hit him?—Yes, I thought a stone hit him.

Did you see any other stone thrown at that time, and do you know whether they did any injury to the windows of the hotel?—I did not.

After you returned to your own house, you speak of having seen some part of what

Mr. *William Parke.*

6 June 1835.

occurred at the market-place, can you command from your own house a view of much of the market-place?—I can see up to the light gates.

But to the southward you cannot see?—No.

Do you apprehend that stones could reach the Swan inn from the church-yard?—I think not if they were thrown from the street, except they were thrown by slings.

Being at your own house at the time the Riot Act was read, you cannot speak to the number of persons except in Dudley-street, and that part of the market-place of which you could command a view?—Yes.

And in the number you give, do you speak of those parts of which you could command a view?—No; when I speak of the numbers, I spoke of the numbers at the time Mr. Clare came to read the Riot Act, I saw them then from the Swan hotel.

Did you hear, either at that time or in the course of the election, any distinguishing mark of the party to which you belong?—No.

Did you see any person wearing colours or distinctions of any kinds?—I saw Colonel Anson's friends with colours of pure blue; I saw none of Sir Francis Goodricke's friends wear colours.

Was there any reason for your staying so long in the Swan at the time you came over?—Yes; I durst not leave; I did not consider it safe to leave.

Was that merely personal feeling, or was it from any thing you observed?—It was from what I observed from the appearance of the mob before the hotel.

Did you see any soldier misbehave himself in any way?—No.

Can you speak at all as to what occurred in Wolverhampton on Thursday the 28th, as to any interruption of the peace, or any excitement or assemblage of the people?—Yes, I saw a large number of people in front of the Swan.

At about what time?—Between eight and nine o'clock.

Were they conducting themselves quietly?—No.

In what way were they misconducting themselves?—They exhibited a great deal of violence: they hissed and yelled and they were throwing stones about.

Were any windows broken, as far as you know?—Yes.

Where?—Stones were thrown at the Swan hotel windows and the windows broken.

Can you give any estimate as to the number of persons that were assembled at that time?—I cannot now recollect; there was a large concourse of people.

Had you an opportunity of judging, from your own personal observation, whether there was any crowd in the market-place at the same time?—Yes, there was; it extended from the church-yard a good way down into Dudley-street.

Did you see any magistrate then interfere?—After stones had been thrown at the hotel windows, I saw Mr. Briscoe come out, and I forget whether it was on Thursday or the Friday evening, but he told me he should give them five minutes notice before they read the Riot Act, and they did not disperse; and he then read the Riot Act, and the streets were cleared by the soldiers.

Were the military then called out?—Yes.

Were the military in the street before he read the Riot Act?—No.

As soon as he had read the Riot Act, did the military act in clearing the streets?—Yes.

Did the people offer any resistance to the military then, or did they disperse rapidly?—They dispersed more quickly and with less obstinacy than they had on the Wednesday evening.

In point of fact, how soon after should you say that Dudley-street, and that part of the market-place of which you could command a view, was clear?—I cannot recollect one evening from the other, the occurrences of both evenings were very much alike; and I sat at my windows on both of the evenings.

On the Friday evening, about what time did the assemblage again occur, as you say there was an assemblage of the people?—That was between eight and nine.

Was there as great an assemblage on Friday as there was on the Thursday?—I think there was.

Did the people then conduct themselves quietly, or with any violence and excitement?—There was a good deal of excitement, and also violence, for they threw stones at the hotel windows again.

Were they again broken?—Yes.

The Riot Act was again read?—Yes, I recollect Mr. Briscoe coming out in much the same manner as he did before.

On any of those occasions, Thursday or Friday, did you see any effort made by any of the civil power, except the act of the magistrate to disperse the people?—Yes, I saw special constables going about the streets and assisting to clear them on both of the evenings; I mean those streets that were within view from my own windows.

What they said to them or what efforts they made, you are not able to say, but you simply saw them going among the people?—Yes, and urging them; I saw them with staves; some gentlemen that I knew to be special constables, they had staves, and when they saw people together they were pushing them forward, and desiring them to disperse.

You could judge from their gestures that that was their object?—Yes.

Did you on either of the days, Thursday or Friday, see any soldiers misconduct themselves?—Not on either of the days.

Have you interfered in any way to prevent any person giving to any party whatever a statement of what they had witnessed during the late occurrences?—No, certainly not.

Mr. *William Parke.*

6 June 1835.

May I be permitted to state I have understood that Mr. Henry Walker had called upon one of my men to give evidence at the Peacock, but I have never spoken to that man about it; I have not altered at all in my behaviour towards him, nor have I, nor should I endeavour to prevent his going, if he saw any thing; I am sure I would be willing he should go to state it, and would rather he did than not; but I have never made any observation to that man.

You have not endeavoured to deter any person from giving evidence?—I have not; I must say that I have felt something like offence at a person going to take a workman out of my workshop, without asking my permission; I never made any observation that could lead any one to suppose that I should interfere with any person giving evidence.

At the time Mr. Clare was reading the Riot Act from the balcony on the Wednesday, were the windows of that balcony open?—Yes, they were.

So that the stones thrown there would not break any windows, because the windows were open?—The windows were open; there were other windows to break.

How do the windows open?—They open into the street.

Outwards?—I believe so.

(signed) *W. Parke.*

Mr. *William Manby*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *W. Manby.*

YOU are a solicitor residing at Wolverhampton?—I am.

Will you state whether from your observation there was any extraordinary excitement or disposition to tumult in the town of Wolverhampton on Tuesday the 26th?—I consider that there was about 12 o'clock, that it commenced about 12 o'clock.

Where?—I was in the booth of Sir Francis Goodricke's agent in St. James's-square, and I saw about 12 o'clock that there was a great tumult there; I could not see it before, because we were very busily engaged polling.

About 12 o'clock you observed yourself a considerable tumult in the square?—Yes.

Was that such as, according to your judgment, made it difficult for the voters to approach?—Decidedly so.

Was there any assistance given by the civil power to facilitate their approach?—I called on the constable to make a passage for the voters to come up to the poll, and he did effect that after some time; but he was obliged to ride against a great many people, and they were very riotous in consequence.

Was he mounted?—Yes.

But still one man was able to effect it?—Yes, he did clear the way.

Did you observe any thing else on that day?—I observed, no sooner did the voters leave the poll than they were assailed with hisses and groans, and every demonstration of violent feeling.

Did any body, to your knowledge, in consequence of that, apply to the magistrates or high constable for additional assistance of the civil power?—Not to my knowledge.

You do not speak any further to Tuesday?—No, except so far as Tuesday goes; there was a band of music of Colonel Anson's introduced into the square, and I considered that that was productive of the greatest excitement among the people, for it increased from that time to a very considerable extent.

Did you, in point of fact, see any stones thrown, or know of any violence beyond what you have mentioned taking place?—I saw Mr. Evans as he went from the booth jostled about, and he was attacked most grossly, spat upon, and all that sort of thing; but, of course, he was very soon out of sight.

You reside in Wolverhampton?—Yes.

Was there any disturbance in the town on that night that you observed?—Nothing extraordinary.

Will you be so good as to state what you personally know respecting the conduct of the people on Wednesday?—On Wednesday the people appeared to be very quiet till about 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning.

You are speaking of the polling-booth at St. James's-square?—Yes, at 11 or 12 the number increased, when, in consequence of the construction of the booth, persons hearing all that took place, every body that did not wear a laurel leaf or some badge of party, was most grossly used, and told that if he did not vote for Colonel Anson he should have it; if they voted for Colonel Anson they were greeted with loud cheers, if they voted for Sir F. Goodricke, they were, so long as they continued in the booth, greeted with hisses and groans of the most horrible kind, and upon their leaving the square they were jostled about so long as I could keep my eye on them; in fact, they could not quietly leave the square.

Had there been any application in consequence of the obstruction on the previous day for an increase of the civil power to protect them on the second day?—To my knowledge there had not.

In point of fact, you did not see any increased assistance?—No, I did not.

Did you see any stones thrown?—Yes, I did in the afternoon at the booth, one or two, and a stick, and the bowl of a pipe with part of the handle attached to it, which struck a gentleman on the side of his face.

Did this conduct continue to the close of the poll?—It gradually became more violent, and I saw it was dangerous for me to go home without some protection, and I sent to the Swan for them to send me a car in order to take me home; the car came, accompanied with a few special constables, and as I left the booth to get into the car there were at least 50

Mr. *W. Manby.*

6 June 1835.

stones thrown at me, several of which hit me, and an immense quantity of horse soil thrown all over me, which got into my shirt and was very obnoxious.

At about what time was that?—At about four o'clock.

Can you form any judgment of the number of persons at that time?—I think there were 1,000 or 1,500 persons at that time.

Had you acted on any former occasion as agent at an election?—Yes, I had the last borough election.

Do you consider that the conduct of the people on this occasion was more violent than it was on former occasions?—Decidedly much more so than it was at the last election.

Were you present upon the first election when Wolverhampton became a borough?—No, I was not; I was only at the last election, and attended at the same booth for Mr. Ferriday.

Did you go home after leaving the square?—I went out to the east end of the square, and the stones followed us and struck the car, and the people ran after us as fast as they could till the speed of the horses carried us out of their reach. In coming round to the north end of the square there were an immense number of people there prepared with stones, and there we were assailed again, and the windows of the car were broken, and several stones hit us in the car; there were two with me in the car, and others passed through the windows; but at last we got home without any injury except a few knocks.

In what part of Wolverhampton do you reside?—I reside in Darlington-street; but I drove the back way to the Swan.

When you speak of coming home, you mean coming to the Swan?—Yes.

At what time did you arrive at the Swan?—About 20 minutes after four.

How long did you remain?—Till about half-past five, when I went to change my dress; for I was afraid to go before.

Did you go the back way?—The back way.

What did you observe while you were at the Swan?—I observed about 2,000 people assembled in the front of the Swan, and they gradually increased in number; I made an attempt to go from the Swan in order to dress myself; but I found that it would be madness to proceed; I was so assailed with groans and hisses that I saw the feeling of the people.

Were any stones thrown during that time?—I did not see any; I then went home the back way, and returned the back way.

At what time did you return?—At about six o'clock. The military were introduced and drawn up in front of the Swan, and were giving their billets, or marched down to Darlington-street, where they received their billets and then went into quarters.

But no military were in the streets as you went home?—When I came round to Darlington-street they were drawn up there for the purpose of receiving their billets.

When you returned to the Swan, were there any military then in the streets?—None at all.

What did you observe upon your return to the Swan?—Nothing more than that the people assembled assailed every person belonging to and acknowledged as Sir Francis Goodricke's party. I saw one gentleman knocked down by a sort of push, and another was hustled very much and banged against the windows of Bailey's shop.

Were the shops shut?—The shops were then being very generally shut; in fact almost all were closed; several had been closed from an early part in the afternoon.

Was there any attempt made by any part of the civil power to repress this misconduct of the people?—Yes, I saw two or three constables from the gate-way in the Swan endeavouring to quiet the people, and to take those that they said had been throwing stones. I did not see them throw stones.

Did they succeed?—They did not.

Was there any magistrate at the Swan at that time when you returned?—No, there was not.

Do you recollect the magistrate coming?—Yes; Mr. Clare came at somewhere about seven o'clock, or towards eight o'clock; but previously to his coming there had been stones thrown into the window of the Swan Inn, and I stood by it, and it was only the blind that prevented me a severe blow.

Was there any demonstration of any kind from the hotel to provoke feeling?—No, every thing was adopted to allay the feeling, so much so that we would not show ourselves at the windows.

When Mr. Clare came, did he use any endeavour to disperse the people?—Yes, he did; the military had been called on before, but of course they could not act; when he came, a few were drawn in front of the Swan for protection; and Mr. Clare said he would not read the Riot Act till he had adopted every means of quieting the people, and consequently he went in amongst them and appeared to endeavour to disperse them.

Did he succeed?—He did not succeed at all; so far from succeeding, he was assailed with groans and hisses and a few stones, which I saw.

How long after that should you say it was before he read the Riot Act?—Five minutes. He came up into the room, and he hesitated for a short time to read the Riot Act. He said he hoped that after talking to them they would disperse. He would give them a little time. There was a little desultory conversation took place, that was the purport of it; the people continued in a very violent way, and he showed himself at the balcony, and after exhorting them again to disperse, read the Riot Act.

Did he order the soldiers out when he read the Riot Act?—I did not hear him; I went up to an upper window upon his reading the Riot Act to see what took place.

Mr. W. Manby.

6 June 1835.

Did the people at all disperse after that?—No; stones were thrown; one went through the window and one hit him on the arm, as it appeared to me.

Did you see the troops then act?—I did.

In what way did they act?—They rode against the people.

In what places?—Up Dudley-street, and in every direction round the market-place. They divided off into small parties. They did not for some time strike the people, that I observed.

Did the people retire before them, or did they appear unwilling to do so?—Some of them did retire; but others appeared more determined, and resisted, and swore very violently at the soldiers; and those I observed the soldiers, more particularly in one instance, strike on the crown of the hat, knock his hat off, evidently not intending to hurt them, but to make them move.

How did he strike him?—With the flat of his sword.

Was there any actual violence or provocation used by the people towards the soldiers?—They retired down an entry by Mr. Warner's, which is in the market-place, and they retired up towards the church-yard; but of course there was considerable time before they could do so, in consequence of the number of people, and from those places stones were continually thrown. In fact it was a succession of vollies of stones. The soldiers then became (whether they had received fresh orders or not, I do not know) more determined, and struck almost every person that did not go on with the flats of their swords. They said, "You must go on, we have positive orders to clear the streets, and you must go on," or something to that effect; and a space was very soon cleared; but towards the church there was a very considerable body of people, and the soldiers could not get at them to get them away, and a succession of vollies of stones came from the church-yard.

Do you apprehend that stones could come from the church-yard as far as the Swan?—If it were a mile it would be a matter of doubt; but I saw the stones thrown; I saw the hands go, and saw the stones follow the action of the hand; so that I have not the slightest doubt that the stones came from the churchyard, and were thrown by hand.

Do you know of their being thrown any other way?—No, I do not; but to every appearance they were thrown by hand.

Were there any persons on the roof of the church?—There were a great many persons; I could see from 20 to 30 on the roof of the church; and from time to time I could see those throw stones; but there were a number of stones that fell short far towards the gas pillar; I could see only one part of the church, and that appeared to be full.

Did you see any of those stones strike the soldiers?—I saw one struck very violently, and I saw another soldier not struck, but he rode towards the church gates, and in an instant he fell upon his horse, and appeared to be struck, and he appeared sunk, and his sword-arm dropped, and after some time he recovered, and rode down very quietly, and when he came down he looked as if he was very much hurt.

Did you see any of the soldiers' horses fall?—Yes, I saw two fall, one in the early part, as soon as the soldiers began to act, and another when it fell dead; about nine o'clock I think it must have been; I did not take particular note of the time.

Was it dark at the time?—No.

Had the soldiers previous to the last horse falling, and previous to the transaction which you have stated, fired?—No, they had not to my knowledge; I cannot charge my recollection to the circumstance of firing taking place, it must have been a short time before, if at all. They had ridden up to the gates with their carbines up, to show an intention of firing, but they did not fire; they were called back again by the officer.

Was there any officer with them?—No, the officer was in front of the Swan, but he exercised a command over them, for it was in consequence of his directions that they retired again. I saw the soldiers fire after the horse fell as many as four or five times.

In which direction did they fire?—Towards the church-yard.

Did any of the other soldiers that were within your view fire, except those towards the church-yard?—No; I heard several reports.

At that time, were the outer gates of the church-yard, the light gates, not open?—The light gates were not open before they fired.

They were afterwards open?—Yes.

Did the soldiers then succeed in clearing the church-yard?—To every appearance the church-yard was cleared, but on the soldiers coming down again, the people again assembled in the church-yard, and again threw large quantities of stones.

Were there women among the mob?—There were large numbers of women.

Did they retire?—I did not particularly notice them; towards the close of the day, certainly there were very few women.

Did you see the soldiers use the edge of the sword in any instance?—No, nor the point; it was constantly the flat of the sword.

Have you any thing to add respecting the occurrences that came under your personal knowledge?—I should say decidedly that the military acted with very great forbearance, and I should consider that the irritation of the people became more violent, in consequence of the impunity which the forbearance of the military seemed to hold out.

Did you yourself see any instance of apparent severity upon the part of the soldiers?—No, I did not in any case that was not really called for.

[*The preceding Evidence was read, in the presence of the Witness, on Tuesday the 9th of June, after which he was further examined, as follows:*]

Mr. *W. Manby.*

6 June 1835.

You spoke with reference to Tuesday of there being a tumult or disturbance in the square at about 12 o'clock, and that it was great at that time. Had there not been any great disturbance previous to that time?—Yes, there had been from 11 to 12; there had been a considerable tumult before that time; but my attention was not directed to it so much, in consequence of being occupied with the polling.

What particular circumstance drew your attention about that time?—It was just as we had finished; we had very little to do at that time, and I suppose I was merely looking round, having leisure.

Was there any particular circumstance, or was it in consequence of your being at leisure?—No, I cannot call to my recollection any particular circumstance.

Did you see on that or on either day, any particular banner displayed in front of the booth?—Yes.

Describe that banner?—It was a large blue banner that came with a band of music, and I cannot say what was on it, but it was Anson or something to that effect, but it had the effect, I think, of increasing the excitement.

In consequence of this tumult and disturbance on that or on either day, was any complaint made to the returning officer, that the voters were interrupted in the approach?—No, I do not think that there was any complaint made; there was a conversation took place between us, but he solely had not the power of keeping peace.

Did you mention it?—I said in the course of conversation, it is quite impossible to go on at this rate, and I know that we did at one time discuss the propriety of suspending the polling, if the excitement went on.

At the time, was any violent language or any violence made use of towards you, at or shortly before your leaving the booth on the 27th?—Yes, there were several persons that at various times stated that they would have me or give it to me, if it was not before twelve o'clock, with divers oaths, which it is not necessary for me to repeat; and there were two persons whose faces I most distinctly recollect, who stated that they would be damned if they would not have a row; after this they would burn the town. I recollect their faces very distinctly, though I do not know their names; I asked several persons at the time, but I could not ascertain their names.

When you came back to the Swan, did your clothes bear the mark of the filth which you said had been thrown upon you?—Yes, I should say that I had my coat unbuttoned; I was running to get into the car as fast as I could, and I caught it into my shirt and waistcoat, and I buttoned it up to look as decent as I could.

When you returned to the Swan, can you speak from your own observation whether the market was over?—There was such a tumult in the market that I could not possibly say.

Do you of your own knowledge know, that more stones than that one which nearly struck you, were thrown before Mr. Clare read the Riot Act?—Yes, I know that there were at least four or five, I think five, but I am certain there were four; the stones were collected together in the Swan.

Did any person say in your presence that Mr. Clare ought not to read the Riot Act at that time?—No.

After the Riot Act was read, how long was it before the soldiers acted?—A very few minutes; it was in point of fact immediately, perhaps two minutes, but certainly not more.

From the situation you were in at the window, must you have seen or known that a shot was fired by any soldier in the market-place or in the approach to the light gates before the horse was killed, if it had so happened?—My attention was particularly directed to the light gates in consequence of people assembling there in large numbers, and if there had been any firing before I must have observed it; I feel quite positive that there was not any firing at the light gates before; but as to any reports of fire I will not undertake to say.

The question refers to the firing in the light gates and the market-place?—My attention was directed to the light gates, and I cannot speak as to there being firing in the market-place; but my impression is that there was not a shot fired till after the horse was killed.

In point of fact, do you know of your own knowledge where the stones that were thrown from the church-yard came from?—No, I do not.

Did you on the Tuesday and Wednesday treat this matter lightly, as but a joke, as not being of the consequence which you now think it was?—No, decidedly not; I spoke of it as being a good deal a piece of work about a little matter; but still I anticipated that there would be a greater manifestation as the election drew to its close than there was at the earlier part of the time; I did not at all anticipate that it would end so violently as it did, though I certainly anticipated more excitement as the election advanced; in consequence of directions I spoke to Mr. Hill, the magistrate, about special constables.

On what day was that?—On Monday, the 25th.

In consequence of your application to Mr. Hill, were any special constables sworn in?—I do not know that there were; I believe not.

Did the returning officer refuse to return with you in the car or chaise from the poll on the Wednesday?—No, he did not refuse; we had agreed to go down together, but the stoning prevented it.

Was your carriage stopped?—No, it was not.

Was there any difficulty in getting out of the carriage when you arrived at the Swan?—No, it was quite clear; we had outrun them.

Was your carriage stopped in the square?—No, the man flogged his horses, and the carriage made its way pretty well through the crowd, but stones followed us in pretty quick succession.

Mr. W. Manby.

6 June 1835.

Could you speak as to observing any particular stone being rolled down the pavement to the entrance of the inn?— I observed many stones roll, not on the pavement but at the entrance of the inn, spent sort of stones.

Could you distinguish from what direction?—Yes, those stones that I am speaking of were following the direction of the arms of persons in the direction of the church-yard.

(signed) *Wm. Manby.*

Mr. *William Hay*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *W. Hay.*

ARE you a jeweller in Darlington-street, Wolverhampton?—I am.

Will you be so good as to state what came under your own personal observation as to the state of the town, the conduct of the people and the behaviour of the military on Wednesday evening, the 27th?—On Wednesday evening about five, as near as I can recollect, I saw the troop coming to the town, and opposite to my residence two of them were quartered; that was how I was aware that they came into the town; they had gone into their quarters, and I heard nothing but the yellings of the mob, which were very evident to me from the market-place, though I live at the top of Darlington-street; I did not go out to see what was the matter, and in about two or three hours, or about eight o'clock, I saw those two troopers bring their horses out and mount them in haste, and bring them up in the direction of the Swan inn; of course my curiosity was very much excited, and I came up within 120 yards of the Swan inn; I saw the military assembled in order opposite to the Swan; I also sawMr. Clare, the magistrate, in the balcony of the Swan endeavouring, as far as I could see, to address them or to read something to them; I could not hear, for the distance was too great, but I heard the yellings of the mob, and saw stones thrown repeatedly out of the mob towards him, and after a short time he retired, and I saw the officers speaking to the men; of course I could not hear what they said, but in a few minutes after I saw the swords of the soldiers drawn, and they went in various directions to disperse the mob, who appeared resolved not to quit the place if they could help it; the butchers' shambles being out in the market-place, afforded them opportunities to evade the troopers, which they did for a long time. I then went home, as my premises were not closed, had them closed, and went into my drawing-room, which is over my shop, from whence I could see all that happened in the lower part of the market-place; I saw the mob in a very short time after my getting up stairs coming down in very great haste, and troopers after them, striking those that they could reach with the flats of their swords.

As far as you could judge, was that striking necessary, were the mob refusing to go, or were the mob going to save themselves?—Perfectly necessary, I should have thought, and the remark I made was I am particularly glad that the yeomanry are not out, for I am sure we should not have been so lenient, and I repeated that a great many times during the evening.

At that moment was any violence in any way manifested against the soldiers?—Stones were thrown perpetually, unceasingly; and I should add, that when they drove them down past the top of Darlington-street, immediately on the soldiers turning their horses' heads to come back, a volley of stones came against them, of which the soldiers did not take the least notice, except one man I saw turn round his head and hold his carbine in his hand, and it struck me very much that they bore it with extreme patience, in fact, it made me perfectly nervous to see with what forbearance the soldiers bore it.

You could not see, from the position of your house, what was taking place in the church-yard?—I could not.

Did you move from your house again that evening?—I did not leave the house that night.

Will you state what further you saw?—I saw this repeated, and though from the window I heard the soldiers constantly saying "Now do go on," yet there was such determined obstinacy with the mob that they would group together in knots, and those the soldiers were of course constantly endeavouring to break.

Can you form any calculation of the number of soldiers that were there upon this occasion?—The number of soldiers that came down my way were not more than six, sometimes coming abreast and sometimes individually; but I think their conduct to every observer must have been that of the utmost coolness.

Did you see any soldiers fire?—Not one; I heard not less during the evening than 50 shots; the soldiers endured a good deal from the mob, who were scandalous in their shoutings and yellings and hootings, and their stones; I heard one of the troopers say as he passed under my windows, "Now do go along, for we do not come here to be trifled with;" but there was no action of his sword nor any injury offered by him.

This continued till what time?—This continued more or less till midnight; I did not go to bed till after twelve, and then the soldiers were parading, but the mob had greatly dispersed in the neighbourhood of my house.

You had not been out of your house on Tuesday and Wednesday to make any observations?—No; I believe I had been up to the Swan inn.

Were you summoned as a special constable?—No, my duties as a yeoman I believe exempted me.

You have been resident in Wolverhampton some time?—I have been resident eight years.

From your observation can you say whether there was more or less tumult on this election than on previous elections since Wolverhampton has become a borough?—Very much greater on this election, and of a more dangerous aspect, because the excitement in

Mr. *W. Hay.*

6 June 1835.

the previous election was out of the town; there was no property to injure; the 6th Dragoon Guards cleared the mob, but then the nature of the mob was very perceptible.

But upon this occasion it was more violent in the town, the violence being on other occasions out of the town?—Yes, very much greater.

Was your shop shut?—I shut it an hour earlier.

Did you shut it an hour earlier on the Tuesday?—I did, and every shop around me was shut.

When you came into the market-place, which was eight o'clock, were all the shops closed?—They were closing them.

Was that earlier than the usual time?—An hour.

Have you any thing to add to the statement you have made respecting the occurrences in Wolverhampton on those days?—I have nothing more; the extreme moderation of the soldiers struck me repeatedly, and I expressed that opinion to almost every body that I saw.

[*The preceding Evidence was read, in the presence of the Witness, on Thursday the 11th of June, after which he was further examined, as follows:*]

Can you say whether any of the stones which were thrown at Mr. Clare on the balcony actually reached him?—I cannot say.

Whether he was personally struck or not you do not know?—I do not from my own observation; he was the only person standing out in the balcony at the time the stones were thrown; there were other gentlemen in the back.

At the time the military began to act, were any of the butchers' shambles standing?—Most of them.

And did the crowd make use of them as shelter from the military?—Yes.

When you speak of the leniency of the soldiers, you confine it to the part that you saw?—Most assuredly.

Was that the market-place and Darlington-street?—It was the lower part of the market-place and Darlington-street.

Did you see any thing like regular organization on the part of the people?—I cannot say that I did.

Did you see any fire-arms or any weapons in their possession?—No, I did not.

Did you see them attack any building?—No.

Had they sticks in their hands?—I cannot speak positively to that; but nothing struck me as being in their hands.

Did you see where the stones they had came from?—No, they were prepared with them before they used them; those that I saw thrown they must have had them in their possession, because the very moment the soldiers retired, the stones were upon them before the mob had time to get them.

What was the latest period that you heard any firing?—I should think after eleven.

You speak of the tumult being greater on this than on any former occasion, did not something occur near your house in February last?—As Mr. Villiers was coming from the hustings he was assaulted by a mob; I did not see that they struck him at all; they rushed upon him in a most brutal manner; that was just opposite my house.

Bearing that in mind, do you consider the tumult now greater than then?—Very much greater; after seeing the mob in the market-place I cannot doubt that.

Did you see any soldiers intoxicated on Wednesday?—I did not.

Can you speak at all to the state of the town on Thursday, the next day after the election, were you at home?—My recollection will not bear me out in any thing in particular; on Thursday evening I was at the Swan about eight o'clock.

Was there any crowd then?—Yes.

Was that crowd considerable?—Very considerable.

Can you form any estimate as to the comparison with the crowd on the previous day?—I should think about a fifth.

Was it behaving quietly?—No, abominably; there were two or three gentlemen grossly insulted in passing out of the Swan. I was engaged in the Swan.

Did you see any stones thrown?—No, I did not.

Did you hear the Riot Act read?—No, I did not; I was witness to one thing, that was that Captain Jordan, the high constable, with two or three special constables, went out to the mob to endeavour to disperse them.

At what time was that?—Between eight and nine; this mob were very much insulting every body passing in and out, and while he was addressing one part of the mob, a boy ran out, and either struck or threw a stone at him; Captain Jordan turned round very quickly and saw the boy run into the mob, and went into the middle of the mob and brought him out, and gave him in charge at the Swan.

Did the mob offer any resistance to Captain Jordan's doing that?—Very great; for there was another man taken who was resisting his endeavours to take the boy.

Did you see the soldiers act on that night?—No, I did not perceive any thing of them on duty.

Do you know whether any panes of glass were broken on the Thursday?—No, I do not.

Can you speak as to Friday?—No, I cannot.

(signed) *Willm Hay.*

271

Mr. *John Smith*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *John Smith*.

6 June 1835.

WHERE do you reside?—At Rougeley.

Are you in any profession or business?—I am an attorney; I was Sir Francis Goodricke's principal agent at the election.

Were you in the town of Wolverhampton on Tuesday the 26th or Wednesday the 27th of last month?—I was.

Will you be so good as to state what you personally observed as to the state of the town and behaviour of the people on the Tuesday?—On the Tuesday I saw that the mob in the market-place were exceedingly violent, hooting and groaning particularly; but I was chiefly engaged in the back room, and therefore I did not see much of them on the Tuesday.

In seeing the mob, can you speak at all as to the number that were assembled in the market-place?—I cannot at all.

Was their conduct such as to create an impression in your mind that any violence was likely to ensue?—Decidedly so.

No personal violence was offered to you?—No.

What did you observe on Wednesday?—In the afternoon, towards the close of the poll, I was at the Swan inn, and I then was chiefly engaged in a back room, and therefore did not see a great deal of the mob; but what I did was exceedingly riotous in the extreme.

Where were they?—In the market-place, and chiefly crowding up to the Swan, where our committee was.

When you say riotous, was any violence of any kind used?—Yes, some time after four o'clock I saw a respectable man covered all over with spittle, and one of his coat-laps was torn off.

Did you see any stones thrown?—Not at that time.

What was the next thing you saw in front of the house?—I did not go to the front of the house till I understood the magistrate was here, and the soldiers were ordered out; and then I went into the front window of the Swan, and I never left that window for two hours.

During those two hours what did you observe respecting the conduct of the people, and the conduct of the soldiers?—The soldiers were drawn out down the market-place, and I think there were about 30; I saw Mr. Clare with them, and he was walking between the people and the soldiers, and appeared to me to be talking to the people; but I was so far off that I could not hear what he was saying; he appeared to be expostulating with them, and they received him with the most horrible groans, and hooted at him; and they seemed to menace Mr. Clare, the magistrate; he then came out of the market-place, and I immediately saw him in the balcony of the Swan; but I was not near enough to hear what he said; there he was in the attitude of addressing the mob.

Did you see him read any thing?—I did not; shortly afterwards the soldiers wheeled about and appeared to be in the act of clearing the market-place.

Can you form any estimate as to the number of persons at that time?—The market-place was full; and I cannot form any estimate of the numbers at all.

Did the people retire before the soldiers, or were they unwilling to go?—A great many were unwilling to go. I saw one instance just before the Swan; a soldier went to a man that was standing; I could not hear what took place; and after being with him several minutes, the soldier struck his hat off; he afterwards struck him with the flat side of his sword over his shoulder, and the man would not move then; and I saw him strike the man a second time, and he almost knocked him down; and the soldier wheeled round, and could not get him away; I saw him flourish the sword over his head; but the man would not move.

Was that the case generally that the men would not move?—Very generally.

You cannot speak as to whether the soldiers addressed them good-humouredly?—I cannot say that; I was not near enough to hear.

Can you say whether they used much violence?—The soldiers appeared to behave with greater temper than I should suppose human nature was capable of doing.

Was there any violence?—The violence principally consisted in throwing of stones.

Did you see any soldiers struck?—Yes, I saw the man struck whose horse fell under him; he was immediately under the window; I saw that man and his horse struck.

Did you see the horse fall?—I did, and he appeared to be dead in a very few minutes.

Had the soldiers fired previously to that?—I believe they had not; but I cannot say positively.

Did you see any of the soldiers fire?—I did.

Where was that?—The first shot that I saw fired was into the church-yard, and I should say that I saw the horse fall, and immediately that he fell—for it is a tremendous thing for a dragoon to fall with his helmet and every thing—the people rushed out of the church-yard as if they were coming towards the fallen soldier, and some soldiers then wheeled in front of him, and the people went back again.

Did they come through the light gates?—No, they came through the side gates; the light gates were shut at that time; I afterwards saw the light gates forced open.

Were several shots fired?—I saw several shots fired; the first shot fired was not from a carbine, but from a pistol; the mob seemed to take refuge in the church-yard, and they assailed the soldiers with stones continually.

Could you judge from your position whether the numbers in the church-yard were considerable?—They were.

Were there any persons on the top of the church?—I did not see any; I could not see the church, though I could see part of the church-yard; the stones must have been thrown with very great violence, for there was one that came very near where I was, a great distance;

Mr. *John Smith.*

6 June 1835.

and I cannot conceive how it was possible to throw that stone from the church gate to that window.

Was there any pelting of stones by persons in the market-place?—I was not aware of it; the stones chiefly came from the church-yard that I observed.

Did any come from lower down Dudley-street?—I am not aware of it, for my attention was chiefly directed towards the church-yard.

You remained two hours at the window?—I should think I did.

Did you observe any thing more than what you have stated as to the conduct of the people?—My attention was particularly directed to a person of the name of Simpkiss; I saw him cross the market-place several times.

About what o'clock might that be, was it light?—Yes, quite light; I cannot say what o'clock it was; it was during the time that I was at the window.

Was it before or after the horse had been wounded?—I am certain I saw him afterwards, and I am almost sure I saw him before; and at the time he was crossing the market-place stones were being thrown out of the church-yard, and I thought it extraordinary that any man should be walking about in the market-place in the manner he was, and knowing the party, I kept my eye continually upon him.

He did not take any part in any way?—I was not aware that he did; I mention this fact, having seen the statement in which he has said that no stones were thrown, at least it purports to have been so; whether he did say it, I cannot tell.

Did you make any further observation beyond what you have stated?—The observation I made was that the soldiers behaved with greater fortitude and forbearance than any thing I saw; they sat upon their horses, and did not appear to move.

Do you know of any liquor being given to the soldiers?—One of the constables came to our committee-room and asked if we would allow the soldiers a pint of ale, and I desired the constable would go to the commanding officer and say, that if he thought it right that they should have it, they might have it. I do not know whether they had it or not; I particularly cautioned the constable not to let them have it without going to the commanding officer and obtaining his permission; I remained in the Swan nearly till eleven o'clock, but I did not go to the front.

Had you, as principal agent for Sir Francis Goodricke, taken any measure to apply to the magistrates for the increase of the civil power in the event of disturbances taking place?—I had.

What were those steps you had taken?—I applied to Captain Jordan, who is the high constable, and in consequence of what I heard, I was told it was necessary that we should have some augmentation of the civil force.

On what day was that?—It was on the Tuesday; and again the Wednesday.

Do you know whether any increase of civil force took place?—On the day before; the Monday I went with Captain Jordan and a gentleman of Sir Francis Goodricke's committee to Colonel Ansons's committee, and suggested the propriety of swearing in some special constables. Mr. Forster was the gentleman with whom we spoke on the subject, and he would not consent to any others being sworn in.

At the time that you were looking out of the window of the Swan, could you see whether the shops in the neighbourhood were shut or open?—At first they were not generally closed, but soon afterwards almost every shop in the market-place was closed; the windows and the doors too.

[*The preceding Evidence was read on Wednesday the 10th of June.*]

Mr. *Robert Sidney,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *Robert Sidney.*

YOU reside in the market-place?—Yes.

What is your trade?—I am a woollen-draper, and a linen-draper.

Were you, on Tuesday the 26th of last month, sworn in a special constable?—Yes, I was, about three o'clock on that day, in consequence of an application to the magistrates at the bank where I happened to be.

Did you, as such special constable, act at all on that day?—Not on that day.

Did you act at all on Wednesday the 27th?—I did.

Where?—In the market-place and other parts of the town.

What time in that day did you undertake your duty?—At eight o'clock at night; I had previously, between four and five, or about five, seen Mr. Wilcox insulted and stones thrown at him.

Why did you not, you being a special constable, take out your staff and act?—I durst not do it.

Why did you not dare to do it?—The mob was so very great.

Did you also see other persons spit upon?—Yes, I saw a stranger and a farmer at the time I wanted to pass myself.

Where did you go at eight o'clock?—I took my staff and went to the market-place.

Did you put yourself under the orders of any body?—Under the orders of Captain Jordan, who told us where to go.

How many constables were there then on duty?—The constables appeared to be clearing the people out of passages and entries.

How many should you suppose there were, to the best of your judgment, so acting?—I should think not exceeding a score.

Were they acting disconnected with the military, or were they accompanied by military?—They were acting independently of the military in clearing the entries.

Did you join them in that duty?—Yes.

How

Mr. *Robert Sidney.*

6 June 1835.

How long a time did you continue?—To twelve o'clock; it was twelve precisely when I entered my own dwelling.

Did you remain all that time in the market-place?—No, there was a large crowd assembled in Smithfield.

At what o'clock was that?—That would be about eleven; Captain Jordan, along with four or five other special constables, went down, and we found two carts; I was with them; I brought one of the carts away in company with another person.

Where were they placed?—There is a chapel on one side, and on the other some iron gates; the two carts formed the complete breadth of the road; the shafts of one cart were chained to the iron gate, and the shafts of the other were chained to the back of the other cart.

What street is it?—Leading from Queen-street to Smithfield; it is the first street out of Queen-street on the right-hand side, leading into Smithfield.

You do not know the name of the street?—No, nor whether it has a name.

In what part of the street were the carts chained?—It was about the centre.

What became of those carts?—I, with another special constable, brought one away and put it into the Swan yard.

Have they since been claimed?—I am not aware.

Have you had occasion on former days to have passed that way?—Yes.

And have you observed the carts placed there in a similar way as being so left at night?—Never; they were chained with a chain to the gates, that would have taken a quarter of an hour to have extricated them. I was one that assisted to unchain them.

At that time were the people pretty much dispersed?—About the market-place they were; there was a large mob at the end of Smithfield, which I should except, had receded, knowing we were coming; but we durst not face them. Captain Jordan stated that his orders were to keep about the market-place: it was the wish of myself and others to go and disperse the mob at Smithfield.

Were any troops with you?—Yes, there were; I should suppose six or seven soldiers.

Have you any idea of the number of persons assembled in Smithfield at that time?—No, I have not; they were very numerous, but I saw them at a distance.

Did you see any troops fire?—I did not.

From the opportunity you had of seeing the soldiers act, and being with them, what is your opinion as to their conduct?—I was conscious from ten o'clock that there were parties throwing stones into the market-place, and we could not find from whence those stones came.

Acting as you did occasionally with the soldiers, did they conduct themselves with moderation or with violence?—I had an opportunity all that time of seeing almost all the soldiers, and what they did. It formed part of my duty to escort the respectable portion of the people who were going to their homes through the streets; and the soldiers, if they saw characters loitering about, requested them to go home. I saw no one struck, but merely heard them make a positive demand to go to their home; and those were such characters as mechanics and dissolute people, loitering about the market-place. As far as my opinion goes of the military, I must speak with the most unbounded praise. The only thing I saw, was one soldier intoxicated, which I was very sorry to see. The sergeant took him into the yard of the Swan inn, and pulled him off his horse.

Where was it you saw him?—In the market-place.

At what time was that?—I cannot speak.

Was it dark?—Yes, it would be probably between ten and eleven o'clock.

At what time were the shops generally shut, on the Wednesday, in the market-place and the streets adjoining?—The principal shops that I saw were in Dudley-street; it might be from four till five that I saw the shops shut. My own shop was shut up about five. I ordered my own shop to be shut up from fear.

Did you see any liquor given to the soldiers?—I saw beer given to the men.

Where?—In a jug and a half-pint, at the end of the gateway of the Swan. I saw one, when he wished for a cup of beer, have it handed to him. I know it was beer; I had an opportunity of seeing it.

Did you see any stones thrown from the church-yard; did your duty take you to that part of the market-place which is near the church-yard?—We went to the church gate.

Were the gates open?—The gates were closed when we went.

Were there any persons assembled in them?—Nothing but stragglers.

Was that after dark?—Yes, that would be after eleven o'clock.

Have you any thing to add beyond what you have stated?—No, I am not aware that I have.

[*The preceding Evidence was read, in the presence of the Witness, on Wednesday the 10th of June; after which he was further examined, as follows:*]

You did not act as constable till eight o'clock?—No.

At the time that you came on duty, had the military begun to act?—Yes, I saw people stoning them up the street that I came, Darlington-street, and was at a loss to know what the cause was; I was not then on duty.

Had you, at any time after you became special constable, received any directions as to a general plan of organization or of acting?—Not at all.

In point of fact, what directions did you get from the magistrates or high constable, or any person?—I got none at all. I heard the soldiers crying out for a magistrate.

In what street was that?—In the market-place.

What time was that?—I should think it would be before ten.

Mr. *Robert Sidney.*

6 June 1835.

You have said that your shop was shut at five o'clock, from five o'clock do you know whether the other shops were shut at the same time?—They were shut before nine. People that came out of the Swan were pelted in the instance of this Wilcox.

Were there some shops that were left open?—Yes.

Were you with Mr. Gibbons when you went from the street, leading from Queen-street into Smithfield?—I was.

You have said you wished to give some explanation as to the position of the carts, will you state what occurs to you?—It might be a dispute whether the carts were back to back, or whether the shafts of one reached the back of the other. I am certain of this, that they formed a most effectual barricade, so as to prevent any person on horseback going down, but not persons on foot, who might have crept under the carts.

Did you assist in unfastening either of those carts?—I did.

Was it the right hand or the left hand cart, as you were going down the street?—It would be the right hand cart facing to Smithfield.

Can you say whether the shafts of that cart were at all fastened; and if so, how they were fastened?—I am ready to take my oath that they were fastened by a chain to the iron gates.

Do you know whether that cart was fastened to the other cart in any way?—I am aware it was fastened.

Do you know how?—No, I do not.

Do you think so, or positively know it?—I should not like to take an oath to that.

Do you know that the left hand cart was fastened in any way to the left hand side of the street?—I was engaged with the right hand cart, and therefore I cannot say.

According to what you observed, was it possible for any person, either on foot or on horseback, to pass down that street by the cart without going over or under; was there any standing way on the sides?—I am sure horse people could not.

Were you in the room of the Swan some part of the evening?—I was.

Do you know when the horse that died fell?—No, I do not; I saw him lie, but I was not present when he fell.

Can you say what time you quitted the room at the Swan?—I scarcely can; I was in it various times; I was in the room at the Swan, and there saw a magistrate.

Did you see Mr. Simpkiss in the room at the Swan?—I did not.

What time was it that the beer was given to the soldiers?—I should think that was about nine o'clock; at the time I saw them, they took it for refreshment.

Was it after the Riot Act had been read?—Yes.

Was it after they were employed in clearing the streets?—It was while they were in the performance of that duty.

Was the market-place clear at the time the beer was given?—Yes, quite so.

Were stones throwing at the time that beer was given?—Not that I know; at half-past eleven, while on duty as a special constable, a stone fell on my foot, and a party of special constables divided ourselves to endeavour to apprehend some persons; we did not find any persons where we expected; two or three of the military went with each party of us.

Did you apprehend any offenders?—Not there; in Lichfield-street, I, in company with a young man, turned out five from half-past eleven to twelve.

Were they concealed?—They were in a dark place at a quarter to twelve.

Was Captain Manning with you, or any officers with you, when the stone fell?—No, I was alone.

What did you do with those five men you apprehended?—I turned them about their business; the soldiers censured me for not taking them up.

Did you act as special constable on the following day, the Thursday?—I did not.

(signed) *R. Sidney.*

Mr. *William Savage,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *W. Savage.*

ARE you in any business?—A merchant, residing in George-street, Wolverhampton. I am the constable of the manor of the Deanery.

That is a peculiar manor?—Yes, and returning officer of the borough.

Will you give information as to the state of the town of Wolverhampton, in respect to the behaviour of the people and the peace of the town, on Tuesday the 26th?—I cannot on Tuesday.

With regard to Wednesday?—I was at the Swan, and in the market-place, acting in the duties of my office, from three o'clock until half-past eleven at night of the Wednesday.

In course of that time, what did you principally see?—During the whole of the afternoon, there were a great number of people collected opposite the Swan and in the market-place.

Can you give any estimate of the numbers at that time?—No, I cannot; the market-place, I should think, was half filled with people, but I cannot form any idea of the number; they groaned and spat very much upon many gentlemen who had occasion to go to and from the Swan. I was in the front room of the Swan, when a gentleman came in covered with spittle, and his coat torn up to the neck. After the soldiers had arrived, and were directed to go to quarters, the mob increased and became turbulent; the magistrate was sent for, but before his arrival, several stones were thrown at the Swan windows; when Mr. Clare, the magistrate, came, he went among the people, and said all that he could to get them to disperse.

Did you accompany him?—No; I was at the Swan window at the time.

Did any of the civil power accompany him?—Yes, there were several of the special constables went with him, and Mr. Jordan and Mr. Bache, two of the high constables.

Why

275

Mr. W. Savage.

6 June 1835.

Why did you not accompany him?—I was not aware that he was going among the people, or I should have done so as a constable; and he said all he could to get them to disperse, but they insulted him by groaning and hissing in a very violent manner; he then went on to the balcony in front of the Swan, when he again requested, in the strongest manner, that they would disperse; they took no notice of what he said, but threw several stones at him; he then read the Riot Act, during the whole of which time stones were thrown at the soldiers.

Were the soldiers present when the Riot Act was read?—They were opposite the Swan; the people threw stones at them while Mr. Clare read the Riot Act.

Had the soldiers previous to the reading the Riot Act acted in any way?—No, they had not.

What was the next thing that occurred?—After the Riot Act was read, the soldiers were ordered to clear the market-place.

By whom?—By the captain of the troop.

You do not know that of your own knowledge?—I believe it was so; I stood by, and I think he ordered them to clear the market-place. I saw several men who were very obstinate, they would not move on when the soldiers requested them; they then hit them with the sides of their swords before they would go.

When was it that you left the inn?—When the soldiers began to clear the streets, I went out to assist them in dispersing the people; I was near the soldier's horse when he fell.

Were you at all aware of the cause of his falling?—I was not; I could not account for it.

When the soldiers commenced acting, did they separate?—They separated two together; indeed they quite separated in the market-place and galloped after the people.

Did any remain in Dudley-street?—Not then; they kept riding about for some time, and after that time they remained a little at times.

From what place did the soldier whose horse died come?—I did not see from what place he came; I only saw his horse fall; the dragoon was sitting upon his horse almost opposite the gas pillar in the market-place. I was very near and saw the horse fall and the soldier thrown off.

At the time that the horse fell had the soldiers fired?—No, they had not.

Previous to their firing, had they met with any resistance in the execution of their duty, or had any violence been offered to them?—There had; the shouts of the mob at the time the horse fell were tremendous; several of the soldiers and special constables came to look at the horse, but the stones came in such numbers from the church-yard, that they were obliged to disperse, or I think some of them would have been very much hurt or even killed.

Did you see any of the soldiers have liquor of any kind given them?—I did not.

Till what time did you continue acting?—Till half after eleven.

At that time was the town quiet?—It was.

And the people dispersed?—Yes.

Did you see any of the soldiers fire?—Yes, at the church-yard gates.

How many shots can you speak to having been fired?—I should think I saw four soldiers fire.

Were the church gates closed at that time?—They were.

Were there many people within the church-yard gate?—Yes, there were.

Were they behaving quietly?—They had thrown a great many stones before the soldiers fired, and they were very riotous and very obstinate when the soldiers went up to the gates.

Were there any persons on the roof of the church?—I did not see them.

As constable of the Deanery, have you any assistant constable?—Yes, I have a deputy constable, Jones.

Had any application been made to you, or did you receive any directions from the magistrates to act during the continuance of this election?—No, I had not.

Then, in point of fact, your coming out at the time you did was entirely acting upon your own discretion without having received any notice?—Yes.

Do you know of any steps having been taken to provide a civil power sufficient to preserve the peace of the town?—I know no more than that I came into the public office, and previously to that Mr. Hill was swearing in special constables.

When was that?—Upon the Wednesday, I think.

But there was no organized plan of all the civil power of the town making arrangement for the preservation of the peace during the whole time of the election?—No, there was not, that I know of.

Were the shops shut on Wednesday before the soldiers came?—No, they were not; some of the shops near the Swan were closed; the shutters were put to some time before the soldiers came.

Are you at all aware of the number of special constables and others that were acting on this occasion?—I should think they would be 30 or 40 special constables.

Did they act under any combined plan?—They were going with the soldiers about the market-place and other parts of the town assisting in driving the people away from the different corners and places where the soldiers could not well get with their horses.

During the time that you were with the military, from the observation you had the opportunity of making, what was the mode in which they conducted themselves?—I think altogether with great forbearance.

Were there any instances that you saw of a want of forbearance?—No, there was not one instance.

Was there any, and if any, was there much provocation offered them?—There was a great deal of provocation by different people not moving on when the military requested them.

Mr. W. Savage. Have you any thing to add to what you have stated which can throw light upon the occurrences of that day?—No, I have not.

6 June 1835. [*The preceding Evidence was read, in the presence of the Witness, on Tuesday the 9th of June, after which he was further Examined, as follows:*]

Did you, after the hour you came upon duty, dine with the committee of either of the candidates?—No, I did not.

You being the chief, carry a staff which denotes the character of your office?—Yes.

Did you hear any special constable propose to lead a few dismounted soldiers up Bird-in-hand-yard, in order to get into St. Peter's church, and flank the crowd in the church-yard?—No, I did not.

Did you hear the officer of the troops inquire whether he should dismount his men?—I did not hear him say so.

Did you, while in the Swan, hear the magistrate remonstrate with any of the persons standing round him as to their conduct, not to provoke him or irritate him?—I did not.

In point of fact, does it come to your knowledge that any persons in the Swan inn, by gestures or by any other means, show triumph, or provoke or irritate the people while assembled?—Not at all; so far from it, it was the wish of gentlemen in the Swan that they should keep away from the windows of the Swan, and that the blinds should be closed.

Did you at any time in the execution of your duty make any attempt to arrest any of the offenders in the crowd?—No, I did not.

Being a constable and vested with that authority, why did you not do so when you saw those outrages committed?—Because they were driven away by the soldiers and the constables, there was no occasion to take any one.

But from two o'clock, when insults were offered and stones were thrown before the soldiers came, why did you not?—I think I should have been running the risk of my life in going amongst them, and I dared not go; that was the reason, or else I wished to go several times, but I am sure I should have run the risk of my life in going.

Then you did not, in point of fact, at any time, in execution of your duty, call upon persons to preserve the peace?—Yes, I was; begging the special constables and those that were about to do all that they could, but the special constables dared not go out amongst the people.

After the military had drawn up in front of the Swan, did the magistrates or the civil power endeavour to make any fresh effort to disperse the people, and to repress any tendency to violence before the Riot Act was read, and the troops were called upon to act?—Yes.

In what way?—As I mentioned, by Mr. Clare remonstrating with them.

You said that you saw the horse fall, are you aware that he bled upon the spot?—I was not aware at the time; but some time after I went to the horse and found that there was a hole in his side, and from that hole there came blood.

Do you know of any other horse having fallen in the course of the evening of your own knowledge?—No, I do not.

Do you know whether this horse having so fallen got up again?—He did not; for I saw the horse fall, I went to him again and found he was dead.

From the time you saw him fall to the time you saw him dead, he never got up again?—He never arose again, I am certain.

How long a time should you say elapsed between the time of his falling and the time of his being, as you found him, dead?—I should think, perhaps, 20 minutes or half an hour before I found him dead.

In point of fact, had you, as constable of the Deanery, any authority over other constables?—I had no authority over the other constables, that I know of; indeed it is with great difficulty that we can get special constables to act since the first riot in Wolverhampton; the conduct of the people was so dreadful.

Do you know who gave any order for the soldiers to fire?—I do not.

Did you hear any order given by the magistrate after the Riot Act had been read?—No, not after the Riot Act.

To the troops?—No, I did not.

Do you know of the magistrate giving any directions respecting the church-yard to your own knowledge; do you know of Mr. Clare giving any order respecting the church-yard gates?—No, I do not.

When Mr. Clare went with the people round, had you an opportnnity of seeing him?—Yes, pretty nearly the whole of the time.

How far did he go in the market-place?—I think he went as far as Mr. Wilkes' shop in the market-place.

Was that the furthest point he went to?—I did not see him go any further.

Then, in point of fact, it was nearly as far as he could go, going due straight from the Swan inn, downwards?—Yes, nearly as far to the end of the market-place, which I call Mr. Warner's shop, and I was astonished that he did not read the Riot Act sooner.

Were you in the market-place at about half past ten at night, when any stones fell?—I was in the market then.

Were you with Captain Manning?—Yes, I was, at about ten with Captain Manning.

Do you remember any stone falling that you yourself noticed, or that you picked up?—No, I do not.

Did you see any of the stones that were falling from the church-yard at any time strike the ground?—Yes, many from the church-yard; there was one stone came and struck me on the leg; I stood near the Swan door, and that came from the direction of the church-yard.

Can

Mr. *W. Savage.*

6 June 1835.

Can you describe the weight of the stone?—The stone that came against my leg was as large as this—[*describing it.*]

What description of stone was it?—A pavement stone.

Was it larger than an egg?—Yes, double the size.

What was the weight?—I cannot judge very well, but it must have been more than half a pound; three-quarters of a pound, I suppose.

Were you present during the continuance of the last borough election at Wolverhampton?—I was at one of the polling booths.

Did you, during that election, witness any disturbance or interruption of the public peace?—No, I did not; with the exception of one stone being thrown at us by the people, which struck me on the arm.

Are you capable of judging, from the direction in which the stones fell, whether they came from the light gates, or whether they came from the church-yard, and must have come over some of the houses, such as Mr. Barber's and Mr. Chalditch's?—I am quite aware at that time the stones came from the church-yard; they must have come from there, for there were no people in the streets, and I was astonished at the great distance from which they came.

(signed) *W. Savage.*

Mr. *John Edmondson Molineux,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *J. E. Molineux.*

YOU reside in Wolverhampton?—I do.

Can you give any information as to the state of the town of Wolverhampton on Tuesday the 26th?—No further than this, that when I went to poll in the morning about ten o'clock, I found I could not get admission; they groaned at me; they did not use any personal violence towards me, but groaned at me, and after I had voted, they hissed me most furiously and groaned again.

At what booth did you poll?—St. James's-square.

Can you say that the excitement at that booth was greater than you have witnessed on former elections?—Very much.

What number of persons did you observe?—I should think between the end of Queen-street and St. James's-square not less than between 2,000 and 3,000; it very much increased afterwards.

In what part of the town were you on Wednesday afternoon?—I was in the committee-room of Sir Francis Goodricke, in the Swan, from two till four.

Being there, had you an opportunity of seeing the state of the town and the market-place in front of it?—I did.

Will you state what your observation was?—There was an immense mob in front of the Swan inn, shouting, groaning, insulting and spitting upon every respectable person going in and coming out of the Swan.

Was their conduct such, as gave you the impression that persons were intimidated?—So much so, that I think I should have hazarded my life in going through the mob at that period.

Did that continue up to the time you speak of?—It continued till four o'clock; at that period there was an immense influx of people; the poll closed at four, and I went to the inn window, from which I could view into the church-yard and Dudley-street, and the mob came there in such a manner, that I never saw such a number of people; we have an annual fair that is crowded, but nothing like this.

Did they come in an orderly way?—No; shouting and groaning, and insulting every person that had not a laurel in his hat, for that was the passport.

Did they stop when they came to the market-place?—They formed round the Swan hotel.

What number of persons might there be collected in the market-place and the adjacent streets within your view at four o'clock?—I should think 4,000 or 5,000 people; in consequence of the conduct of the mob, we had the blinds pulled down, and the intimidation was such in the market-place, that I looked round and found at four or half-past four that most of the shops were closed.

Did you go away then?—No, I stayed till the returns came across to get the state of the poll till half-past six.

In the back room?—In the back room.

And did not see what occurred?—I did before I left, which was half-past six; I went into the front, and saw that the mob was very much increased, and became in a more fierce and savage state.

Was there any actual violence taking place?—I did not see any at half-past six; I went home by the back gates of the Swan, and passing through the church-yard was insulted, and several stones thrown.

Were you alone?—I was.

Did you remain at home the rest of the evening?—I did.

Then you had no further opportunity of witnessing the state of the people?—No.

Have you been some time a resident of Wolverhampton?—I have.

Have you had an opportunity of witnessing other elections since Wolverhampton has become a borough?—Yes, when Mr. Holyoake was a candidate, in December 1832, I think.

Do you consider that the state of the excitement was as great on this occasion as it has been on former occasions of elections?—I think very much more, and I think myself there was not one-third of the number of persons on that occasion, of the number on the present;

Mr. *J.E. Molineux.*

6 June 1835.

on that election Sir John Wrottesley had occasion to read the Riot Act, and troops were called in, and they cleared Cleveland Road, which is a part of the town adjoining the then polling place.

Was that in the town of Wolverhampton, or in one of the outline booths?—On one of the outline booths.

You did not see the troops act upon this occasion?—No, I did not; I saw the troops arrive and they were dismissed immediately to quarters; that was a quarter after five; I heard some person in the mob use the expression "Smash the windows! Smash the windows of the Swan!"

Have you any knowledge of the troops having any liquor given to them?—No.

Have you any thing further to add respecting the state of the town on the 27th?—No, I have not.

With respect to Thursday, have you any thing to state?—I was in the Swan inn about five o'clock, between five and six o'clock on Thursday the 28th, in company with Mr. Briscoe, the magistrate; finding five or six stones thrown into the window, I went to the window and saw an immense number of people, and saw a great quantity of stones thrown in different directions.

Were there any troops at the time?—Yes, immediately the stone came into the room, Mr. Briscoe came in and directed the troops to come forward; he then opened the balcony and walked out and called out silence, and then there was a greater shout than ever, upon which he read the Riot Act, and after he had read the Riot Act he called out, and for a second they stopped shouting, and he said these words: "I beg and entreat you will disperse immediately; I will give you five minutes and only five minutes, and if you do not disperse I will order the troops out immediately; I should be very sorry to do it, and you will bring the consequences upon yourselves." In five minutes there was not a person left in the market-place; they had taken possession of the church-yard and all down the street.

Did you see the troops act?—I saw the troops form and Mr. Briscoe mount his horse, and I then retired.

[*The preceding Evidence was read, in the presence of the Witness, on Tuesday the 9th of June, after which he was further examined, as follows:*]

You have said that you would have felt that your life would have been hazarded in going through the mob between two and four on Wednesday?—Yes, I think so, for the mob were in such a furious and excited state, they were insulting respectable people in such a gross way, that if I had gone out I thought I should be trampled to death.

What were any manifestations of violence that you saw?—I saw pushing the genteel people that went out that were friends of Sir Francis Goodricke, and they were shoved from one side to the other, and they were throwing stones at that time, so that I was satisfied that it would be attended with the greatest danger.

Could you see where those stones came from?—They came both from the right and the left; I saw one man throw a stone which came into the window where I was standing; I saw his hand move in the direction, and the stone came into the window.

Were all the stones that you saw aimed at the houses?—A great many stones came too sharp to reach the houses, but fell near the gateway; five or six came near the gateway.

Did not some of those stones fall among the mob?—Yes, they did.

During the time that you had opportunities of looking out of the windows of the Swan upon the market-place, were the ordinary transactions of the market going on?—No, they were not; the stalls were removed at an early period in consequence of anticipation of disturbance.

Were you ever on former elections in St. James's-square, so that you are capable of stating the comparative excitement on this and former occasions?—No, I was not; I polled before at Darlington-street, where there was not the least difficulty whatever.

Were any windows in the Swan hotel broken on the Wednesday evening, of your own knowledge?—I cannot say; but I ordered the blinds of the Swan to be pulled down.

Was any pane broken in your presence?—Not that evening.

Can you say at what time the market closed on that Wednesday?—No, I cannot tell; I was coming in from one room to the other; but after the blinds were down, several of them went to the side and looked through the side, and I begged them not to do it.

At what time were the blinds pulled down?—I should think between three and four.

Was that after the close of the poll?—It was before the close of the poll; I remember that was before the close of the poll, for I remember when the poll closed, and saw an immense crowd coming down the street.

(signed) *J. E. Molineux.*

Joseph Webster, called in; and Examined.

Joseph Webster.

WHAT are you?—A boat-builder.

Residing in Wolverhampton?—Yes.

Can you give any information as to the state of the town of Wolverhampton on Tuesday the 26th; where were you?—I came into St. James's-square on that day to give a vote.

About what time?—About nine o'clock in the morning.

Was there any difficulty in your approach to the booth?—No, not at that time.

Did you meet any obstruction?—No; no further than waiting for my turn.

Did you, in the course of giving your vote and leaving the square, meet with any insult of any kind?—No.

Do

Joseph Webster.

6 June 1835.

Do you know any thing further of Tuesday?—I left in about an hour, and there was nothing going on, no more than a few shouts.

What became of you on that day?—I went to my work again.

You know no more of the state of the town on that day?—No, I came up after the poll was over; all was quiet then; I stood in Dudley-street.

On Wednesday, what did you see?—On Wednesday I came up to St. James's-square again to see what was going on.

At about what time?—About ten, I should suppose, in the morning, and there was nothing but shouts and groans then.

Was there any considerable number of people assembled?—Yes, there were many people about the middle of the day; I called in twice on Wednesday; this was the fore part of the day.

Were they in a state of excitement?—The second time there was no more than throwing some manure; I saw the last person going down to give his vote, and he had something to do; people got in the way and there were groans and such like things, and he got in by the assistance of a constable; and the gentlemen all came out with him, and some got in to the same carriage that he came in; and as soon as they got in, there was a handful of manure thrown into the gentleman's face, and they drove away: the mob ran and met them at the top of St. James's-square and threw at them as they passed by; then I went to my work and saw no more of it till night.

What did you see at night, and at what time?—I came up between seven and eight at night into Dudley-street, and at the end of Queen-street, and when I got there, Dudley-street and the market-place was all filled with people.

How were they behaving?—They were all standing still; no throwing at that time, and the soldiers stood opposite the Swan inn in a line, and the officer at the end of them under the veranda.

How many persons should you say were assembled in Dudley-street and market-place?—It was all full, all the way, as far as I could see, to the light gates, and people on the church and people inside the light gates and the church-yard.

How were those people behaving?—They were all standing at that time, and Mr. Clare was standing with his hands upon the rails and talking to them.

Did you hear what he said?—No; and he had not talked to them long before they gave a shout, and then he took out his spectacles and reached out a paper.

Did you hear him read it?—No, I saw him pull it out, and I supposed he was reading it, and he had not read it for a minute before the stones began to fly towards the soldiers.

Were any stones directed to the inn, or did any strike the inn?—I did not see that.

Most were directed towards the soldiers?—Yes.

After he had read this paper, what did the soldiers do?—The soldiers drew their swords, and they were not half a minute before they cut every way, and the people were tumbling one over another, and I stood still against a door with my hands in my pocket, and they went by me and they did not molest me; the people were charged four or five times in that way, and I did not move.

Why did you not move?—I saw no cause to move, the soldiers did not molest me.

They did not desire you to move?—They did not say any thing to me.

Did any people resist the soldiers in being moved?—Yes; they would not stir, and when the soldiers turned their backs they threw again; they were throwing in Dudley-street, in the upper part and the lower part of Queen-street and Princes-street.

Did the soldiers fire?—The first shot that was fired was fired into the light gates.

Was that before the stones had been thrown at them or after?—They did not fire till the stones had been thrown for some time.

In point of fact, were the soldiers ill used before they fired?—Yes, they were.

How, in your opinion, did they conduct themselves?—I should have done the same as they did if I had been in their place, I should not have stood to be hit and knocked about as they were.

Did they behave with a great deal of good temper?—Till such time as they were punished; I did not see them do any mischief till they were punished.

Did they afterwards strike any body with the edge of their swords?—No, they did not strike any body with the edge of their swords that I saw, they struck with the flat of their swords.

Did you see the horse fall?—No, I was lower down.

Were you in such a position that you could see stones thrown from the church-yard?—No, I could not.

Could you see them use their arms?—No, there were so many people.

Were there people upon the church?—There were a good many.

How long did you remain?—I stopped till it was dark, and then I moved to Queen-street, to Mr. Grassey's house, and there I stood.

Was there disturbance there?—Yes, the soldiers and the people came up there; the soldiers drove the people before them, and the people came back again as soon as the soldiers had turned back.

Did the soldiers fire in Queen-street?—Once or twice.

Did you see any body hurt?—No; I did not see which way they fired, but I heard the report.

Did the soldiers endeavour to prevail upon the people to go away before they fired?—Yes, and the people would not; they forced them away by main force and they returned directly, and as soon as the soldiers had turned their backs there came stones flying after them.

Joseph Webster.

6 June 1835.

Up to what time did you see any of those transactions?—I should suppose it must have been ten o'clock.

Where was the last place you were in and saw the mob or the soldiers?—The last place I was in and the last throwing I saw was when I stood at the window of Mr. Grassey's sitting-room; I stood at the door first, and a soldier came and stood amongst us with his back towards us.

Mounted?—Mounted; pretty near close; and Mr. Mayo came and stood by me and called him a coward, and the soldier did not molest us and did not speak.

You heard him insulted?—Yes, he stood close by me.

What did he do upon that?—He did not touch us at all, but he rode to the end of Princes-street, and then as he returned he paid us a visit and drove us into the shop, and struck the side of the doorway or shutter, and we were obliged to fall in and push the door to; if he had intended to hit us I believe he could.

You saw no more of the market-place after that?—No.

Have you been at Wolverhampton during former elections?—I have been here 22 years.

Do you consider that the behaviour of the people was more riotous on this than on former occasions?—Yes, I believe it was more than I had seen it before, and mostly directed towards the soldiers; I did not see it in any other way.

When Mr. Clare was reading the paper, was he struck?—I could not see that, I was not near enough; I only saw the stones when they were in the air falling towards the soldiers.

Have you any thing further to add?—I have not.

[*The preceding Evidence was read, in the presence of the Witness, on Wednesday the 10th of June, after which he was further examined, as follows:*]

Was any thing else besides manure thrown into the gentleman's car, as far as you know?—I cannot say that there was.

You used the expression that when the soldiers used their swords they began cutting away, did they cut at any body?—They drew their swords and charged the people.

Did they cut at any body?—No, I think not.

You say in Dudley-street the soldiers let you escape, and passed you unmolested?—Yes.

Were you standing as much forward in the street as other people were?—I was standing in the doorway, the door was shut.

Was that doorway out of the passage of the street?—About the width of the door-case, about one step.

Were you in so standing any interruption to persons going up and down?—Not at all; they passed by me without my stirring.

Were you coming from the market-place with Mayo?—No.

Where did you meet him?—Mayo came and stood by me at Grassey's door.

While Mayo so stood by you at Grassey's door, did you see a soldier meet any body?—No.

Did you see a soldier strike any body at all?—I saw a soldier knock a man's hat off, and strike the man on his shoulder with the flat of his sword.

Was there any reason for that?—The two men were walking along; but I suppose did not go fast enough.

Which way were they going?—One was going down Dudley-street, and the other was coming up.

They were not together?—No.

Was Mayo standing by you at that time?—No.

Was that before Mayo came to you?—Yes, it was.

How soon after did Mayo come?—Perhaps half an hour.

At the time the soldier struck either of those persons, were there any stones throwing in the streets?—I did not see it, not just at that time.

Were there any crowds in the street at that time?—The street was not so full as it had been, the people had been dispersed.

You say you saw one shot fired upon the people, could you see the direction in which it was fired?—It was not fired up or down, not quite on a level, but rather down.

Was that down the street or up the street?—It was towards the light gates.

Was any shot fired in Queen-street while you were there?—I did not see it, but I heard a report.

And how long before you saw Mayo had you heard the report?—About a quarter of an hour.

Was there more than one report in Queen-street?—Yes, I believe there was one at the end, the one that I am speaking about, and two after.

Did you hear those two?—Yes.

Was that after you joined Mayo?—Yes, that was when I was in Grassey's shop.

Was he standing with you at the time you heard those two last reports?—Yes, for we were both in the shop; then we fell back.

Could you, or any body with you, tell against whom the soldier had fired?—No, we were all in the shop.

Could you tell that it had been fired by a soldier?—That we could not, we heard the report, that was all.

You said that Mayo called a soldier a coward, did the soldier immediately make a cut at him?—No, he stood with his back towards us at the time, and they began to throw stones at the end of Princes-street, and he went up to them.

When

Joseph Webster.

6 June 1835.

When he came back and made a cut, do you believe it was to cut any person?—It was to frighten us, but he might have cut us if he liked; I think if he had intended to cut us, I think he might have hit us; we fell back certainly, but the horse became very resolute before he came close to the house, and it gave us rather notice.

Were you at Mr. Grassey's house when a person of the name of Hales was there?—He was at the window.

Was he in such a position as to see this happen?—Yes.

Could he from his position see you standing at the door?—I suppose he might if he had looked over.

If you had not fallen back, from the way which the soldier struck, would the sword have reached you?—Yes, it must have done, it could not have been otherwise.

Was that the only language that was used towards the soldier by any person, the language that Mayo used?—That was all that I heard.

And did the person use any other expression besides that?—Not that I heard.

Had the soldier lifted his arm to cut at you before you fell back?—Yes.

Was it upon seeing the arm lifted that you fell back?—Seeing the hand lifted, and the horse coming so resolute, we fell back.

Had you fallen back before he cut?—Just as he was cutting, we fell back; his arm was up, and before his arm came down we fell back.

Did you see the place where the sword struck the door?—Yes.

Did it make any impression on the door?—Yes, it cut a piece out of the side of the shutter, which forms a part of the doorway. I think he might have reached his arm out further if he liked.

Can you give any information respecting Thursday or Friday?—No.

Did you at any time, in Queen-street, see the soldiers pelted from near the Three Tuns?—I cannot say that I did; I saw them pelted out of Francis-street, and that is a little above.

Had any pelting taken place near the time when the soldier so struck you at the door-post?—They had just come from a lot of people that had been throwing at them not half a minute or a minute.

Have you been examined by any persons previously to coming here at any time since this business happened?—No, not more than I was brought up here, and asked what I knew about it.

Were you asked to go any where and give your evidence?—Yes, I was asked, but I did not go.

Where?—They did not tell me where; I said it was not worth my while.

(signed) *Joseph Webster.*

Henry Hill, Esq., called in; and Examined.

Henry Hill, Esq.

YOU are a banker in Wolverhampton, and a magistrate of the county of Staffordshire?—I am.

You are not resident in Wolverhampton?—No, at Tetnell, between two and three miles from the town.

Will you be so good as to give information as to the state of that part of the town that came under your observation as a magistrate on Tuesday the 26th?—I did not go near the election at all; but on Tuesday the 26th, about two o'clock in the afternoon, nine gentlemen, whose names I took down, came to the bank, most of them covered with mud, and stated that they had been assailed by the mob, and very ill treated, most of them in trying to rescue Mr. Evans, who had given his vote.

What was their object in coming to you?—To state that the peace of the town was in danger, and they applied to me to preserve it.

Upon that, what did you do?—I sent for Mr. Clare, who lives near, and as soon as he came we took the necessary deposition of the parties as to apprehension of riot, to authorize us to swear in special constables. We took it according to the words of the Act, and we then swore in nine gentlemen present, and went to the public office, and issued summonses for upwards of 100, but we did not get more than 38 that afternoon, about 40 in all, including the nine.

Did you give those special constables any directions as to the course to be pursued?—Those that said they had not staves we delivered staves to, and put them under the direction of both the high constables.

Personally, you did not know of any disturbance on that day?—I did not; I did not go near the election at all.

Beyond swearing in special constables, you did not interfere at all?—No; we were waiting for those 38 men; they came in very slowly indeed; we waited two hours.

On Wednesday the 27th, what did you first notice yourself, as to any breach of the peace or tendency to breach of the peace?—I had information several times during the Wednesday morning, that people were becoming very riotous at the election.

Did you take any steps upon that information?—About two o'clock in the afternoon, the high constable, Captain Jordan, stated to me, that they were so seriously tending to riot, that he thought some step ought to be taken.

He reported to you, as high constable, at the bank?—Yes; I wrote a letter to the commanding officer of the troop at Dudley, and Mr. Clare signed it with me, requesting him to hold himself in readiness to come at a moment's notice. Soon after we sent a second

Henry Hill, Esq.

6 June 1835.

letter, desiring him to come immediately to Sedgley, which is three miles from Wolverhampton.

Was that sent in consequence of a further report?—Yes, in consequence of further communication with the high constable; and when the poll was closed the crowd came in so very rapidly, which I saw from the church-yard, that Mr. Clare and I both thought it necessary to despatch a message that the troops might come nearer the town; not to come into the town without further order; and at the time of that being done, I observed myself several, and knew that the rest of the shops were shut up in the market-place, and it was market-day.

You remained at the bank?—I stood in the church-yard from four o'clock till very nearly five; and during that time found reason to request that the soldiers might enter the town, the election being over.

The troop which had advanced to the outskirts?—Yes.

To whom did you give that order?—To the high constable, Mr. Jordan.

At that time, did you from personal observation notice that the crowd had increased?—The market-place, so far as I saw, was as full as possible at that time.

What became of you after that?—Soon after that I observed that the mob became more quiet, and I cannot say from my own knowledge, but Mr. Jordan reported to me that it was known among them that the soldiers were coming.

Upon that, where did you go?—I went to the Swan, partly for the sake of knowing the state of the poll, and partly for the sake of knowing how things were going on.

Had you any difficulty in coming from the church-yard to the Swan?—No, I had not; the chief pressure was on the other side of the market-place; the soldiers had not then entered the town.

Did you observe whether at that time any of the special constables, or any of the civil power was acting?—No, the mob were quiescent, but the constables were about soon afterwards; when I was in the Swan it was reported that the troop had arrived, and I went and spoke to the officer commanding; the troop was then drawn up at Darlington-street. The first thing that the mob said when I went among them was, "There is old Hill going to read the Riot Act;" and I said, "No, not if you are peaceable," and I said to Captain Manning, "Now the people know you are here, I think they will be quiet, and you may order the men into quarters."

Were you molested by the people?—By groaning only.

Were the shops shut at that time?—I am sure some of them were; but I did not pay particular attention to that point.

Then you returned to the Swan?—Yes.

Did you remain in front of the house?—No, I was at the back of the house; at about a quarter past six I went away by the back entrance; I could not go out at the front, I believe.

Up to the time of your going home, had you yourself known of any stones being thrown, or any actual violence being offered?—No, no more than spitting by the people, and hooting, but no stone thrown that I saw, as I was in the back room. When I left, Captain Manning and Mr. Clare were in the Swan, and I expressed my hopes that all would pass off quietly.

What time did you return?—A messenger came to me about half past ten, stating that there were riots, and I set off immediately and got here before eleven.

What did you observe at that time?—I came to the market-place, and I had seen a few people about on the outskirts of the town, and the troops were parading, and four or six just at the top of Darlington-street, and I said to them, "I am a magistrate, I wish you would show me the commanding officer," and one of them escorted me, and showed me where Captain Manning stood. There were no people at that time about except the special constables.

Then at that time, neither in Darlington-street nor in the market-place was there any crowd?—No.

What did you do after that?—I took about six or seven special constables and three mounted soldiers, and visited all the outskirts of the town, and where I found a public-house or a beer-shop open, I emptied it.

Had you any difficulty in accomplishing that?—No, the people were half drunk, and resisted a little, but there was nothing like personal resistance.

Did the soldiers enter?—No, they followed us on their horses, and remained in the streets while we entered the houses.

Did no one enter the house?—No, no one; they walked their horses quietly after us, and when we stopped, they stopped.

How long did that occupy you?—From 12 to 2 o'clock in the morning; then the town was perfectly quiet; and, about half past two, I left and went home again.

You have no knowledge of the manner in which the troops acted, or of the shots being fired?—They seemed to be in a state of perfect self-possession; there was nothing like violence or excitement about them at all. As far as I saw of their conduct, it was as moderate as it could be.

Do you know yourself of any liquor having been given to them?—No, I do not.

What is the ordinary civil power of Wolverhampton?—It is miserably weak for such a populous neighbourhood; the two constables appointed by the court leet, who are tradesmen, never efficient, and they appoint about four petty constables: one is appointed to superintend the night watch, and one for superintending the market-place and looking after the tolls; those

2103

Henry Hill, Esq.

6 June 1835.

those two have remuneration from the commissioners of the town; but the others have no remuneration but what they have for serving warrants and such accidental matters.

Have you taken any steps respecting those individuals who did not attend to the summons to be sworn in as special constables?—No, we have not.

Do you know why they did not come?—They were very roughly handled at the last election but one.

Those that were appointed were directed to place themselves under the direction of Mr. Jordan?—They were; but from the few I saw, I am sure a great many never came; when I came up to the Swan, I certainly did not see more than 12 special constables.

Have you any thing to add respecting the state of the town?—No; excepting with regard to the police. I think that it ought to be in a better state; I beg to suggest that the police of Wolverhampton is in a most ineffective state, and I think for the advantage of the town that there ought to be a better organization of it, considering the population of the place.

[*The preceding Evidence was read, in the presence of the Witness, on Thursday the 11th of June, after which he was further examined, as follows:*]

Did you in coming into the town hear any shots fired on the night of the 27th?—I did.

In what direction?—I heard some fired at the northern extremity of the town.

Are you capable of saying by whom they were fired?—No, the part where I heard them was a quarter of a mile from where I entered on the outskirts.

Did you afterwards, on patrolling the town, see any soldiers in that quarter from which you had heard the shots?—None whatever left.

You say you saw Captain Manning and Mr. Clare about six o'clock, do you know of any orders given by Mr. Clare to Captain Manning, as to acting with the troops under his command?—None at all, there was no occasion for it at that time.

At the time you left the town, had you an opportunity of judging whether the crowd in the market-place was increasing?—I do not think it was increasing or diminishing, it was nearly stationary.

Was it from the peaceable appearance and the circumstance of the troops being in the town, that you felt yourself justified in leaving it?—The circumstance of the troops being in the town made me hope that the night would go off peaceably; I should not have left the town if Mr. Clare had not been in the town too, and I instructed Mr. Jordan, the high constable, to send to me the moment there was any disorder.

Did you take any deposition before sending for the troops?—No, no further than the deposition which induced me to swear in special constables.

It has been stated in the House of Commons that you made a report that the conduct of the troops was good; how are you capable of judging of the conduct of the troops from six to eleven, during which time you were away?—The report was signed by Mr. Clare and myself, and it was to this effect: "the undersigned Mr. Hill" and "the undersigned Mr. Clare" to such parts as they saw.

You say, as far as you had an opportunity of judging, the conduct of the troops was good, and there was no violence; did you, after you arrived in the town, see any crowd of persons, or any acting of the soldiers, which should have enabled you to form an opinion?—No; I formed that opinion because the town did not appear to be excited; when I came in I was received very coolly, it was raining hard, and they were walking their horses, and looked as coolly as men could do.

Can you say what time the troops arrived at the last point before they entered the town, from any report they made to you?—I should think about a quarter past four I was informed they had come.

Did your information lead you to know that they were then in the town or the outskirts?—On the outskirts.

Do you know the spot that they were reported to be at?—On the outskirts of the town, on the Dudley side.

Did you go down to meet the soldiers before you came to the Swan?—I did not.

With regard to the precepts for calling on parties to serve as special constables, do you know whether they were signed?—I signed a great many myself, and Mr. Clare signed some, but there might be some not signed in the constable's hands, which he might have made use of, but if he did, it was improper; and I am not aware that he did; they were all signed, as far as I am aware, by both magistrates.

(signed) *Henry Hill.*

The Rev. *John Clare*, called in; and Examined.

The Rev. *J. Clare.*

HAVE you any preferment in Wolverhampton?—No, not in the town of Wolverhampton.

You reside at the Deanery?—Yes.

And are a magistrate for the county of Staffordshire?—Yes, and have been for 30 years; I have been also deputy chairman of the quarter sessions for more than 10 years of that time.

Will you be so good as to state your opinion, from personal knowledge or observation, or from reports made to you as a magistrate, of the state of the town of Wolverhampton on Tuesday the 26th?—My personal observation was not much; but I was informed by Mr. Hill, the magistrate, that Mr. Evans had been knocked down in the public street, in returning from giving his vote, and that there was certainly a considerable excitement amongst the people that I saw.

Was that a report made to you officially as a magistrate?—No, I think not.

The Rev. *J. Clare.*

6 June 1835.

Did you, however, upon that information, take any steps to increase the civil power?—Yes, I did.

What were those steps?—Several special constables were sworn in, and I attended at the office for that purpose; and I think some were sworn in at my own house as well.

Were any summonses or precepts issued, calling upon persons to serve as special constables?—Yes, there were.

Were those precepts signed?—I think they were signed by Mr. Hill and myself; I signed some few at my own house.

What number were there?—Fifty or sixty, or more than that; I should think there was a long list given.

Did the persons attend in consequence of those summonses?—Yes, they did; a considerable number attended.

Can you form any calculation as to the number?—I do not know; I should think 50 or 60 were sworn in.

When they were sworn in, were any directions given to any of them as to the arrangements they were to make to preserve the public peace?—That was under the direction of Mr. Jordan, the high constable.

Did you communicate your wishes, as magistrates, that he should undertake that?—Yes, it was his duty to perform that; and I knew it was in good hands: the staves were at the workhouse, and brought to the public office; directions were given that they should be delivered to the special constables, and many were delivered in my presence; and the numbers of the staves that were issued out were taken.

Beyond that there was no act you had to perform, as a magistrate, on that day?—None, except the ordinary duties.

Were reports made to you of the excitement?—There were reports to me of the excitement of the town, and the very shameful treatment of Mr. Evans.

But they were not such as induced you to take any other steps than those you had done?—No, not at that time.

Will you be so good as to state what came to your knowledge on Wednesday, either personally, or as a magistrate, was reported to you?—I think the first thing that was told to me was when I retired from the office at five o'clock.

Nothing came to your knowledge till five o'clock?—No, nothing very material came to my knowlege till I was called for to meet the soldiers that came in; and as I was going, I was informed that Mr. Hill was gone, and returned back to my own house; and I remained in my own house till some time, and then I came to the Swan, to speak to the officer.

At what time was that?—About five o'clock, and then I saw a great excitement.

Which way did you come to the Swan?—I came by the back way, and then I saw people coming in, spit upon, dirtied, and in a state of sad confusion; and I saw several persons with their coats all over filth and dirt.

Did you look into the market-place?—No, I was not in the front room at that time; I saw several persons come in, in a very disorderly state, into the yard; I saw them in a state of dirt and filth, and persons were crying out that their clothes were torn off, and that there was no ingress or egress without being interrupted by the mob.

Did you at that time see the high constable, and did he make any report to you?—No, not then; but there was a general conversation about the treatment the people received.

But there was no report made by the high constable, as superintending the civil power?—No, I think not; I spoke to the officer, Captain Manning, and told him I should be at my own house, in case my assistance, as a magistrate, should be necessary.

Did you return to your own house?—Yes, and about seven o'clock Mr. Jordan, the high constable, came, and he then represented the disordered state of the place, the alarm that was spread about, and the state of consternation in which every body was; that the shops were shut up, and that no persons could go in and out of the Swan; that they were behaving in the most disorderly manner, and I was requested to come over.

Did he state to you that the civil power had made any effort to keep the people in order?—I cannot recollect whether he did or did not; but it was a subject that passed between us, whether the civil power were there, and what they could do, and he represented to me, I think, that they were totally ineffectual, that he could not collect them together; if they had been called upon, they could not have got up without their lives being in danger.

There had been no organization of the civil power, for the purposes of preserving the peace and access to the Swan previously?—I had no personal knowledge of that.

In consequence of his report you came?—Yes, I came the back way, and went up into the front room, and when I got there I saw the utmost consternation, the persons that were there expressing the greatest alarm, and calling upon me for protection; they showed me stones that the room was strewed with, and pointed to the windows that were broken, and urged me to give protection, and to read the Riot Act, to which I objected; and when I was there I saw an immense body of people, I do not know to what amount; I never saw such a formidable body collected there before; I should think at least a couple of thousand or more in a dense mass, all collected together.

Was that mass of persons peaceable and quiet, or were they conducting themselves in a disorderly way?—When I was there the mob was hooting and shouting and yelling; I did not immediately see any act of violence; I refused to read the Riot Act, and said I will go amongst them; they urged me to read the Riot Act; I said "No, I know my duty, and I will not do so till I have remonstrated with the populace;" I was rather angry at the warmth with which some of them urged me; I did then go into the mob, and several I think went with

with me, but my attention was directed to the mob; there were some soldiers who cleared the way, but not at my desire.

Did you get far into the mob?—Yes, I did; I went further than those with me thought it prudent for me to go; I persisted in going, and I spoke to them, and, by every motive that I could, urged them to retire, and to go to their homes and to their business, and I pressed upon them the necessity of doing it; and I told them the consequences that might otherwise ensue, and that I should be extremely sorry if any thing should happen to them if I was to put them out of my protection by reading the Riot Act, or words to that effect; but I begged them to go home, and I took a great deal of pains, and I was urged not to go so far by the people with me.

Did any of the persons to whom you addressed yourselves reply to you?—Yes, some of them would not go; they said they had as much right there as I had.

Was there any rude language offered to you, except in that way?—I was told that I was spit upon, but I did not see it; but they refused to go, and told me they had as much right as I had; and I remonstrated over and over again, and after having spent a considerable time, perhaps 20 minutes, I retired to the Swan.

Was there any difficulty in making your progress to them or from them?—No, I had not much difficulty, for I had people with me who cleared the way.

But the populace heard what you said?—Yes, they must have heard it, for I went into several parts and repeated it.

What did you do next?—I went into the balcony of the Swan.

Did you from the balcony take any further measures to induce the people to retire?—I did; I addressed them again.

Was that attended with any success?—No, not the least; I repeated the same, begging them to retreat and to go home, urging them by every motive that I could, that they would, and if not, that I should be driven to the necessity of reading the Riot Act; it made no impression, and I read the Act.

Having made this effort, by going among them and then addressing them from the balcony, did you consider that the state of the populace was such that you had no alternative but to read the Riot Act?—I did; I think I should have incurred the most awful responsibility if I had not done that, painful as it was to do; I should not have satisfied my own conscience when the town was in so much danger.

Was there any violence used while you were reading the Riot Act?—Yes; stones were thrown; one struck me on the breast; a window crashed beside me; I had my hat off in reading the Act, and I heard the crash of a window.

What occurred after that?—The military began.

Did you give any orders to them?—I desired them to clear this place: I said to the commanding officer, Captain Manning, clear this place.

Where was Captain Manning?—I think I addressed him in the yard, desiring him to clear the place.

You retired from the window?—Yes.

Not giving any further directions?—No; I gave no further directions whatever to him.

Did you continue after that in the room up stairs, so as to have an opportunity of seeing what took place?—Yes, I did; I returned to the balcony.

Did he succeed in clearing the place?—Yes; he did very well by driving the people about, and cleared the place exceedingly well.

How long a time do you suppose it took?—It did not take, I suppose, ten minutes in clearing the place of a great many. Some time after, I cannot say how long, I saw a horse drop down and the rider with him, which created a great excitement.

Had your attention been so drawn, that you could tell at all from which division of the troops that horse came?—I think he came from the side of the church-yard.

Do you apprehend that the horse that did drop was one of those which had attempted to clear the market-place?—Yes; my opinion was, that it came from Lichfield-street.

Had you an opportunity of knowing whether any stones were thrown at the troops?—Yes; I saw stones picked up that had just come, that actually fell, and stones come from the church-yard in large quantities.

Did the people assembled in the market-place offer any resistance to the troops in going?—Many stood obstinately, and would not go.

Were there many women among the people?—No, not many women; I think I have seen many more women in crowds than I did upon that occasion; there were some of course, but not many, I think.

Did you, in the course of that night, give any further directions to the military?—No; I had no more to do with the military; I think I said, that I wished the market-place to be kept clear; I said to Mr. Jordan, the high constable, that I thought the great thing was to keep the market-place clear, for that all the mischief lay there.

How long did you remain at the Swan?—A considerable time, till the place was cleared; vollies of stones were coming from the light gates; and I called to one of the constables, and said, those gates should be forced open, for there is the scene of annoyance; and I was told they had sent for the keys, but the man who had them was not at home; and I said, you may easily knock off the lock.

Was that done under your orders?—Yes, I suppose it was.

You could see the gate from the windows of the Swan?—Yes, I could.

The whole of this occurred before dark?—It was getting dusk then; it was clear to my view, and I requested particularly for the gas-lights to be ready, and asked why they were not.

The Rev. *J. Clare.*

6 June 1835.

Did any thing further come under your notice that night?—No, nothing; I saw nothing further than that.

At what time did you go home?—About eleven o'clock.

Did you see Mr. Hill?—I sent for Mr. Hill and he did not come the first time, and then again I sent for him, for I was worn down, that he might relieve me: he did come, and he was in the room of the Swan with me, and I think he had an interview with the captain; and I went home, and I saw no more after that.

Were there at any time, after the troops had been ordered to act, reports made to you by the chief constable of the state of the town, or in point of fact did he communicate to you?—Yes; Captain Jordan came several times and reported what state the town was in, and that assistance was needed. When the horse fell, there was a great excitement at the horse's falling and the man; the horse appeared to me not to have been moving; he was not in any charge; but the man turned the horse round and down he dropped; I thought his feet had slipped from him; and then I saw the horse writhing in agony, and it was reported to me that he was dying.

You were not aware of any shot fired?—There were no shots fired, in my opinion, before that.

Did you see any shots fired?—Yes; I saw a soldier or two go to the light gates and fire.

Was there a crowd of persons in the church-yard?—Yes, a great crowd; the gates were shut; those gates being shut, had been a source of great inconvenience to us.

With regard to the conduct of the troops, in any other part of the town than the market-place and the adjoining part, you can say nothing?—No; but I saw nothing of the conduct of the troops that was not temperate and forbearing.

Do you know any thing of the soldiers having any liquor?—I saw one man brought into the Swan yard, and it was reported to me that one of the soldiers was drunk; and I looked and saw them getting down a man off the horse, and there was another horse-soldier with him that got him off the horse.

With regard to any of the men having liquor, you cannot speak from your own knowledge?—No.

You did not sanction it?—No; I should not have thought of doing it.

Have you any thing further that you wish to state?—No, only I can state this; having resided in this populous district for so many years as I have, and having been called upon to discharge my duty in the most awful situations, I never saw any thing more formidable and more dangerous to the public peace than this which I saw; I have seen the Riot Act read by another gentleman in this town, when I myself thought there was not sufficient reason for reading the Riot Act, and I remonstrated with that gentleman for so doing, but he thought it prudent to do it, and I could not prevent it.

Upon preceding elections that have taken place since Wolverhampton has become a borough, should you say that the excitement and interruption of the public peace had been less than upon this occasion, or that it was greater?—On Wednesday night it was greater; I may add, that I never had polled previous to this occasion, and I wished to avoid having any thing to do with elections as a magistrate; because I felt as a clergyman here and a magistrate, I ought not to take any political part; I did vote on this occasion for Colonel Anson, but I took no part in the election; and therefore I should have expected that the feelings of the people would have been so far in my favour.

[*The preceding Evidence was read, in the presence of the Witness, on Thursday the 11th of June; after which he was further examined, as follows:*]

Will you be so good as to state at what respective times the soldiers approached the town, and where they halted?—As far as I know they halted at somewhere near the new church and the turnpike, as reported to me as a magistrate, and I think reported by Mr. Hill.

At all events it was reported to you by somebody?—Yes.

Can you speak to the time they were there?—I should think that was about five o'clock.

Did you come down to the Swan from any other motive, except in the execution of your duty as a magistrate?—No, I did not; I came to pay my respects to the commanding officer, when I heard that the troops had come in.

Then you returned home, and afterwards came as a magistrate?—Yes; I was at the Swan for a short time, and went back again.

When you came the second time, did you ascertain the fact of the broken windows in front of the house before you went down?—The windows were pointed out to me, the stones were shown me what they were, and they pointed to the broken windows.

Did you, upon so coming the second time, see Captain Manning up stairs?—Not in that room certainly; I never saw him in the balcony-room.

Can you call to mind whether you spoke to him before you proceeded among the people?—Not at that moment; I went into the room where the balcony was.

When you went from the balcony to the populace?—No, nothing passed between him and me when I went to the populace.

Did you give any orders with respect to the soldiers turning out before you went to the populace?—No, I do not recollect that.

Did you make any remark or give any order, when the soldiers appeared, as you went among the populace?—The party that went with me were private persons; I do not recollect seeing any soldiers beyond the door of the Swan.

Did you not, in your previous examination state, that the soldiers cleared the way for you to get among the people?—They were in the yard, and went out of the yard, but I do not think they went far beyond the door.

Should

The Rev. *J. Clare.*

6 June 1835.

Should you say they went across the street?—I do not think they were, my mind was called to the mob before me, and therefore in addressing them, I saw none but what I should call personal friends, and who advised me not to go on.

How far did you get on in the market-place?—I should think I must have gone almost as far as Wilkes the confectioner's, and I took the circuit round as much as I could.

When you returned from having been in the market-place, did you see Captain Manning down stairs?—I cannot say whether I saw him down stairs, I think he was in the passage.

Do you recollect whether any conversation passed between you and him respecting the Riot Act?—When I said I should read the Riot Act.

Where was that?—In the passage.

Did he then suggest to you where you should read it?—Yes; he suggested that I should read it in the balcony; his object was, that it might be heard, I suppose.

Did you, prior to reading the Riot Act, give him any directions how to act when the Riot Act was read?—No, I do not think I did, for it was his duty to act, not mine.

Did you, after you had read the Riot Act, address him?—No, I had no conversation with him afterwards, till an hour or two afterwards.

In point of fact, after you read the Riot Act, what directions did you give in respect of the troops acting?—I have no recollection of giving any, only to clear the streets.

From what point did you direct him to clear the streets?—I believe it was in the passage, that was I believe communicated to Jordan, and Jordan communicated with him.

Was that before the Riot Act had been read?—Oh no.

Did you retire from the window after the Riot Act had been read?—Yes.

Did you see him?—I think I did, in the passage; I know that I returned to the balcony.

Was the direction you gave to clear the streets given to Captain Manning after you had read the Riot Act in the passage?—If it was given at all it was given there; I have not a perfect recollection of that.

Have you any further recollection whether it was given?—No, I cannot speak positively to that; if it was given it was given in the passage, I never thought it necessary when the Act was finished reading.

In point of fact, the Riot Act having been read, in what way was the military officer to receive directions, except from you?—It was his duty to disperse the mob.

Was that notified in any way by you?—I cannot say whether it was or was not, but I think I must have said, disperse the mob.

But you cannot say whether you did or did not?—No, I cannot.

Did you not speak to him from the balcony?—I remember I said, some of the men should not be suffered to go there.

Was that addressed to the military officers?—To the soldiers and some of the special constables, I did not direct it to any particular man.

That was a general expression of your opinion after the Riot Act had been read?—Yes, after.

Do you recollect whether you gave any, and if so, what orders to Captain Manning after the Riot Act had been read?—I cannot speak positively to that, but whatever it was, it must have been in the passage, because I returned to the balcony to see the soldiers disperse; I spoke to some of the special constables and the high constable to disperse the people.

When you read the Riot Act, were the soldiers drawn up in any way in front or before the front way of the Swan?—I could not see that, for the balcony is over the front door, the mob were all before me, they might have been under me, and I not see them.

But, in point of fact, you did not see them?—No, not from the balcony.

In consequence of any application from the military officer, Captain Manning, to you, did you express any determination whether or not you would go out with the soldiers?—No, I did not, I was not solicited; Captain Manning never suggested to me the propriety of my going with him, but, after some time had elapsed, I was in the room of the Swan, and Captain Manning wanted Mr. Hill to go with him, and Mr. Hill was sent for.

Did Captain Manning make any request to you, except that of having Mr. Hill?—No.

Was that the only conversation you had with Captain Manning?—Yes, a considerable time afterwards Captain Jordan reported that Captain Manning wanted Mr. Hill to go with him.

You have previously said that you had no further conversation with Captain Manning during the evening?—Yes, I had a conversation with him about an hour or an hour and a half before Mr. Hill came.

You did not allude to that when you said you had no further conversation with him during the evening?—No; I meant after the Riot Act had been read, before we met in a room in the Swan.

And that was in consequence of his wishing to see you?—Yes, and he expressed his surprise that Mr. Hill was not there, and wished that Mr. Hill might be sent for.

Do you know of any orders being given to the soldiers to fire?—No; I never heard any, and never gave any, and never knew of any being given.

According to what came to your knowledge, was any intimation given whether the soldiers would fire blank cartridge or ball?—No.

Having read the Riot Act, and retired from the balcony for a short time, do you know whether there was any interval before the soldiers acted?—No, I do not think there was; on the contrary, they proceeded immediately.

Was that proceeding, as far as you know, in or not in the presence of Captain Manning?—Captain Manning was with the troop.

The Rev. *J. Clare.*

6 June 1835.

If you had seen Captain Manning in the passage, after you had read the Riot Act, must not some time have elapsed?—Yes, five or ten minutes.

Then in fact you apprehend some minutes elapsed before the troops acted?—Yes, I suppose it must have been some minutes to get the men down the passage of the yard.

Did any magistrate remonstrate with you, and suggest, that the time had not come for reading the Riot Act?—No; I was urged to read it, not urged not to read it.

Did you give any directions to Captain Manning to act according to his own discretion in dispersing the people?—I have no recollection at all of it; it might have happened, but I have no recollection at all of it; the troops were, I thought, extremely lenient and forbearing, as far as I saw; the officers and men conducted themselves with extreme moderation and forbearance, as far as came within my notice.

Did you take any written deposition of apprehension of danger before you issued the orders for the military to approach the town?—That fell to Mr. Hill's province, not to mine; he suggested the propriety of having troops; what he did previously I do not know; it was at his suggestion that it was done.

Did you at any time remonstrate or complain of persons using gestures that were provoking towards the populace from the Swan?—I did not see any thing of that sort; but I complained of the persons there urging me to read the Riot Act before I had exercised my own discretion upon it. I was urged to read the Riot Act before I felt it prudent so to do; that might arise from the fears of the people.

Do you know that the soldiers, after they received their billets, were quartered in different parts of the town?—Yes.

When they again formed at the Swan, have you any recollection of what time they arrived from their quarters?—I should think it was between seven and eight.

Was that before or after the reading the Riot Act?—I should think it was after reading the Riot Act.

Did you, in the course of the evening, hear firing?—I did.

Did you upon that express any opinion, or give any orders?—No, I am confident the firing never took place till after the horse fell; I beg to add, that I may have said to Captain Manning that he was to exercise his own judgment in dispersing the people, though I have no recollection.

When was that?—I should think after the Riot Act was read.

Where?—I should think in the passage, in front of the troops; I have not a doubt that I left to Captain Manning the power of acting according to his own judgment.

(signed) *J. Clare.*

Robert Raby, called in; and Examined.

Robert Raby.

YOU are foreman to Mr. Morris, the hatter, in the market-place?—Yes.

Mr. Morris lives three or four doors from the Swan inn?—Yes, three doors nearer the church.

Were you at Mr. Morris's house on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 27th?—I was.

Will you state what you observed personally as to the numbers assembled, and the behaviour of those persons on that day in the market-place and in Dudley-street?—From the time that it was supposed that the poll was closed, there was an immense number of people assembled.

What do you suppose that time was?—From the time I observed the assembling of the people I think it was four o'clock, but it increased from four to seven.

Where was that crowd principally?—Principally opposite the Swan inn, in the market-place.

Did the crowd consist of men or women, or both?—There were both; men chiefly.

Did they conduct themselves quietly, or was there any disturbance?—Every person that came in and went out of the Swan inn was insulted with stones and missiles, and spit upon, and in fact I saw one man going from the Swan inn that was ill used and spit upon all the way, and he was obliged to go in to Mr. Cope's to get defence; there they acted in the most outrageous manner all the evening.

Was the thoroughfare in front of Mr. Morris's house and towards the church pretty clear?—It was at that time, until towards eight o'clock.

Did you see at any time during the day, and before the magistrates came, any act of violence by throwing stones?—Yes, I saw stones thrown at the Swan windows before the magistrate came.

At what time?—I should think about seven o'clock.

Was that after the troops had come?—I do not know whether the soldiers were in or not.

Did you see the magistrate go among the populace?—No, I did not; I had occasion to go through the crowd myself at about eight o'clock, and at that time there were an immense number, and the windows broken; and when I came back again, which might be in the lapse of a quarter of an hour, the troops were acting.

Did you see any resistance offered to the troops?—Yes, the men were very resolute against the soldiers; when I came into the market-place I made my way across home, and from thence I saw a gentleman pelted most violently from the church-yard.

Were the iron gates of the church-yard closed?—Yes; in fact one of the horses fell dead opposite to our shop, and during the time that this horse was on the ground, there was one of the officers stood mounted by the side, and another of the soldiers stood at the left of him, and the stones came so thick that the man cocked his carbine and was about to fire, and the officer told him not to fire, but to shelter himself under the house ends.

At

Robert Raby.

6 June 1835.

At that time had you heard any shots, or do you know whether any firing had taken place?—None had taken place; I believe I saw the first shot fired.

How soon afterwards was it that the shot you speak of was fired?—It would be nine o'clock, when about four soldiers advanced up to the church gates, and fired, I believe, with pistols.

Do you know whether any violence had been offered to them by throwing stones, or any other missiles from the church-yard, before they fired?—Yes, an immense number had been thrown, and very large ones; paving stones; I wondered that there was none of the soldiers killed themselves; I saw several of the stones split in pieces about the legs of the horses, and they made them very uneasy.

Were the shops closed at the time?—Yes.

At what time was Mr. Morris's shop closed?—I closed it before I went away, at a quarter before eight.

Were any of the shops closed at an earlier hour?—Yes, most of them were closed.

At what time?—Soon after seven.

Is that earlier than usual?—We do not close till nine, but the shop on the opposite side of the way to the Swan was closed before seven, for the crowd was so great that they would otherwise have had their windows pressed in.

Did you go out again in the course of the evening?—No, I was up at the window.

Had you an opportunity of seeing what took place, except in the market-place, in the evening?—No.

How long a time was it before the market-place was cleared?—After the soldiers had fired upon the people, indeed before they fired, the men went down some streets and came up others, so that it was not before ten o'clock that the market-place was quiet; as the soldiers moved off the men came up.

Did the soldiers act with violence to the people?—Not at all; in fact, I think, with the greatest forbearance.

Did they strike them with the edge of their swords?—No, there were several people who were obstinate, and moved on, and the soldiers, if they would not go, said, "we must do our duty," and struck them with the flat part of the sword, but I did not see any man struck that did not resist, and one of the officers was particularly mild in his behaviour.

Did you see any of the soldiers drink?—At ten o'clock there were two or three of them that had a glass of wine and water, and another a glass of gin and water.

Where?—At Mr. Cholditch's liquor vaults; he is one of the churchwardens; but the men were perfectly sober, I did not see a drunken man amongst them.

Have you been here upon former elections?—No, this is the first I have seen here, but I have been in Manchester, and I never saw such violence as there has been here, and the population there is much greater than this; in fact, I believe if the civil power had not been assisted by the military, there would have been much more violence.

Was there any application to you to become a special constable?—No, there was not.

Do you know of applications being made to persons to become special constables?—I know some gentlemen that served.

Up to what time can you speak as to the state of the market-place?—Up to eleven o'clock; at that time it was clear; there were a few people passing backwards and forwards, but no mob assembled at that time.

Is there any thing further that you can communicate with respect to the state of the town on that day?—On the succeeding evening there was a little disturbance, but nothing similar to this; but I think that the soldiers were very much ill-used indeed, and put up with insults very patiently; in fact, acted in a humane manner throughout.

[*The preceding Evidence was read, in the presence of the Witness, on Wednesday the 10th of June, after which he was further examined, as follows:*]

Do you know the time that the magistrate came to the Swan?—No, I do not; I cannot speak to the time when he came, but he was not there when the stones were thrown.

Do you know whether the stones that were thrown struck the house or the windows?—I saw a window broken.

Did you see the horse that was killed, and lay opposite to Mr. Morris's house, fall?—Yes.

Do you know of your own knowledge from what direction that dragoon came?—The horse fell straight forward; the horse was standing in a line with four or five others opposite to our shop, and after a short time the horse staggered a little, and the man spurred him to keep up in the rank, and immediately he fell forward into the gutter.

Do you know from what street that horse, or those soldiers, of which this was one, had come?—No, I do not.

Do you know how long they had been there, or near that spot, before the horse fell?—They stood I think ten minutes or a quarter of an hour.

Which way was the horse's head turned?—Towards the centre of the market-place.

Then the rear was towards the houses?—Yes.

You saw the horse fall; did he ever get up again?—He did not.

Did you afterwards examine the spot at any time, or do you know that the horse bled, and that there was blood upon the ground?—No, I believe not, there was no blood that I saw.

Do you know whether the wound was on the off side?—It was on the near side, the left side.

Which side did the horse fall?—He fell pretty nearly flat, but he inclined to the left, and turned over to the left.

Robert Raby.

6 June 1835.

Did he incline from the other side on which the wound was, or did he lie upon the side upon which he was wounded?—He lay upon the side upon which he was wounded.

Did you see any other horse fall in the market-place?—I saw several slip on being ridden across the stones in turning round the street corner.

Did they come down?—Yes, they came down, they stumbled.

Did they get up again directly?—Yes.

Can you speak with any accuracy as to the time the horse that died fell?—It would be very near nine.

At what time did the market close on that day?—They began to clear the market-place as early as seven o'clock.

Is that earlier than the usual time?—Yes, they generally staid till near dusk, had it not been for the appearance of the disturbance.

In fact, at eight o'clock were many booths standing, or had they been removed?—Many were removed; the goods were taken from them, and the stalls were put together.

When you say you shut up your shop, was it from any apprehension, or was any violence offered to the premises?—Not any violence offered to the premises, but there was an appre hension.

But there was no positive riot?—No, no more than a rush or two made by the mob, and we thought we should get the windows broken if we did not shut up.

Was that past the house or to the house?—Past the house.

Was that before the military were called in?—Yes.

Do you know the occasion of that rush?—There was a constable or two coming to the Swan Inn, and I saw them with sticks in their hands, and the people ran.

Did the crowd increase from that time till the time that the Riot Act was read?—Yes, it increased from six o'clock till I came into the market-place again, when the Riot Act had been read.

At the time the horse fell, was there any particular manifestation that you heard, any noise?—There were stones thrown with great violence from the church-yard.

Do you consider, from the direction of the stones, that they came from the church-yard or did you see that the persons who threw them were in the church-yard?—I could not see the persons, but I could tell from the direction that the stones came in.

What was the furthest point that you saw any of those paving-stones reach in the market?—I should think some of them as far as 60 yards.

Do you speak of 60 yards from the houses on the side of the market, or from the light gates?—From the light gates.

When the soldiers that you saw discharged their fire-arms, could you see in what direction they fired, whether level, or above, or below?—I could not. I saw them advance with their fire-arms in their hands, and I did not see them fire, but I heard the report.

When you speak of the forbearance of the soldiers, do you refer to any particular place?—To the market-place, where they were on duty.

Did you hear any firing after 11 o'clock at night?—I did not.

Are you acquainted with Mr. Simkiss by sight?—Yes.

Did you see him on the night of the 27th?—I believe I did.

At about what time, and where?—It was after the soldiers had dispersed the mob; it would be on the first onset of the soldiers in the market-place.

Was it after or before any firing had taken place?—I cannot speak to that.

Was it after or before the horse had fallen?—I cannot say, but I should think before.

Did you take any part in the election?—No.

At the time you saw those stones falling, do you know whether the light gates were open or not?—They were not.

Have you in your possession any stone that you saw fall?—No, I have none in my possession, but there were plenty to be picked up before the morning.

(signed) *Robert Raby.*

Mr. *William Hutton Lowe*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *W. H. Lowe.*

WHERE do you reside?—In Dudley-street, Wolverhampton.

Are you in any business?—A chemist.

Can you speak at all as to the state of the town on Tuesday, the 26th; did you notice any disorder?—No, I was at the market-place on Tuesday evening; the people were collected, and groaning and hissing, and using violent language when the friends of Sir Francis Goodricke came into the Swan; but there was nothing beyond the ordinary excitement of an election; and on Wednesday I was sworn in as special constable.

On being sworn in, did you receive any directions to make arrangements for acting together?—No, I did not, but Captain Jordan, who is at the head of the civil power, said he should like for 20 or 30 of us to be at the Swan that he might depend upon, for he thought that there would be an attack there.

Did he mention any time?—No, no precise time.

At what time did you come on duty at the Swan Inn?—I should suppose at three o'clock, and at four, when the poll closed, I with several others was appointed to go to the hustings to escort the poll-clerks home, supposing that an attack would be made upon them to secure the poll-books.

Was an attack made?—None whatever.

How soon afterwards did you return to the Swan?—Immediately afterwards; I came from the poll-clerks to the Swan.

Did

291

Mr. *W. H. Lowe.*

6 June 1835.

Did you see the people assembled in the market-place and in Dudley-street?—Yes.

Were the numbers considerable?—Very considerable about the Swan.

Were they conducting themselves peaceably, or was there any disturbance?—There was no disturbance at that period.

Did you, at that time, see any violence used, or any rioting before the Swan?—Yes, I should suppose the stones which were thrown at the Swan would be about six o'clock to half past six.

Was the magistrate at the Swan, within your knowledge, at the time?—Yes, both Mr. Clare and Mr. Hill, but they went home.

Then the magistrates were not at the Swan when the stones were thrown?—No.

Were many stones thrown?—Yes, I cannot say how many; but I saw Mr. Buckle pick up several in the room.

Were the windows broken?—Yes.

Were the people, in front of the hotel at that time, in a state of excitement?—Quite so.

Did the high constable give directions for any of the special constables, or other part of the civil power, to take measures to check that excitement?—About that period both the high constable and the special constables were too much alarmed, they dared not go out.

Do you remember the magistrate reading the Riot Act?—I was present when he read it.

Did any thing happen when he read it?—The moment he made his appearance the windows were attacked, and several panes broken.

Had he, previously to reading the Riot Act, endeavoured to persuade the people to retire?—Yes, he went down amongst the mob; in fact, Captain Jordan and others thought he was too venturesome in doing so; and I heard him from the balcony three times requesting them to go peaceably home.

After he read the Riot Act the troops acted?—The troops were ordered to clear the streets.

Did they do so?—Yes.

Did they meet with any resistance?—Yes.

Considerable?—I cannot say considerable, but they were hissed at, and stones were thrown.

Is your house in Dudley-street opposite a fold?—Yes, Pounteney's fold.

Did you go into that fold at any time of the night of the 27th?—Yes.

Did you perceive that any alteration had taken place with regard to the stones which were put to prevent the carts from going against the building?—Yes.

Will you state what that was?—In going down this fold, which is precisely the same as the public entry up the Swan yard, in order to protect the building, as they uniformly do in a narrow entry like that, they place stones, to prevent the cart wheels from injuring the building; those stones, on my return with Captain Jordan, with others, to my surprise I found that those stones were taken up from their fixed place, and put in a zig-zag, so as to obstruct the road, and prevent the military from going down that fold.

Were the stones of a considerable size?—Very considerable size, I should suppose some of them ran to a hundred weight; I give a rough guess.

The removing of those stones was a work of great difficulty?—Yes, a couple of men perhaps might have removed them, but I should imagine I could not have done it myself.

Were any of your windows broken?—Yes.

Many?—Five panes.

During the time that you were acting as a special constable, where were you principally posted after you left the Swan?—I was posted at my own premises, from the top of Dudley-street back again.

Did you see any violence offered to the soldiers during that time?—No, I cannot say that I did during that period, for my parade was rather limited; I did not like the idea of leaving my own premises.

Did you see any resistance on the part of the people to move when required by the soldiery?—No more than some of the people would not give way, they aggravated the soldiers.

Did the soldiers execute their duty with mildness or with violence?—With the greatest forbearance.

Did you see any firing?—I did not, but I heard the report.

[*The preceding Evidence was read, in the presence of the Witness, on Tuesday the 9th of June, after which he was further examined, as follows:*]

Did you hear the order given after the Riot Act had been read to the military to clear the streets?—No, I did not.

Did you hear the magistrate give any directions to the officer in command, or the soldiers?—I did not.

Were you on Sir Francis Goodricke's committee?—No, I was not.

Were you in St. James's-square at the time of the close of the poll on the 27th?—No, I was not.

Then you were not there when the poll-clerks were leaving their booths?—No, I was not, it was Bilston-street booth that I went to.

At the time that Mr. Buckle picked up the stones in the Swan Inn, do you know, of your own knowledge, how many windows were broken?—I did not count them, but I suppose it might be from ten to a dozen.

When you saw Mr. Clare, the magistrate, go into the crowd for some purpose or other, before

Mr. *W. H. Lowe.*

6 June 1835.

before he read the Riot Act, how far did he get into the market-place?—I saw him as far as Mr. Simpson the stationer's.

You made a remark, that the stones in Pounteney's fold were so placed as to obstruct the military; is that a mere matter of opinion?—It is my firm belief.

Is that founded upon any thing or opinion?—It is my opinion.

But not founded upon any thing that has come to your knowledge?—No, nothing more than what I saw; it was sufficient to throw any horses down if they were going down there.

Would those stones, so placed, be an obstruction to any horse or carriage going?—Undoubtedly they would.

Who are the occupiers, as far as you know, of the premises at the bottom of the fold?—That I cannot say.

Had you ever known the stones so placed before?—Never in my life.

Is it a public road, or merely a road leading to the fold?—It is a road leading from Dudley-street to the fold; there is no direct thoroughfare through, they must return the same way that they go.

According to your judgment, could a horse have passed down the way leading to the fold while the stones were placed in the position in which you found them?—They could have done so with a great deal of care and precaution.

In point of fact, did you see any horses pass down on that night after the stones had been so placed?—I saw a dragoon go down, and then it was that we discovered that those stones were so placed, and he was aware of them.

Did that dragoon ride down with or without difficulty?—He took his horse as leisurely as he could, possibly finding the obstacle that he had in his way, with the greatest precaution; but had he gone down that entry in a full trot, nothing could have prevented that horse from coming down.

Is the entrance to that fold sufficiently wide for a cart to pass down it?—Yes, I know it is, for we have been very much annoyed with a team coming down there.

(signed) *W. H. Lowe.*

Mrs. *Eliza Longmore*, called in; and Examined.

Mrs. *E. Longmore.*

WHERE do you reside, and what is your business?—I reside at the light gates, near the church, in Wolverhampton; and I keep a child-bed linen warehouse.

Does your house command a view of the entrance into the yard of the church?—The light gates adjoin my house.

Does that command a view of the entrance?—Yes.

Will you state what you saw take place on the afternoon of Wednesday the 27th, the last day of the election, at the light gates, or adjacent?—The beginning of what I saw was a motley crew at the market-place, and in consequence of hearing that, people were shutting up the shops; I thought it requisite that mine should be shut up.

Did you shut up your shop?—Yes, very early.

Did you observe any thing particular occur in front of your house?—Nothing, till the mob ran up and crushed against my windows, and if I had been five minutes later I should have had them crushed in.

What time was it?—Very early, it was very early to shut up shop.

But you cannot speak to the time?—No.

Were they pursued?—Not for some time; not till showers and showers of stones came from them, and the first soldier, whoever he was, had many a bruise from them, and he was kept from passing the corner of Cope's house for several minutes; I saw him myself, and his horse would not face the stones.

Was that before the light gates were opened?—Yes.

Cope's corner is on the market-place side of the light gates?—Yes, the soldier rode up amidst a shower of stones, and when he got there he could not get through the gates, and he fired, but he fired at no one; he fired twice and he fired into the air.

How long a time should you say passed between the soldier riding up and down, and the stones falling upon him before he fired?—He fired when they were falling upon him.

How long a time had he been exposed to being pelted?—I should think for five or ten minutes; I am sure that five minutes elapsed whilst he was prancing round the corner, but it came on so very momentarily that it was like thunder.

Were there any persons upon the church?—Yes, crowds; the church was covered to the parapet, and every bar of the gates by my house was crowded to the very top; there were boys there.

Were they quiet?—They were hooting and hissing and making hideous noises.

From what part did the stones come?—From the light gates.

Did any come from the church?—I could not see from the shop door; but when I was up at my room window I could see. I saw the people on the church, and I saw them throwing down when the soldiers were under the church, in the church-yard.

Was that after the soldiers had fired that they got into the church-yard?—Yes, some time after; there was one soldier came up, and the other passed along the market-place, and went up Lichfield-street; they did not come near till he gave the command, till another shower of stones came upon him; I was at my shop-door all the time, within ten yards of where he was.

Being so near to the stones, were you not alarmed; did you continue at the shop door?—I was at my shop door, to guard my door; through the medium of a friend in the next grocer's shop, I got my shutters up; they were too heavy for any woman to have lifted.

But

Mrs. *E. Longmore.*

6 June 1835.

But you were not afraid to stand at your door?—No, so far as this, because I thought the soldiers would guard us, and would drive the mob.

Were you not afraid of the stones?—They could not get at me; I was more afraid of the people crushing against the door, which they did, and screamed; I drove them away while the soldier was there.

Whom did you drive away?—There were two women and an Irish girl with a child in her arms, and they could not pass for the stones.

Did this continue long?—Yes, for ten minutes.

Did it continue till dark, this disturbance in the church-yard?—Yes; it continued all night; they were firing, and the people were running about the church-yard all night long; I was at my window till twelve o'clock at night, and saw them pass under.

Were there many people at twelve o'clock?—Merely a few, and those agitators, and I heard them say, "we will have at them again on the other side of the church-yard;" they were not working-men, and many of them, from their appearance, strangers to this town.

That you observed while it was daylight?—Yes.

Have you been long in Wolverhampton?—No, not many weeks.

Did you see the soldiers, after they got within the iron gates, and were within reach of the populace, use any violence to the populace?—Only to two men, and those richly deserved it; they beat them with the flats of their swords.

What had they done?—Been insolent; the soldiers asked them where they were going, and they said it did not matter to them, and used insolent language which is not proper to name; I think the poor soldiers had the worst of it from what I saw.

[*The preceding Evidence was read, in the presence of the Witness, on Thursday the* 11*th of June, after which she was further examined, as follows:*]

You say that the soldiers had many a bruise; do you say that from seeing them struck?—From seeing them struck with the stones; I saw many fall upon them.

You say that you heard the people say, "they fire nothing but powder;" had you heard any notice given whether there was powder or ball?—No, I had not; whether there was ball or not, I do not know.

Could you see in what direction the soldiers that did fire, fired?—Yes, both sides my house.

In what direction did they fire, low or high?—High; they never fired at any one from any thing that I saw, and I saw about twenty guns let off.

From the direction you saw, you consider that they fired high?—Yes, I do consider so.

Did you see any stones thrown at the soldiers from behind the tomb-stones within the inner railing?—No, I did not, but from the direction that the stones came, they must have come from behind the tomb-stones.

Did you see the stones come from beyond the inner railing?—Yes.

Was that before or after the light gates were opened?—That was after.

Can you form any judgment what is the height of the ground within the inner railing, above the walk which goes round; is it the height of a man?—No, nor a boy either; it is not above a yard I should think, not from the walk round the church-yard to the surface of the church-yard; in some places not that,

Was the direction in which you saw the soldiers fire, such as would reach or go above persons standing in that part of the church-yard which was so raised, or would go above their heads?—It was above the trees; they were not leaning to the ground at all, what I ever saw; I thought they were shooting to intimidate them.

Can you speak at all to the number of people that were upon the steeple?—No.

Were there many?—Yes; but I cannot say what it would hold.

Did you see whether any of the stones that were thrown at the soldiers came from?—Yes; I saw the men knocking up with their heels, and the women and boys picking them up; that was before the soldiers entered the church-yard.

Where was that?—In the church-yard, before Mr. Hill's house.

Then you mean not within the inner railing of the church-yard, but before the walk?—Yes.

Mr. Hill's house faces the church-yard?—It does; it is next to the bank.

How long a time was that before the soldiers ever came up there?—It was after they did come.

Was it before they fired?—No, it was after they fired; when they could not get through the gates to them; when the mob came down again, I ran up to my window to see what they were doing on the other side of the house, and I saw them doing that.

Did you see any horse fall?—I did not.

(signed) *E. Longmore.*

Mrs. *Mary Anne Lowe,* called in; and Examined.

Mrs. *M. A. Lowe.*

YOU are the wife of Mr. William Hutton Lowe?—Yes.

You live in Dudley-street?—Yes.

Is there what is called a fold opposite your house?—Yes, Pounteney's fold.

On the night of the 27th, did you yourself see any crowds in that fold, and did you experience any violence from persons in that fold?—I saw great crowds there; I saw two soldiers go down quietly and peaceably, apparently to remonstrate with them, and one said, if they were not peaceable they should be after them again; they returned quietly up the street towards the Swan; I saw several people pick up stones and throw at them; one—I could not swear to him, but he had a white flannel jacket on—he took the

Mrs. *M. A. Lowe.*

6 June 1835.

stones out of his hat and threw them at the soldiers' backs; I saw them hit them; I afterwards saw them collect large stones in the fold, which are put to protect the building on each side, in a zig-zag direction, to throw the horses down when they went again.

Were any stones thrown at your house that night?—I did not see them; I had left my drawing-room, and a volley of stones broke three panes in the drawing-room and two in the dining-room.

Have you any reason to know from what part those stones came?—I should imagine from the fold, but I did not see them; it was from nine to ten o'clock.

About what time was it that the people were moving those stones in the fold from the side to the centre?—From eight o'clock to half-past nine; they were very large ones, many of them more than one person could move; and there were great crowds congregated together, for they watched the soldiers, and when the soldiers came up and down the street, they went down the fold for protection, and came back again.

[*The preceding Evidence was read on Wednesday the* 10*th of June, in the presence of the Witness.*]

(signed) *M. A. Lowe.*

Sarah Peacock, called in; and Examined.

Sarah Peacock.

WHERE do you reside?—At Penn, two miles from Wolverhampton.

Were you here on the election?—I came here on business, on Wednesday, the 27th.

You were in the market-place about six o'clock, were you?—Yes.

Where did you stand?—Opposite the Swan Inn.

How long did you remain there?—Till ten minutes past eight o'clock.

What did you observe during that time?—Every one that came in and out of the Swan was yelled at and spit upon, and stoned.

Were not you, when such behaviour was going on, afraid to stay?—Yes, I was; but I kept outside the mob.

Why did you stay?—I stopped to look, there being an immense crowd of people.

The people did nothing to hurt you?—Not to me.

Do you know any thing about the magistrate coming among the people?—I saw him on the balcony.

Did you see him coming among the people before that?—No; I was not high enough; I saw people spit upon.

Did you see any of the soldiers?—No; I left there ten minutes past eight.

Where did you go?—Down Dudley-street; there was an immense mob, that I could not get along; but before I left the front of the Swan I saw stones thrown, which broke the front windows of the Swan.

Did you see any person fall?—Yes, a man that was tipsy; and I saw the soldiers pull up and wait till he had got on his legs again.

Where did you go next?—I went into Queen-street.

Was there any crowd there?—Yes; I saw a man break up the pavement and fill his pockets with stones, and say, "D——n it, they shall have them," and come up to the market-place.

You did not see him throw them?—No.

Where did you go after that?—I stood by the Queen-street chapel gates.

What took place there?—A mob came running down; they turned again to pelt the soldiers, and then the soldiers followed them to the top of Queen-street, the place that leads into Queen-street, and there I saw the soldiers fire over the people's heads, I think a little after nine.

Was there any thing that prevented the soldiers following them into Smithfield?—No; it is a thoroughfare, but they did not follow them.

This place where they fired was near the candle-house?—Yes.

How long did you remain there?—It was about nine o'clock when I left there; rather more than nine o'clock.

Did you continue three hours exposed to all the risks from this great crowd, without being alarmed yourself?—I was not alarmed; I stood in Dudley-street all the time the soldiers went down the first time, and came up again.

Did not the mob run against you?—No, I stood by myself quiet; I durst not mingle with the mob, I stood still.

Did you see the soldiers strike anybody?—No, I did not.

Were the soldiers irritated with anybody?—No, they were very cool; I stood by myself; they did not offer to strike me, and one drunken man the soldier tapped with the flat of his sword, and said "Go home, go home;" but the soldier did not trouble him.

Was there any reason why you should stop so late?—I staid for my own curiosity.

[*The preceding Evidence was read, in the presence of the Witness, on Thursday the* 11*th of June.*]

(signed) *S. Peacock.*

George Pringle, called in; and Examined.

George Pringle.

WHAT are you?—A writing clerk.

In whose employ?—I am in nobody's employ now, I work at home.

Where do you live?—In North-street.

Where

295

George Pringle.

6 June 1835.

Where were you in the course of Wednesday, the 27th?—I was in the Swan all day, till the riot commenced.

On what business were you there?—Employed for Sir Francis Goodricke.

Did you see what was taking place in front of the house?—Yes, I was in the front room, and I saw there were several stones thrown up the passage, and a great deal of hissing and groaning, and persons coming in were knocked about and spit upon; then I was up in the room; Mr. Clare was sent for, and remonstrated with the mob, and then he came up into the room and read the Riot Act.

How late did you remain at the Swan?—Till I was a special constable, and then I was on duty all the night.

At what time did you go on duty?—Eight o'clock; I was in the market-place, and went round Stafford-street to clear the houses.

Was Mr. Hill, the magistrate, with you?—Between twelve and one o'clock he was with me.

You went to some of the public-houses before Mr. Hill joined you?—Yes.

Were you in Queen-street?—No, I took Stafford-street and Upper North-street.

Did you observe there any considerable number of people, or any disposition to resist?—There were a great many down Lichfield-street, which the soldiers dispersed; that was late at night.

Did you see the soldiers acting?—Yes, the people were very stupid; they would not go on, and said they had as much right as we had; and the soldiers acted with great forbearance, and struck them with the flat of their swords.

Were the soldiers violent with them?—They were as mild as they could be; the people were very saucy.

Were the soldiers sober?—As far as I saw.

Did you see any shots fired?—I heard several, and saw a great quantity of stones thrown out of the church-yard till the gates were forced open.

That was before you went round?—Yes.

What part of the town were you in last?—Mr. Hill, the magistrate, and me, and two or three more special constables and a few soldiers, went to look at the public-houses, and where there were men we turned them out, and some would not go out.

Was there any disturbance in any part of the streets at that hour?—No, we were getting home very quiet then.

[*The preceding Evidence was read, in the presence of the Witness, on Thursday the 11th of June; after which he was further examined, as follows:*]

Were you in the room when Mr. Clare read the Riot Act?—Yes.

Did any persons appear at any of the windows, and by any gestures or behaviour produce any irritation?—There were people at the window, but I did not observe them do any thing.

Did you hear any complaints by any person in the room that such gestures or grimaces were made?—No.

Have you not said that such was the case?—No.

Not to any person?—No.

When were you appointed a special constable?—About eight o'clock on the Wednesday night.

Were you sworn in?—Yes.

Where?—At the Swan Inn, by Mr. Clare.

Were others sworn in with you?—There were others sworn in, I believe.

At that time were any directions given to you?—No.

Did you receive any directions from any person, or in what way did you exert yourself?—I went with other special constables, by direction of Mr. Bache.

Was that direction in terms?—I went with them.

But you had no orders?—No.

What is your age?—Very nearly 18 next October.

Did you act as a special constable on Thursday?—Yes.

At what time did you come on duty then?—I came in the morning, but did not stop, and came again at night.

What time in the evening did you come?—About six o'clock.

Was there any disturbance?—There was hooting and hissing and spitting.

Did you see any windows broken then?—No, I did not see any.

Did you see any acts of violence by the people on Thursday?—I saw stones thrown up the entry.

Did you see persons struck?—There was one gentleman coming in a gig, and his gig was struck and his back.

Did you see any other special constable make any effort to assist him, or to apprehend the offenders?—We went down the gateway to apprehend the offender.

Had you made any effort to apprehend any offender?—No.

How many special constables were there acting at that time?—About six or seven.

Was any person apprehended in your presence?—Not on the Thursday.

Did you hear the Riot Act read?—I heard Mr. Briscoe.

About what time was that?—About seven o'clock; between six and seven.

Was there any particular disturbance at the time of the Riot Act being read?—There was throwing stones, and groaning and yelling and pushing about.

Had the numbers increased?—Yes.

Can you form any judgment as to what the numbers were at that time?—No.

After the Riot Act was read, did the soldiers act?—Yes, in clearing the streets.

George Pringle.

6 June 1835.

Was there any difficulty in doing that?—There was a little resistance; they would not go on.

Was it soon accomplished?—Yes.

Did you act as a special constable on Friday?—Yes.

Was there a crowd on Friday?—Yes.

Was it as great as on Thursday?—Yes.

Did you act as special constable in preserving the peace?—Yes, in common with the other constables; we took two prisoners at the bottom of Queen-street throwing at the lamps.

At what time of the night was that?—I dare say nine o'clock.

Was that after the Riot Act had been read?—Yes.

Were there many persons throwing at the lamps?—There were two.

Were they alone?—There were people about, but none throwing but those two.

Were there any glasses in those lamps?—No.

When you speak of throwing at the lamps, what were they doing?—At the gas where it came out, what they call the lamps.

The gas was alight?—Yes.

Did you see any windows broken on the Friday?—No, I cannot say that I did.

Did the people disperse quickly when the soldiers acted on the Friday?—Yes.

Did you see them offer any resistance to the soldiers?—A little; they would not go on, but they went off very quietly at last.

Did you patrol the town on the Thursday and Friday?—Yes.

What streets were you through on the Friday?—In the market-place and Dudley-street.

Did you, on the Wednesday or Thursday or Friday, see any weapons, or any sticks in the hands of the people?—No.

Did you see any firing on either of the two last days, the Thursday or the Friday?—No.

Did you see any violence shown by the soldiers on either of those two days?—No.

Did you see at all any colours or ribbons, or party tokens worn on the Wednesday?—Yes, I saw some of the Anson party with blue in their coats.

Any of the other side?—No.

Were there any colours of the other party in any streets that you saw?—I believe that there were some in Cock-street, on the top of the poll.

Did they remain during the whole of the election?—I cannot say as to that.

On what day did you see them?—On both the polling days.

(signed) *George Pringle.*

Mr. *John Neve*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *John Neve.*

YOU are in business, are you not?—I am an ironmonger, residing in the market-place.

Did you see any extraordinary excitement, or any thing interrupting the peace of the town in the course of Tuesday, the 26th?—There was a great crowd in the streets, which seemed very much disposed to mischief, in fact, insulting and annoying every person that passed in and out of the Swan.

Was the crowd such as to give you any alarm as to the consequences?—It was; I have lived in the house which I now live in at Wolverhampton for 20 years, but I never saw people more disposed to mischief.

You entertained that opinion on the Tuesday?—Not so much on the Tuesday as on the Wednesday, but they only wanted starting on the Tuesday; in fact, I expressed an opinion on the Tuesday that the military must be sent for for the protection of the property.

Did you express that opinion from the conduct of the people which you witnessed?—I did.

Will you be so good as to state what you observed on the Wednesday that struck you as a proof of the people being in a greater state of excitement than usual?—On the afternoon, after two o'clock, it was then evident to the crowd in the streets, and also to Colonel Anson's party, that they had lost, and the crowd in the streets became very much increased, and kept still increasing till the close of the poll at four o'clock; about that time I was looking through the window, and saw an immense crowd of people streaming up towards the market-place; at that time it was dangerous for any person who had espoused Sir Francis Goodricke's cause to appear in the street.

On what account?—Because almost every one of us was hooted and pelted, and mudded, wherever we were seen.

Did the conduct of the people induce you to shut your shop?—Yes.

At what time was your shop shut?—I cannot speak positively as to the time.

Did the violence of their conduct increase as the evening drew on?—It was about half past five that the military came in.

Do you consider that the approach of the military increased their violence or checked it?—Increased it till after the Riot Act had been read; the military I believe marched through the market-place into quarters, and there was a very loud shout and huzzaing of the soldiers; they afterwards came back into the market-place, and stood opposite the Swan, where we were confined.

Was any violence offered to the military previous to reading the Riot Act, that you saw?—None, that I saw.

At the time that they were drawn up opposite the Swan, was any violence used towards persons or towards the house?—There had been stones thrown in great numbers.

Did you see them?—Yes.

Did

Mr. *John Neve.*

6 June 1835.

Did you see the magistrate go among the people?—I did not.

Did you see him read the Riot Act?—I did not.

After the Riot Act was read, did you see the troops act?—I did.

Did they use violence towards the people?—I should say on the contrary, that from what I saw they must have acted with great forbearance; I was in the market-place, and up at my room window, which commands a view of the market-place, and saw what the soldiers did and what the mob did during the whole of the evening, till twelve o'clock at night.

Be so good as to state what you saw the soldiers do, and what you saw the mob do?—I saw the mob throw at the military and at the special constables, who were near the front of the Swan; I saw the horse fall also.

Were you aware of any cause of the horse falling?—Certainly not; I did not see any stone thrown at him or hit him.

Could you see what took place near the light gates?—Yes.

Were there many persons assembled there?—Yes.

What did you observe that they did?—Threw stones at the military and at the special constables.

Did you see many special constables acting?—Not many, they could not be got together; there was a difficulty on the Tuesday night to get special constables to act at all.

Were you applied to to be a special constable?—I was served with a summons, but I was not sworn.

Why did you not attend?—I did not get it till the next morning; I was in the committee-room during the whole of the afternoon.

Are you aware that the summons of a magistrate to a person to act as a special constable is imperative?—Yes, I am.

Why did you not obey it?—The reason was, I am small of stature, and did not consider myself a fit person.

Did you remain looking from your house till tranquillity was entirely restored in the market-place?—Yes, I came then to the Swan.

You had no oportunity of seeing the conduct of the troops in any other part of the town but the market-place?—No.

From the opportunity that you had of looking out of your window till twelve o'clock, are you capable of saying whether any of the troops had liquor given to them?—I did not see any thing of the kind.

Do you consider that they were all sober?—There was one man that I believe was tipsy, who was carried in in the early part of the evening by the serjeant-major of the troop, and dismounted; he did not appear to be sober.

Where was he brought from?—That I cannot tell.

Did you see him brought into the yard?—I did.

Then you do not know of the troops having any liquor given to them?—No; I saw them charge to the light gates before the gates were open under a shower of stones, and I saw several stones hit the soldiers, one I remember perfectly that caught the helmet of one of the officers within ten yards of where I stood.

Had any firing taken place at that time?—The soldiers fired at the time.

At the time the stones were thrown and the officer was struck, had any firing taken place?—No, there had not, the firing was after the time that the horse fell dead, and previous to that there had been no firing.

Have you any thing further that you wish to state, that can throw a light upon the conduct of the troops?—From all that I saw I considered that their conduct was very forbearing under the irritating circumstances, for they were pelted very unmercifully; I went down Lichfield-street and saw stones threw at them by persons who ran up passages, and got out of the way; in fact, I was present when a house was searched after a man who had thrown a stone and run in, but there was a back road by which he had escaped.

[*The preceding Evidence was read, in the presence of the Witness, on Wednesday the 10th of June, after which he was further examined, as follows:*]

You wish to correct the evidence you gave on your former examination as to the hour on which your shop was shut on Wednesday night, you not knowing it positively enough?—No.

At what time do you state, from the information of your shopman, that the shop was shut?—About a quarter before seven; our usual hour of shutting is nine.

It was therefore shut earlier that day in consequence of the state of the town?—Yes.

By whom was the precept that you received signed?—I do not recollect.

Have you it by you?—I believe it is in the house.

Did you see Mr. Simkiss on the night of the 27th in the market-place at all?—Yes, I did.

Was he alone?—No, when I saw him he was in company with Mr. M'Mahon.

At what time was that?—I should think it must be about eight o'clock.

Was it before or after the Riot Act had been read?—Afterwards; I saw him and Mr. M'Mahon going round and addressing the people.

At that time had the horse which died fallen?—I cannot charge my memory.

At that time were any stones falling in the market-place?—Certainly, great numbers were being thrown from all quarters, I should say.

Did you see Mr. Simkiss with Mr. Warner?—I did.

Was that before or after you saw him with Mr. M'Mahon?—Before.

At that time were there any stones thrown?—There had been, whether at that time or not, I cannot speak.

(signed) *John Neve.*

Mr. *John Cholditch*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *J. Cholditch.*

6 June 1835.

ARE you in any business or profession?—Yes, I am a hop factor.

Where do you reside?—I reside in Darlington-street, but I have an establishment in the market-place.

Can you give any information as to the state of the town, or any interruption, or probability of interruption, of the public peace, on the 26th, on Tuesday?—Yes, I can. On the 26th I went with Mr. Evans, who is a voter, and on our return we were pelted with mud and stones and dirt.

To what poll did you take him?—To St. James's-square.

Did the pelting take place at or near the polling-place?—No, they commenced hissing and hooting till we got a couple of hundred yards from the booth, to the best of my calculation.

What number of persons might you consider were assembled from whom this pelting came?—I should think several hundreds, I cannot say how many.

Was Mr. Evans severely struck?—He was, and thrown down; and I was struck by a brickbat on the arm.

Did not one of you go before a magistrate and make a deposition?—That was the case, I went.

Was there at the polling-place, at the time you were there, as far as you are aware, any assistance of the civil power to protect the voters?—I am not aware that there was any number sufficient; there might be. I saw two or three constables, but they were quite inadequate to protect any voter going to the poll that was not on the liberal side.

Were you yourself sworn in as special constable on that day?—I was.

Will you state what came, either as special constable or as an individual, under your observation on Wednesday?—On Wednesday evening I came, at about half past eight o'clock in the evening—I came first into the church-yard before I came into the market-place, and the first thing I saw was a soldier in the church-yard, and within fifty yards of my door lay a horse dead.

Was the soldier that you found in the church-yard mounted or dismounted?—Mounted.

Was he single or accompanied by others?—By himself.

Are you aware whether the light gates were open at that time?—They were.

Was it light or dark?—Perfect daylight; about a quarter before nine I should suppose.

Was there any crowd in the church-yard?—Not at that time.

Were there any persons on the roof of the church as far as you noticed?—Not that I noticed.

After you left your home, did you act in execution of your duty as special constable?—I did, I came to the Swan.

Was the crowd of persons dispersed from the Swan at that time?—Yes.

Had you any duty to perform as special constable?—I went with the lampman to light the lamps.

Was that your own suggestion, or by direction of the magistrates?—I do not know how that was; I think it was an idea of my own that the lamps should be lighted.

Did you, while so doing, experience any interruption from the people?—I remember perfectly well, in going down Dudley-street, nearly the bottom, near the Castle, there is a fold, and a shower of stones was flung at the military and the special constables, and one stone struck a soldier.

Did the soldier upon that ride into Pounteney's fold?—No, the constables went into Pounteney's fold.

Did you experience any interruption in the duty you were employed in of having the lamps lit?—No, we had the lamps lit, at least where we thought it proper to light them.

What did you do after that?—After the lamps were lit, I was anxious to get to my home.

Did you not as a special constable feel it your duty to remain out as long as you could assist in the preservation of the peace of the town?—I considered that the town was very tranquil, and having a wife who was very nervous and very uncomfortable, I was anxious to get home.

Then you witnessed no more of the conduct of the people or of the military that night?—No.

At the time you were sworn in as special constable, was any organized plan of operation proposed by the magistrates or the high constable for the preservation of the peace of the town?—I believe the order given by the high constable was, if any thing was the matter, to be as near the Swan as possible.

But no orders were given for any previous disposition?—No, I did not know any thing to that effect.

Have you any thing further to add?—No I have nothing further to add, only, as far as I saw the soldiers, they were very peaceable, and orderly, and sober, and acted with the greatest forbearance, and I was in the streets from 9 o'clock to 11.

[*The preceding Evidence was read, in the presence of the Witness, on Wednesday the 10th of June, after which he was further examined, as follows:*]

You said that, in going down Dudley-street, some stones were thrown, as you believe from Pounteney's fold, at the soldiers; can you state about what time that took place?—I should say it was about 10 o'clock, as near as possible.

Had you received any precept or summons to be sworn in as a special constable?—Yes, on the Tuesday.

Was it signed by any body?—Signed by the magistrates. I was sworn in before two magistrates, the Rev. Mr. Clare and Henry Hill, esq.

You

Mr. *J. Cholditch.*

6 June 1835.

You say that you went round for the purpose of having the lamps lit; did you give any assistance to lighting the lamps at the corner of Bell-street?—No, I was not at the corner of Bell-street at the time, I was lower down the street.

Was any liquor given to any soldiers at your own premises, as far as you know?—Not that I know of.

Did you, while acting as a constable, call upon any persons not constables, but individuals, to assist you in keeping the King's peace?—No, I went round with one or two other special constables; I did not call upon any one.

When you saw the horse that died lying on the ground, do you happen to recollect on which side he lay?—No, I do not.

Did you notice any wound?—I did not go near the horse.

Do you know of any person in Bell-street being fired at by the soldiers?—No.

While you were in Bell-street, did you hear shots fired?—I heard a shot fired, only one shot.

Were there soldiers in Bell-street at that time?—I believe there was not, I do not know, I did not see one.

Can you tell in what direction that shot was fired?—No, I cannot; I heard the report of a gun, and in less than two or three minutes I saw a soldier in the street, but whether that firing was from a soldier or any other individual, I cannot pretend to say.

Was there any disturbance in the street as far as you know?—Not any disturbance in the street as far as I saw.

Did you at any time on Wednesday, the 27th, go from Bilston-street into Smithfield?—No, I did not.

Can you give any information respecting the state of the town on Thursday, the 28th; did you act as a special constable?—No, I did not.

Did you witness any thing with respect to the state of the town, or any disturbance?—I cannot speak to facts on Thursday.

Can you speak to any fact on Friday?—No, I cannot.

About what time were you in Bell-street?—About half past ten.

(signed) *J. Cholditch.*

Mr. *William Warner*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *W. Warner.*

WHERE do you carry on business?—In the market-place; I am a mercer and draper.

Do you know of any precautions having been adopted for securing the peace of the town during the late election?—No.

Did you accompany the high constable to any place for the purpose of making such arrangements?—Yes, I did, to the Peacock.

Was that proposal acceded to?—No.

On what day was that?—That was on the Monday afternoon.

Did you observe on Tuesday any extraordinary excitement of the people, or any thing which led you to believe that there might be an interruption of the public peace?—Yes, there were several instances of it in St. James's-square, in particular, pretty early in the day. I went with a gentleman with an intention to accompany him to vote; there was such a crowd, and so much irritation, that he could not get to the booth to poll while I was there, and I stopped for a considerable time.

Can you form any estimate of the number of persons assembled there?—At that time I should think 400 or 500.

Did they commit any act of violence?—I did not see any thing further than that they groaned and hissed at me.

Have you witnessed previous elections for this borough?—Yes.

Did you consider that the excitement and disturbance at the polling place was greater than in former instances?—Yes, certainly.

Will you be so good as to state what was the first excitement, or tendency to excitement, which you noticed on Wednesday the 27th, and where?—I saw a great number of people assembled in front of the Swan.

Were those persons conducting themselves with propriety, or were they guilty of any act of violence?—In an extremely irritated violent state.

Was that violence confined to manner and language, or were there any acts?—I did not see any acts.

Did you at any time see any stones thrown before the soldiers began to act?—No.

Did you afterwards see the soldiers act?—Yes.

In the market-place, or where?—In the market-place.

Did you see any violence offered to the soldiers then?—No.

Did you not see any stones thrown at them?—No.

Was there any resistance on the part of the people to comply with the soldiers' orders, and to retire?—When I saw them, the people retired very hastily into the church-yard.

Did you see any acts of violence from the church-yard?—Mr. Simkiss was standing on my shop steps by me looking at the proceeding; as Mr. Simkiss, with whom I had been talking, and I approached the Swan, there were stones fell amongst us from the direction of the church-yard; but where they actually came from I cannot tell.

Have you any thing to add to your evidence?—No, except that I saw the soldiers afterwards, and as far as I could judge, they were acting with a great deal of self-possession and mildness.

Mr. *W. Warner.*

6 June 1835.

[*The preceding Evidence was read, in the presence of the Witness, on Wednesday the 10th of June, after which he was further examined, as follows:*]

Did you on the afternoon of Wednesday see any of the soldiers' horses fall?—Yes, it was the first circumstance almost that struck me; I saw two horses fall, the one, it appeared to me from the extreme slipperiness of the stones; he fell down upon his side near to the gas pillar, it struck me that that was the cause.

Was this below the gas pillar, or above it?—I am not quite certain whether the first horse was not between the gas pillar and the Swan, and the other was a little on the other side nearer to Litchfield-street.

At the time that either of the horses, or the second of those horses had fallen, had you come to the Swan with Mr. Simkiss?—No.

It was before?—It was.

Did both those horses, or either of them, get up again?—I think the first got up and the rider; the other I did not see that he did get up.

Did you afterwards see the horse that was dead?—No, I did not.

Had the soldiers fired before those horses or either of them fell?—I cannot speak to that point positively, but I should imagine not; I did not hear them, certainly.

Was the horse that did not rise again the one that was nearer Litchfield-street, or nearer to the Swan?—It was nearer to Litchfield-street.

Was the rider of the horse that got up again dismounted?—He was down with the horse, and I believe dismounted.

Was he up again immediately with it?—He rode again immediately.

Are you certain that both horses did not get up again?—I could not speak positively to that.

When you went down to the Peacock to make a proposal respecting special constables, with whom did you confer?—With Mr. Foster.

You went to the Swan with Mr. Simkiss?—I did.

Can you say whether the soldiers had fired before you went to the Swan?—I cannot.

(signed) *William Warner.*

Mr. *Thomas Smith,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *Thomas Smith.*

ARE you in any profession or business?—I am the proprietor of the Swan Inn.

What information have you to give respecting the state of the public peace on Wednesday the 27th?—There was a vast number of persons assembled in front of the house.

At what time did they begin to assemble?—From six to eight o'clock; I should say some thousands; every one that attempted to come into the Swan was pelted with stones, and in particular I saw a commercial gentleman, that was driving in at the gateway, who was spit upon and received different insults.

Did that continue pretty much the same, or increase as the evening came on?—It increased very much; so much so, that I advised my friends that were in the house, if they wanted to go out, to go out the back way.

Did you consider it unsafe to go out by the front entrance?—I did.

Were any acts of violence committed on the house?—Several square panes of glass were broken.

Can you say by whom?—They came from the mob that were assembled in front of the house.

Was there any manifestation of the colour of any candidate, or any thing to provoke such acts of violence?—I did not see any.

Were there any flags or colours out of the window?—None whatever, nothing of the kind was hoisted from beginning to end.

Do you remember the Riot Act being read?—I do; I was present prior to that; I saw Mr. Clare go into the mob.

Did the people upon his going among them proceed to retire?—No, they did not; they were just as violent in their threats as they had been before.

Did Mr. Clare take any other steps to induce them to retire?—He came into the house, and addressed them from the balcony, but all without effect; and I stood behind him; there was a shower of stones thrown at the house, and several panes of glass broken, and I should think he must have been hit.

How soon after that did the troops act?—I should judge about five minutes or so.

Were the people soon dispersed?—Yes, they were by the military; some people were very obstinate, I saw several that were obstinate that would not move on.

Were any acts of violence committed on the soldiers by the people?—Yes, they were pelted in all directions.

Were they guilty of any violence towards the people?—No further than they hit them with the flats of their sabres, and so on; nothing that we could term at all violent.

Did you see any shots fired?—I did not; I kept within the house; I heard some reports.

Do you know of any thing that took place in the evening, out of doors?—No; I remained in doors; I thought the house would have been levelled with the ground, had it not been for the interference of the military, from the different threats that they would pull the house down; much worse than it was at the first election.

Was yours a house at which any candidate had a committee at a preceding election?—Yes, at every election.

At former elections, have you witnessed as large an assemblage of people, and so much violence or tumultuous conduct as there was at this?—I have not.

Have

Mr. *Thomas Smith.*

6 June 1835.

Have you experienced the same alarm on former elections?—I was alarmed at the former election, the first election that took place here, but not to the extent to which I was at this time.

Was there, at that time, any occasion for the interference of the magistrate; did the magistrate interfere?—There was, and the military were called out; that was about two years and a half ago.

How many panes of glass were broken in the Swan upon this occasion?—Twenty-seven panes.

Do you know of any liquor of any kind being given to any of the soldiers on the night of the 27th?—At about eleven, there was half a pint of ale given to each man if he chose to take it.

By whose direction?—I rather think the constable; I am not certain.

Who paid for it?—It is now in the constable's account.

Then to your knowledge, no liquor of any kind was given to them before eleven, or half-past eleven?—Not from this house, certainly; half a pint was given to each of them if they chose to take it; there were 27 or 30 men.

[*The preceding Evidence was read, in the presence of the Witness, on Thursday the 11th of June; after which he was further examined, as follows:*]

You say 27 panes of glass were broken in your house; were any panes of glass broken on Thursday the 28th, or Friday the 29th?—I believe a portion of the 27 were broken on the Thursday, but that was the whole number.

Therefore in the 27 panes you include the whole of the number that were broken in those three days?—Yes, I do.

Can you state how many were broken on the Wednesday?—I believe there were about 18 or 20.

Have you any accurate means of knowledge?—I counted sixteen in the front room that evening.

When were they repaired?—On the Monday following.

Can you speak, besides the sixteen that you yourself counted, to any others being broken on the 27th?—There were two in the upper chamber, just over that room that I saw broken.

You have said that you believe the order for the ale was given by the constable; do you know of the order being given by any body, to your knowledge?—I rather think it was Mr. Jordan.

Was the request or order given to you, or to some of your servants?—I was at the door at the time, and knew of it.

And you rather think it was Mr. Jordan?—I do.

But you cannot speak for certain?—I cannot.

Did the agent of any of the candidates give you any order for the soldiers to have beer?—No, they did not.

You say that you knew of eighteen panes of glass being broken on that day; can you say whether they were all broken from the street, or were any broken from the inside of the house?—From the street.

Has it come to your knowledge, that any panes were broken by any of the company in the rooms?—They were not.

Do you know whether the high constable dined in the Swan Hotel on the Wednesday with any party?—I am not aware of it.

Was he dining here, or in attendance in the execution of his duty?—He was certainly at the Swan, in attendance in the execution of his duty.

Did the military upon the former election come into the town?—They did in the first election, which took place, I think, immediately that the poll was opened the first day.

Did they act in the town?—No, they were confined more to the hustings.

Was there, in point of fact, any exertion of the military, either in the market-place or about your premises?—There was.

Were your premises attacked on that occasion?—They were; about seven pounds worth of glass was broken.

Was that before or after the military acted?—During the election days.

Do you remember Mr. Simkiss coming to the Swan?—I do.

Were any stones thrown at the time of his coming?—He was present when some stones were thrown at a gentleman who was driving into the yard (Mr. Meakin, of Burton), he was spit upon.

Did you point that out to the by-standers?—I did.

Was he one of them?—He was.

Were there any crowds collected before the Swan, on Thursday the 28th?—There was, the whole of the day.

In considerable numbers?—From about twelve till the evening the entrance was completely impeded by them.

Did they behave quietly?—They did not.

In what way were they disorderly?—They repeatedly threw stones, and insulted every body that approached the house, in the manner they had done the preceding day.

Were there any windows broken on that day?—There were.

Do you know how many?—I do not.

Can you speak as to the number of people that were collected on Thursday the 28th?—There were some hundreds towards evening, from four till six o'clock.

Were any of the constables or civil power at the Swan?—They were.

Did they make any effort to disperse those people?—They did.

Mr. *Thomas Smith.*

6 June 1835.

Did they succeed?—They did not.

Were they unable to do so as far as you were able to judge?—I should judge they were.

Did the magistrate, Mr. Briscoe, beg them to disperse?—He did prior to reading the Riot Act.

After reading the Riot Act did the soldiers act?—Yes, after a few minutes.

Did the people disperse quickly then?—They did.

Did they offer any violence on that night?—They were pelted, and likewise Mr. Briscoe, at the time he proceeded to read the Riot Act, and several panes were broken.

Do you know of any violence being offered by the soldiers to the people on the Thursday?—No, I do not.

Had they any thing to drink on the 28th?—Nothing from me.

Were any shots fired at all on the 28th to your knowledge?—No.

There was also an assemblage on the 29th?—Yes, but not to such an immense extent.

The Riot Act was read?—I am not aware of that.

The soldiers were called in?—Yes, to see that the town was peaceable, it was nothing like the preceding day.

Do you know of any soldiers being intoxicated on the 27th?—I saw one man brought into the yard.

Do you know where he was brought from?—No.

Do you know what was done with him of your own knowledge?—I do not.

(signed) *Thomas Smith.*

Mr. *Henry Gibbons*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *H. Gibbons.*

ARE you a chemist and druggist, having a warehouse in the market-place?—Yes.

Were you sworn in as special constable during the late election for the county of Stafford?—Yes, I was.

On what day were you sworn in?—On the Wednesday.

In consequence of having received a precept?—No, it was voluntary on my part; I happened to be at the public office on other business, and was invited by the Rev. Mr. Clare to be sworn in.

At what time did you leave the Swan to go on duty as a special constable?—About an hour after the Riot Act was read; about nine, I should say, between nine and ten.

In what did your duty consist; what duties did you go to perform?—I accompanied the other special constables with the military in going round the town, in getting the people out of the public-houses, and endeavouring to persuade parties to go peaceably about their business, and keeping the market-place clear.

Had you any difficulty in persuading the people to retire to their homes and to quit the public-houses?—Very great difficulty, there was a great deal of obstinacy.

Did you see any violence offered to any of the military by the people?—I did; I saw stones thrown at them in the market-place.

Was that after there had been any firing or before?—Both before and after.

Did you see where the stones came from, could you judge from where they came?—They came from various parts. Some were opposite the Swan, but the greater quantity from the church-yard, and some from the corner of Litchfield-street, opposite my own shop door.

Did you afterwards in company with other constables go into Queen-street?—I did.

Did you find any difficulty in passing from Queen-street into Smithfield?—I did.

What was the reason of that?—I found two carts as completely fastened together as I ever saw any barricade in my life, the chains were fastened in the most determined manner.

Were the carts fastened to the houses or to the wall in any way?—The shafts of one cart were fastened to some iron gates on the right hand side, and the shafts of the other cart were fastened to a door of a cellar that is under Queen-street chapel, a door perpendicular with the the wall.

Had you ever had occasion to pass through that same street on other nights in ordinary times?—Certainly, very frequently.

Should you say, from the observation you were enabled to make, that that is the place where the carts after the day's work are usually put, or that that was an unusual place for them?—It was quite unusual: I am commissioner of the Town Act, and therefore I know that they had no business there.

What was done with those carts?—They were brought to the Swan.

Do you of your own knowledge know what has become of them since?—I do not.

At the time you were sworn in as a special constable, or subsequent to that, was any direction made by the magistracy or by other persons, as to any organization of the special constables?—I do not know of any such.

At what time did you go home on the night of the 27th?—About 2 o'clock in the morning.

Had you in patrolling about the town any opportunity of seeing the conduct of the military in any other streets, excepting those that you have mentioned, Queen-street, Dudley-street, and the market-place?—I went with the military to Stafford-street, that was towards morning, when the town was getting quiet, merely to see that the public-houses were cleared.

When you were patrolling with them in the other streets, you did not meet with any numbers of persons or any resistance?—No.

Neither had the military in any of those streets occasion to compel persons to pass on, or to fire?—No; no occasion late in the evening.

Did they at any time in the evening while you were with them, fire in any of the streets through which you accompanied them?—I saw no firing but in the market-place.

Had

Mr. H. Gibbons. 6 June 1835.

Had you an opportunity of knowing whether the troops had anything to drink given them of your own knowledge?—No.

During the course of your duties on that night, do you consider that the whole of the soldiers with whom you acted were perfectly sober?—With one exception. I saw one of the men drunk in the yard of the Swan, and that was the only instance I saw.

In assisting you and the other constables in clearing the public-houses, did the soldiers behave with forbearance and good temper?—Certainly they did.

Was any offensive language used, or any violence shown by them in that duty in your presence?—None.

Have you been long a resident in Wolverhampton?—Yes, I have all my life.

Have you been residing in Wolverhampton at the time of former elections since Wolverhampton has become a borough?—Yes.

In your opinion, was there as much excitement and disposition to violence on this occasion as there has been on former occasions, or more?—Much more than I ever witnessed before.

Do you know that, on former occasions, any steps were taken for the preservation of the peace, by swearing in special constables?—I have no recollection of it.

Were the magistrates, on former occasions of elections, called in to act within your knowledge?—I do not know.

[*The preceding Evidence was read over, in the presence of the Witness, on Wednesday the 10th of June; after which he was further examined, as follows:*]

Do you know that any one of the horses of the soldiers was killed on the day of the 27th?—I do.

Did you see that horse fall?—I did.

At the time the horse fell, where were you?—I was in the front room of the Swan.

About what o'clock was it that that horse fell?—I cannot say exactly, but I should think pretty nearly nine, or half past eight.

Was it after the Riot Act had been read?—Certainly.

According to the best of your judgment, how long was it after the troops had acted?—I should think about twenty minutes; I cannot recollect times exactly.

Did you see any other horse besides that one fall in the course of the evening?—I did.

More than one?—I am not certain upon that point; I saw either two or three, but I am not quite certain.

Including this one?—Yes.

Did the others that fell get up again dismounted?—Yes.

Were the riders dismounted of all?—I think they were.

Were the others that fell, before or after the horse that was killed fell?—That I cannot recollect.

Can you say from what direction the horse that was killed came, or whether he had been standing near the spot where he fell any time?—He appeared to me to be standing for a very short space of time near the spot where he fell.

You cannot say where he came from previously?—I cannot.

Did the horse that died ever move after he fell?—No.

Can you say whether any firing had taken place before the horse that died fell?—I think not; I have no recollection of any.

Was there any manifestation of any kind at the time that the horse that died fell, noise or tumult?—There was.

Of what description?—There appeared to me to be very great exultation, in consequence of the falling of the horse by the mob.

Did you see any blood on the ground where the horse lay?—No.

Did you go to that spot?—I went to see the horse afterwards in the course of ten minutes; I have no recollection of any thing of that kind.

Do you know Mr. Simkiss personally?—Very well.

Did you see him at the Swan?—I did.

At what time was that?—About the time the horse fell.

Was it before or after the horse fell?—I think before.

Had he quitted the Swan before or after the horse fell?—I think it must be after; I will not speak positively; I recollect, when the horse fell, I observed to persons standing by me, that the horse was dying, and I believe that Mr. Simkiss was one of those by me.

Do you feel quite certain that when the other horses slipped, the riders were dismounted?—I am not certain upon that point; I recollect one or two other horses falling, but whether the soldiers were dismounted, I cannot say.

Did you the following day see any blood upon the spot where the horse had fallen?—I did not; there may have been blood, but I never went to look.

In patrolling the other part of the town, accompanying the soldiers, did you see any stones thrown at them in any other part of the town?—I only saw stones thrown in the market-place.

Did you see any soldiers have drink given them?—I did not.

With regard to the carts that were placed across the street leading by the pig-market, was there a space on either side through which a person could walk?—I can only speak positively to the right-hand side going to Smithfield, where I with others unchained the cart from the iron gates, but I cannot speak to the left-hand side; I perhaps ought to state at the same time, that other special constables at the same moment were unfastening the other cart.

Mr. *H. Gibbons.*

6 June 1835.

How near did you go to the left side of the carts?—Within five yards.

From the place that you stood, can you say whether the shafts were fastened to the wall or to the cellar on the left side or not?—They were.

How were the shafts fastened to the woodwork?—I will not swear whether it was by chains or by ropes, but I think chains; I think with the back band of the cart.

Then you mean to say, that there was actually some ligature, or fastening of some kind, between the shafts of the cart and the left-hand side of the buildings or cellars of the passage from Queen-street to Smithfield?—Certainly.

And that there was no space uninterrupted through which a person could walk on either side?—Certainly.

Can you say how high the level of the shafts of the cart on the left-hand side were, whether they were resting on the ground or above the ground?—I cannot speak to that point on the left-hand side.

Do you know, in point of fact, to what part of the cellar-door that fastening was attached? I do not.

At the time you were in that street where the carts were placed, did you see any assemblage of people?—I did.

Where were they?—They were about 100 yards beyond the cart, towards the far side of Smithfield.

Did those persons do any act of violence, either towards the soldiers or towards the constables, while you were so there?—Certainly not; not at that time.

Are you able to say whether, in any other of the approaches to Smithfield, there were any similar or any kind of obstructions placed?—I did not see any; I did not go to look.

Had you been drinking on that night?—I had not.

You were perfectly sober?—I was.

Do you remember upon a former occasion of election for this town, the disturbances were such that the Riot Act was read?—Yes, I recollect that once.

When was that?—In the first election for the borough.

Were troops called in then?—Yes.

In what part of the town?—Near to Mr. Tudor's factory, in Cleveland Road.

In point of fact, was any use made of that barricade that you know of in Smithfield?—Not during the time I was there.

Being out in the execution of your duty for a considerable time, did you hear any shots fired after eleven o'clock?—I have no recollection of it.

After eleven, were the soldiers with you or gone to quarters?—They were with me, patrolling the town.

How many?—I think a file of men were in my party immediately preceding the Riot Act being read; during the time that Mr. Clare was addressing the populace, a large stone broke through the window and hit me upon the shoulder.

(signed) *H. Gibbons.*

Mr. *Edward Harris,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *Edward Harris.*

ARE you in any business?—Grocer.

Where do you reside?—Next door to the Swan.

Were you a special constable on this occasion?—No.

Did you receive any summons?—No.

Were you in your house on the evening of the 27th?—Yes.

Did your house sustain any damage?—I had two panes broken.

How were those broken?—They were broken by stones.

About what time in the evening were they broken?—About seven o'clock, as near as I recollect.

Did you shut up your shop shutters earlier than usual?—It was about half past four I put the shutters up.

At the time of your putting your shutters up, was there any crowd of persons in the market-place and Dudley-street?—There were a great many, but not so thick a crowd as there was later.

How many do you suppose there were when you put your shutters up?—I cannot say.

Did you put your shutters up from convenience or from alarm?—From alarm, they were abusing two people at the window, and I thought I should stand a chance of having the windows broken.

Did their number increase towards the evening?—Yes.

Were they peaceable?—They became worse as they increased.

Did you see any instance of violence?—Two gentlemen passed by and they were spit upon, and when they got lower, the mob began to stone them; I saw several stones hit them upon the back.

Are you aware of any efforts having been made by any of the civil power, before the people assembled in such great numbers, to disperse those who were before the Swan?—I did not observe them, for I was engaged in my business till they made a disturbance.

Did you observe any effort made by the civil power to check the violence of the people?—The special constables were about, but I did not see them doing any act.

If any person was assaulted or spit upon, was there any effort to take the offender into custody that you saw?—I do not recollect on the Wednesday; on the Tuesday there was; I saw the constables endeavour to take some man; stones were thrown which hit Mr. Shoolbridge's shutters, the marks are to be seen now.

Were

Mr. *Edward Harris.*

6 June 1835.

Were you aware at the time of the Riot Act being read?—Yes.

Previous to the Riot Act being read, were the numbers assembled in front of the inn and market-place very much increased?—Yes, they were very great indeed.

Have you any idea of the number?—I cannot say.

Were they at that time guilty of any act of violence, or were they standing?—They were throwing stones; my windows were broken just before that, and a gentleman that was going across Mr. Shoolbridge's shop was pelted, and two that I saw going to Mr. Parke's, they rushed into his shop, and they closed the door when they got in.

Did you see any liquor given to any of the soldiers in the course of the evening?—I saw them giving them something.

What time of night was that?—I should think it would be about half-past ten or eleven o'clock.

What it was, or to what extent, you cannot say?—I cannot.

Had you an opportunity of seeing the conduct of the soldiers in clearing the streets after the Riot Act had been read?—In front of my house I had.

Did they, in the execution of their duty, act with great violence?—I did not consider that they did, for I saw them attempt to strike at a person with the flat side of the sword.

Did the soldiers sustain any act of violence from the people?—Before the Riot Act was read they pelted them with stones.

Was that done after the Riot Act was read?—Yes, from the church-yard.

Could you see what was done at the church-yard?—By putting my head out of my house I saw stones which seemed to come from that direction.

At what time did you retire; up to what time are you capable of speaking as to the state of the town on Wednesday night?—To eleven o'clock.

At that time was the street and market-place in front of the Swan quiet?—Yes, it appeared to be quiet then.

Have you any thing further which you wish to add?—I saw Mr. Clare endeavouring to get the people to go home peaceably before he read the Riot Act; he went through the crowd, and they did not seem at all to attend to what he said; when the soldiers came up the street, I heard some one say: "What are those few to do, we can soon drive them, and make every horse drop down dead."

[*The preceding Evidence was read, in the presence of the Witness, on Wednesday the 10th of June, after which he was further examined, as follows:*]

On what floor were the panes of glass which were broken?—Above the shop.

Were the shutters of that floor shut?—No, I have no shutters to them.

(signed) *Edward Harris.*

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at Nine o'clock.

THIRD DAY.

Tuesday, 9th June, 1835.

THE evidence of Mr. Simkiss was taken as the first proceeding of the day, in order that he might afterwards attend to suggest questions to the Commissioner; but it was arranged that his Evidence should be inserted at a subsequent stage of the investigation.

Mr. *Henry Turner*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *Henry Turner.*

9 June 1835.

ARE you in any profession?—A solicitor.

Where do you reside?—Seven miles from here, at Brewood.

Were you in the town of Wolverhampton on Tuesday the 26th of last month?—No, not on Tuesday, on the Wednesday.

Have you a vote for the county of Stafford?—No.

Were you in the town on Wednesday the 27th?—Yes.

At what time did you come in?—About two o'clock.

To what booth did you go?—To St. James's-square.

Did you accompany a voter?—Yes.

Will you be so good as to state any thing that occurred in respect of the interruption of the voter, or of the conduct of the people, as there assembled, whether it was orderly or not so; had he any difficulty in getting to the poll?—No.

After he had polled, did he meet with any obstruction or difficulty?—Yes; I stood with my hat off, and a pipe-bowl came past me and was very nearly striking me on the head; the old gentleman became much alarmed and he jumped into the chaise. As soon as ever he jumped in, the mob ran round to the other side, to the off-side, threw up the door and began pelting us, throwing stones and things; fortunately we stood where the chaise was backed against them, and we received the greatest quantity of stones at the back of the chaise, with the exception of one in particular, a piece of dross or glass came into the chaise; it did not hit either of us, or I do not hesitate to say it would have cut our heads to pieces if it had.

What was the size of it?—About the size of a hen's egg.

Can you speak at all as to the number of persons who were assembled there at that time?—I cannot, for I became quite alarmed with the mob myself, they hissed and hooted us, and yelled and groaned the whole of the time, quite enough to intimidate any individual going up to poll.

Did you afterwards come in that carriage up to the Swan Inn?—Yes.

Mr. *Henry Turner.*

9 June 1835.

Did you experience any difficulty in getting up?—No; they came running after us as fast as they could, pelting and throwing at us as hard as they could. I should add, in the attempt to close the door, and in the scuffle, they tore away the inside of the handle.

Did they follow you any distance from St. James's-square?—They followed us to the street leading out of St. James's-square, and we gained ground; thereupon they left us.

Had you any difficulty in coming from there to the Swan?—Not afterwards.

Did you when you arrived at the Swan perceive any crowd of persons in Dudley-street or in the market-place?—In the market-place there was a crowd about that time, but I cannot speak to numbers.

You can say whether that crowd so assembled was conducting itself quietly and orderly, or whether there was any excitement?—I cannot speak to the crowd in the front, but to the crowd in St. James's-square.

Which course did you drive from the Swan home?—Down the back streets; I came up the yard of the Swan, and drove down the back street.

Were you, in point of fact, in the market-place?—Not at all.

Can you say whether the market was going on during the time you were at the Swan, or when you left the Swan?—No, I cannot.

(signed) *Hen. Turner.*

FOURTH DAY.

Wednesday, 10th June 1835.

Mr. *William Salter,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *William Salter.*

10 June 1835.

WHAT is your profession?—I am a surgeon.

Can you give any information respecting the state of the town of Wolverhampton as to assemblages of people, or any violence, on Tuesday the 26th?—I was out of town nearly the whole day.

Were you in any room in the Swan at any time on Wednesday the 27th?—From about half past eight to half past ten in the morning, and from about half past two at different intervals till ten the same night.

In the morning was there any symptom of disturbance that you noticed?—Not about the Swan.

Will you state any thing that you observed in the latter part of the day, beginning from the earliest period that you did observe it, as to assemblage of persons, or any disturbance?—Towards the close of the poll, which might be at four o'clock, the number of people increased gradually, and from that period up to six and seven it became very great.

Had you from the room you were in an opportunity of taking a view of Dudley-street and the market-place?—Some portion of Dudley-street, and the whole of the market-place.

Can you form any judgment of the numbers which might be assembled between six and seven?—I am rather a bad judge as to numbers, but the whole place was full.

Was it not market-day?—It was.

At the time you speak of, was the market closed?—They were making preparations to get away as quickly as they could.

That is between six and seven?—Yes.

Were the stalls removed at that time?—Not all of them; they were being removed.

Was this mass of people conducting themselves peaceably?—They were hooting at people, spitting upon people.

Besides that, were there any acts of violence committed?—About seven to eight; I observed the mob spat and hooted upon some person who spoke to the people.

Had that person upon whom they spat offered any violence or done any thing to attract their notice?—Certainly not.

Did you see any stones thrown?—Sir Francis Goodricke's committee and their friends had retired from the windows.

Were you in the room at that time?—Yes, the blinds of which were drawn down.

At about what time did they retire, and were the blinds drawn down?—When the mob had collected in some considerable numbers, and evinced symptoms of violence, it was then thought proper to retire from the window, in order that no excitement might be caused.

Was there any act of violence before they so retired?—No; only of hooting and spitting upon different people who went in and out of the Swan-yard.

On retiring from the window, and having the blinds drawn down, did you quit the room?—I did not entirely.

Did any act of violence occur?—There was another person and myself in the room when the blinds were drawn, and three stones were thrown through the windows at that time.

Was that after the blinds were drawn down?—Yes.

Did you see Mr. Clare go into the crowd?—I did.

Who accompanied him?—Captain Jordan.

Any other person that you know?—Some of the constables, I believe, were with him.

Were there any soldiers with him?—The soldiers were drawn out in line before the Swan.

Did any soldiers move in accompanying him, or did he go by himself?—He went, being by himself.

Did you see how far he got into the market-place?—He made an extensive circle from the Swan gates in a line with Mr. Simpson's house, and round.

How

How many yards do you think he advanced into the market-place?—I should say fifteen or twenty yards. Mr. *William Salter.*

Were you afterwards in the room when he read the Riot Act?—I was. 10 June 1835.

Did he address the people before he read the Riot Act?—He spoke in a very kind way to them.

What was the purport of that?—He desired them to go to their homes in a peaceable manner.

Did you hear him give any orders after the Riot Act had been read to any of the military?—To clear the church-yard.

Do you know to whom he addressed those orders?—I cannot say as to a particular person.

It was generally?—It was.

Do you of your own knowledge know any reason for the church-yard being cleared?—Yes; the crowd had evidently collected there because the light gates were closed, and the military could not get there.

Were you in such a position that you could see any violence if it took place in the church-yard?—Yes.

Was there any?—I saw several stones thrown.

Will you state any thing further that came under your observation, with regard to the points to which you have been examined, after Mr. Clare ordered the street to be cleared, and before you left the Swan?—He several times ordered the light gates to be cleared, and called for the keys, which could not be found at the moment, and they were broken open.

Can you state anything further which occurred within your view as to the conduct of the soldiers?—No; I saw the soldiers clearing the streets with the flat of their swords.

Was any unwillingness to go manifested by any of the people?—In several instances.

Did they to those persons use any violence?—I saw them strike those persons with the flat of their swords, but not till after they had resisted for some time.

Did you see any military fire?—No.

Did you see any stones thrown at the military?—Several.

From what direction?—From the churchyard gates, after they had cleared the market-place.

Did you see any of the military receive any liquor?—Decidedly not.

Was any order given in your presence to Diggory that they should have any?—Yes.

How much?—A pint of ale each man.

Was that order given by the committee?—By Mr. Smith, the agent for Sir Francis Goodricke.

About what o'clock was that?—About nine, I think, a little later, perhaps.

Was that after the Riot Act had been read?—Yes; the town was then comparatively peaceable.

Did you see any soldiers in a state of intoxication, or under the influence of liquor?—No.

Can you give any information as to the state of the town on Thursday, the 28th; were you at the Swan Inn in the afternoon?—In the evening I was; I arrived in town late.

At about what time?—From half-past nine to ten.

Was the place cleared?—It was.

Were you here on Friday?—Yes.

At what time?—At night, about the same time.

Was the place cleared then?—Yes.

You have stated that after the committee had withdrawn from the window, and the blinds were let down, the stones came through; can you speak to the time at which that occurred?—I should say about seven o'clock, or a quarter past seven; that was before the Riot Act was read.

Was 20 yards the furthest point that, according to your judgment, Mr. Clare went in the market-place?—Yes.

Whose house was the furthest point?—The furthest point was in a parallel with Mr. Simpson's house.

Did you at any time see any attempt made by the civil power to check the disturbance of the people, or to arrest any offenders before the soldiers were drawn out?—I saw Captain Jordan actively engaged in so doing.

At what time was that?—Before the stones were thrown.

Are you aware whether any of the horses of the soldiery were killed?—One was killed; I did not see it fall, but I saw it after it had fallen.

At what time did you see it?—About 10 minutes after the first clearance had been made.

Had you heard any shots fired?—Yes.

Had you heard any shots fired before you knew yourself that that horse had fallen?—Yes.

Do you remember Mr. Simkiss coming to the Swan Inn?—Yes.

Was that before or after the Riot Act had beed read?—After.

Was it before or after any shots had been fired?—After.

Was it before or after you knew the horse had fallen?—After.

Did you see Mr. Simkiss go from the Swan to any place?—No, I did not see him after he left the Swan.

(signed) *William Salter.*

Mr. *Thomas Allen*, called in; and Examined.

WHAT are you?—A silversmith. Mr. *Thomas Allen.*

Where do you reside?—Nearly opposite to the Swan, at the top of Dudley-street.

Mr. Thomas Allen.

10 June 1835.

Were you at home on the 26th?—Yes, I was.

You were at home on the 26th, the Tuesday?—Yes, I believe that the town of Wolverhampton was peaceable on Tuesday the 26th; I have no recollection whatsoever of any thing that was irregular.

No observation of your's leads you to recollect that there was any thing to the contrary?—Not in the least.

Did you shut up your shop earlier on Tuesday than any other day?—I cannot say that.

Did you on Wednesday see, as far as came under your personal observation, any crowd of persons, or any acts of violence, or any state of excitement in that crowd?—Yes, certainly I did, on the Wednesday.

Will you state what you observed?—On Wednesday afternoon, about three o'clock, probably it might be earlier, a quantity of people assembled under the Swan windows.

Did those people conduct themselves peaceably?—They increased very much, and were very disorderly and noisy, and insulted almost every gentleman that passed in and out of the Swan.

Up to what time do you consider that they continued increasing?—Up to five o'clock, when I shut up.

Did you up to that time see any act of violence whatever?—No more than insulting gentlemen, and spitting upon them, and throwing stones at them.

Did you at five o'clock shut your shop?—I shut it to a few minutes; I will not say it was five o'clock exactly.

What was the reason for your shutting up your shop?—Because I thought that the goods in my shop were in danger, seeing the stones flying about.

Did you look out after you shut up shop into the street?—I did once look out of the window.

At what time?—About six o'clock, I think, but I could not say the time exactly, it was six or seven o'clock.

What did you observe at that time?—At that time there was a tremendous quantity of people together, and apparently very disorderly, and very much inclined to riot.

Did you observe any effort made by any of the civil power to repress that?—The special constables and Mr. Jordan pressed them to go home.

Did you see this yourself?—This I saw, I was at the window at that time.

Did they succeed?—Then I went away from my window, and all my family went away.

And then you did not look out any more?—I believe I did not.

Then with regard to Thursday and Friday, can you give any information with reference to the same points?—No, I cannot.

Did you shut your shop earlier on Thursday?—Yes, I did.

What time?—I could not state, perhaps six o'clock, but considerably earlier than we regularly closed; our time is nine o'clock; I should say it was six o'clock.

While you were at the window on Wednesday the 27th looking out, you say you saw Mr. Jordan, the high constable; did you see him doing any thing?—Not more than persuade the people to go home; and he had a stick in his hand, but I never saw him use it,

Did he throw any stone?—No, I never saw him; I think he was more likely to have stones thrown at him.

Did you see any person cut down, or struck, or violently used near your house?—No, I did not.

Did you see any horse fall?—No, I did not.

(signed) *Thomas Allen.*

Mr. *Samuel Underhill,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. S. Underhill.

WHAT is your business?—A silversmith, in High-street.

You have nothing to state of the town with regard to Tuesday?—No.

Do you reside near the Swan?—About four doors off, on the same side of the way.

Will you be so good as to state what you observed on Wednesday the 27th, as to that part of the town of which you have a personal knowledge?—As far as I saw, the street was very full, and there was every disposition on the part of the people to be very tumultuous; in various ways they showed it, and several times throwing stones.

Any thing else?—I did not observe any more, for I was in my shop at the time.

Could you see where those stones were thrown from, and what they were directed at?—They appeared to come from near the Swan.

Where did they fall?—Opposite our house.

Was there a crowd opposite your house?—Yes, there was, but it was more numerous above than it was below.

Had you any opportunity of looking into the market-place?—Only from the doors.

From the view you had, can you form any estimate of the number of persons so collected in the street, and in that part of the market-place that you could command a view of?—No, I cannot.

Did the people increase?—Yes.

Did you shut your shop?—Yes.

At what time?—Between four and five, near five.

Was there any particular reason for your shutting your shop at that time?—Yes, in consequence of stones being thrown.

It was market day?—Yes.

What is the time you usually shut your shop on a peaceable occasion?—Not before it is dusk, about half-past eight or nine.

Did

309

Mr. *S. Underhill.*

10 June 1835.

Did you remain in doors the whole of the evening?—Yes.

Your alarm was such that, on account of your family, you did not undertake a journey you were going to do?—I did not.

Did you look out of your window?—I did.

What time was it you first looked out of your window, and observed any thing?—It was after eight.

Did you understand that the Riot Act had then been read?—Yes.

What was the observation you made then, what did you observe was going on as to the people and the state of the streets?—There was several stones thrown at different times; this was after eight; and during the time that Mr. Clare was reading the Riot Act, I could see from my window stones were thrown.

After the Riot Act was read, did the troops act?—Yes, I saw them.

Was there any resistance, or unwillingness to go, shown by the people?—Yes, in several instances.

Did the soldiers use any violence in compelling them to go?—Not that I saw.

Did you see any violence offered to the soldiers?—I saw stones thrown, which in one or two instances hit the soldiers.

Did the soldiers use any effort to persuade the people to move?—Yes, I heard them frequently from the windows.

Was that persuasion civil and moderate?—Yes, quite so.

You saw an individual whom you know struck on the head?—I did.

What was his name?—Mr. Hartshorn.

Where was he struck?—He was standing opposite my shop at the time.

Was he taking any part?—No, he was standing quietly by himself, and not taking any part whatever.

Who is Mr. Hartshorn?—Ground bailiff.

Did he, being struck, make any effort to seize the person?—Yes, he seized a man.

Did he succeed?—He did.

What became of him?—As soon as he did that, the men began to beat him, which caused him to loose, and the mob came at the time and rescued him.

In point of fact, was this gentleman prevented by the mob from retaining his prisoner?—He was.

Did you at that time see any special constable act in the execution of his duty?—No.

You were not yourself a special constable;—No.

Were you summoned?—Yes; Captain Jordan called to request me to go, but I was going on a journey, and hoped he would excuse me on that account, which journey I had intended to take, and had made preparations.

At the time you saw Mr. Hartshorn struck, were any soldiers near?—No.

Was the street crowded or clear?—It was rather fuller then than it was before.

Was any violence used towards Mr. Hartshorn in rescuing this person?—No, I did not see that.

Did you see any of the soldiery in a state of intoxication?—No.

You did not see any shots fired?—No, I did not

From what direction did the stones appear to come?—From near the Swan.

Being directed from what quarter; can you tell at all by whom they were directed; were they directed at houses or individuals?—At individuals in general.

Did you see any horse fall, or any thing occur to any horse near the top of John-street?—No, I did not.

Were you at home on Thursday the 28th?—I was not; I left home on the Thursday morning, and did not return till Sunday morning.

(signed) *Samuel Underhill.*

Mr. *Thomas Simpson*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *T. Simpson.*

YOU are a bokseller residing in the market-place?—Yes, I am.

Were you at your own house on Tuesday the 26th day of the last month?—Yes, I was.

Did you in the course of that day personally observe any particular assemblage of the people, or any violence or excitement?—There was a crowd collected at the Swan gateway.

About what time?—In the course of the afternoon.

Did they conduct themselves peaceably?—They did not; they groaned violently at any respectable person coming out of the Swan, and insulted them, and I saw many spit and insulted by words.

Any other violence?—I saw some stones thrown.

Were they thrown at individuals, or at the inn?—At individuals on Tuesday.

Did that assemblage disperse quietly in the evening?—On Tuesday it did.

At what time was the town quiet?—At seven or eight o'clock, I think.

Was there any interference of the civil power?—I did not notice any on Tuesday.

On Wednesday, will you state what your observation was to the same points?—In the course of the afternoon a very large assemblage of people took place, and about four o'clock increased considerably.

Where did that take place?—At the Swan gateway.

Was there any assemblage in the market-place?—Yes, at four o'clock there was.

Did it increase?—Yes, considerably.

Up to what time did it increase?—Up to seven or eight.

Mr. *T. Simpson.*

10 June 1833.

Can you give any idea of the number that might have been collected opposite the Swan in the market-place, between seven and eight?—I think between 2,000 and 3,000.

Were those persons so assembled conducting themselves quietly?—No, they were not; they insulted every respectable person that passed in and out of the Swan gateway.

In what way?—By spitting upon them, groaning and throwing stones.

Had you any opportunity of knowing where they got the stones from?—No I had not.

Was there any pavement in the market-place, or adjoining, from which the stones could have been got?—I do not know.

Up to what time did the market go on?—I think to about three or four o'clock.

Did the market close earlier on that day than usual?—There seemed to be no business doing among the butchers and people generally.

At what time does the market generally close; is there any fixed time?—No; it is quite a chance.

Were any of the shops in the market-place closed earlier than they usually are, and, if so, at what time?—The shops were all closed in the market-place at about seven; they usually closed at nine.

Are they later on market days than on other days?—No.

At what time was your own shop closed?—At about seven, I think, or from that to eight.

What was the reason of your closing your shop so much earlier than usual?—In consequence of the riots.

Did you see any of the civil power, or any other persons endeavouring to preserve good order?—I saw Mr. Clare go among the crowd, and apparently addressing them.

At what time was that?—Between seven and eight o'clock, I think.

Was your shop closed at the time?—No it was not; it closed immediately afterwards.

Was any violence offered, or any resistance shown to Mr. Clare?—I did not see any.

How far did Mr. Clare get among the people, to what point in the market?—I think as far as Mr. Shaw's, the ironmonger.

Is that lower than your's?—It is.

In point of fact, how many yards should you say that might be from the Swan Inn?—I should think about 15 or 20 yards.

Is it the next shop beyond your's?—No; there were two shops beyond mine.

Did you remain in your shop?—Not in my shop, I went up stairs.

Could you see the magistrate when he read the Riot Act?—Yes.

You afterwards saw Mr. Clare read the Riot Act?—Yes; and I saw him struck with a stone before he read the Riot Act.

At the time he read the Riot Act, or while he was in the front of the inn, was any violence offered to him, or to any other persons?—I saw some stones thrown at the Swan windows, and also at the balcony, one of which struck him.

Did you hear him give any orders after he had read the Riot Act?—No, the distance prevented me.

Did you see the troops act?—Yes.

Was that immediately after the Riot Act was read?—Yes.

What did they do?—They charged the crowd in the market-place.

Were the stalls removed at that time?—I think they were not, but I cannot positively speak.

Did the crowd disperse quietly?—No; they were very obstinate indeed; I saw many of the soldiers hit them with the flat part of their swords, and they would not stir.

Beyond unwillingness to move, was any violence offered to the soldiers?—I saw the soldiers pelted with stones before they acted, before the Riot Act was read, and I afterwards saw them most shamefully pelted after the Riot Act had been read.

How long was it after the Riot Act had been read, and after they had commenced acting, that you saw them shamefully pelted?—Immediately and for a long time afterwards.

Did they use any violence to the people, or did they conduct themselves with forbearance?—As far as I witnessed with the greatest forbearance.

Did you see any horse fall?—I did.

How many?—I saw two horses fall.

Can you state about what part of the market those horses fell?—There was one fell near Mr. Shaw's shop.

Was the rider dismounted?—I think he was.

Did the horse get up again directly?—Yes, he did.

Did the rider mount again?—Yes.

Where did the other horse fall?—Near the gas pillar.

Do you know Mr. Morris's shop?—Yes.

Was it near that?—Close to that.

Did that horse ever get up again?—No; he raised his head twice, but never got up again.

To your knowledge, did any other horse fall?—Not to my knowledge.

Did that horse that fell at Mr. Shaw's shop fall before the other?—Before the other, I think, half an hour.

Have you any means of knowing what was the occasion of his falling?—He appeared to me to slip on the pavement.

Had you any reason to know at the time what occasioned the second horse to fall?—Not at the time.

How long a time after the Riot Act had been read did the horse that died fall?—I think about three quarters of an hour.

3/1

Mr. *T. Simpson.*

10 June 1835.

Was it dark or light?—It was light.

Did you see any of the soldiers fire, or know that they fired?—I saw three or four fire at the church-yard gates.

Had they fired before the horse that died fell?—I think not, to the best of my knowledge.

Was there any manifestation of feeling when the horse fell?—Very strong; shouts were raised by the mob; and upon several persons running to assist to get up the horse and other purposes, they were assailed from volleys of stones.

Could you see from what direction those stones came?—From the church-yard.

According to your judgment, is the church-yard such a distance that stones thrown from there could reach to the part where the horse fell?—Yes, with the greatest ease.

Did you see the stones that fell?—Yes.

What size were they?—They appeared to me to be pebble-stones, at the distance I saw them.

At the time the horse fell, were the light gates open?—No, they were closed.

Was there any crowd of people in the church-yard?—A very great crowd.

Were there any people within the second gates of the church?—That I cannot judge.

Were there any persons on the roof of the church?—A great many.

Could you see whether those persons were taking any part?—I did not; I did not take any notice of the roof of the church, for I thought they were merely spectators.

Did you see Mr. Simkiss cross the market-place?—Yes, I did.

In what direction?—Towards the Swan.

Was that before or after the second horse had fallen?—I believe after, but I cannot positively say.

You did not see him afterwards?—I do not recollect that I did.

Did you remain in your house in the course of the evening?—I did.

At what time was the market-place cleared?—Very soon cleared, with the exception of the church-yard and the avenues adjoining.

After it was cleared, did the people return at all?—When the opportunity offered; when the troops turned their backs upon them, they again came forward, and threw stones.

You witnessed that?—Yes.

Where did they come forward from?—From the church-yard.

But the other persons; where did they come from?—From the avenues; the Bird-in-Hand avenue.

And did they act with any violence?—Yes, by throwing stones till late at night; indeed, they struck my windows.

When you saw Mr. Simkiss, was he alone, or with any body else?—I saw him with Mr. M'Mahon.

Is that the time you allude to?—I think I saw him once alone, and once with Mr. M'Mahon.

Upon which occasion was it that you saw him, that you think the horse had died had fallen?—I think when I saw him alone, but I cannot undertake to say.

Did you hear the soldiers use any entreaties or requests to the people to disperse?—No, I did not; I was not sufficiently near; I was in my own house.

Did you during this time see any endeavour made by the civil power to act with the soldiers in dispersing the mob?—Yes; immediately that the Riot Act was read, they acted.

Did you see any person taken into custody out of the crowd?—I do not think I did.

Did you take any person into custody yourself?—On the last day of the riot I did, on Friday evening.

Up to what time can you speak as to the state of the town on Wednesday night?—Up to ten o'clock.

After that you saw no more?—No, I went to bed; the town appeared to be quiet.

Did you see any of the soldiers intoxicated?—No, I did not.

Do you know of any liquor having been given to any of the soldiers?—No.

In speaking of the number of people that you saw collected, do you refer to the market-place and up to the Swan, or do you include Dudley-street?—The market-place alone; I could not see Dudley-street at all.

Did the magistrate endeavour to make his way into the crowd, and was he prevented, or did he go and return without any impediment?—He appeared to me to be hustled a good deal by the crowd.

The furthest point you saw him go to was Mr. Shaw's house?—Yes, to the best of my recollection.

Were you called upon to act as a special constable?—No, I was not.

Have you been present at former elections for the borough?—Yes.

Should you say that there was a greater assemblage of people and a greater state of excitement and more disposition to violence on this occasion, than there had been on former occasions, or the contrary?—Perhaps not more than on Mr. Whitmore's election, three years ago; I should think about an equal state of feeling.

That took place in 1832?—Yes.

Were there on that occasion riots in the town?—Yes, the military were called in.

And the magistrates obliged to act?—Yes.

Did Mr. Clare seem to make an effort to penetrate the mob as far as he could upon this occasion?—It appears so to me.

Had you any opportunity of seeing the state of the town on Thursday?—Yes.

Was there any assemblage of people then?—Yes, very great.

Where?—At the Swan gate.

What should you estimate the number that came within your view on Thursday?—They were not so numerous, I think, as on the first day.

Mr. *T. Simpson.*

10 June 1835.

Were they peaceable?—No.

In what way were they guilty of any act of violence?—By shouting and throwing stones.

To what point were the stones directed?—To the Swan.

Was any mischief done?—I heard several windows broken.

Was any effort made by the civil power, as far as you know, to disperse that assemblage?—Not that I know of.

The Riot Act was read, and the troops were called in, and the people dispersed?—Yes.

Was any violence used on that day?—I did not see any.

Did the people assemble on the Friday?—Yes.

In as great numbers?—I think quite as great.

Did any acts of violence take place on that day?—I heard some windows broken, and shouts and groans of the mob.

And the Riot Act was again read, and the mob was dispersed?—Yes.

Did the mob disperse quietly?—Yes, they did.

On Friday the 28th, or Saturday the 29th, were any stones thrown, or any violence offered from the church-yard?—No, I did not see that there was.

Did the troops on those two days, as far as you saw, behave with forbearance?—Yes.

Had you any friends with you on the 27th, Wednesday?—Yes.

Did they remain sometime?—They remained until the town was sufficiently quiet for them to go home on Thursday. I took a man in the act of throwing stones at the Swan window, opposite our own door.

What did you do with him?—I gave him into the custody of Mr. Backe, the constable.

How far was he from your house when you took him?—Close to my house.

Did you pull him into your shop?—I did.

Did you meet with any obstruction in taking the man on that occasion?—I did not, for it was the moment of the rush of the mob, and I think it escaped the notice of the mob.

What distance was it from your house that you took him?—It was close to our door.

Within three or four yards?—Yes.

Have you any thing to add that can give further information respecting the point of inquiry?—I have not.

(signed) *Thomas Simpson.*

Mr. *William Mortiboy*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *W. Mortiboy.*

YOU keep a public-house?—I do.

Where?—In Berry-street, Wolverhampton.

Have you any information to give respecting the town and the state of the people as to excitement or violence on Tuesday; did any thing strike you as out of the common course?—No, they were very peaceable on Tuesday, what I saw.

What was the first observation that you made on Wednesday the 27th?—It was a man being ill-used at the Swan gates.

About what o'clock was that?—Six or seven.

Were you at the Swan by accident?—No, I keep the lock-up in this town, and came to assist; but I was not sworn in as special constable.

Are you, in point of fact, a constable?—I am not.

By whom was the man that you saw ill-used?—By a party of persons near the Swan gates.

In what way was he ill-used?—They knocked him and pushed him about; they used him very bad.

Did you, having come down to assist, make any effort to rescue him?—I did; I pushed them away from him, and brought him out of the crowd.

Were you alone in doing that, or did any body assist you?—They did not.

Did you succeed in rescuing that person who was so ill-used?—I did.

And did the people offer any violence to you in doing it?—Not at that time; afterwards there were some stones thrown at me, a few yards up the Swan yard.

By whom were those thrown?—By the people.

Had you been doing any thing to provoke them at that time?—No, I had not; nothing more than fetching that man out of the crowd.

Did you see any of the civil power or special constables acting at that time, or at any time, in suppressing the violence?—Yes.

Did they do it?—They prevented some of them; but every respectable person that came into the Swan yard was ill-used; he was thrown at, or spit at, or knocked about.

Can you give any idea of the numbers collected in front of the Swan at that time?—I cannot give any idea; but the street was full.

Was it as full as it could be?—Some part of it was, and some not; up towards the Swan it was.

Was the market crowded?—Good part of it.

Was the trade of the market going on?—Some part of it.

Can you say whether any of the shops were shut?—Not at the time; I do not believe any were shut.

How soon were they shut?—I saw them shut towards seven or eight o'clock, but I cannot say exactly.

Where did you remain?—I went home again.

How long did you remain at the Swan?—A quarter of an hour, or half an hour.

3/3

Mr. *W. Mortiboy.*

10 June 1835.

And then went home?—Yes.

Did you return again?—Yes.

At what time?—It was about dusk; it may be nine o'clock or a quarter after; it was five minutes or ten minutes before the horse fell.

Were you at the Swan when the horse fell?—Yes.

When you came you came by Litchfield-street?—Yes.

Did you see the soldiers acting in any part of the course by which you came?—I saw five or six soldiers standing at the end of Litchfield-street, and I stood behind them; and while I stood there, there came many stones, some of which hit Mr. Gibbons's window.

Where did those come from?—Opposite Mr. Warner's, from the Bird-in-Hand.

From opposite the market?—Yes.

Did the soldiers do any thing?—I saw an officer come up to the soldiers, and order them to do something.

What did they do in consequence of that?—They moved a little off; and at the time they started off, this horse fell down with the soldier; the soldier's leg was under the horse, and he got up immediately, and picked up his sword, and went to the horse's head.

At the time the horses were standing still, and before they moved and before this happened, were there any people near them?—There were some few at the back of the street, but very few at the front; I stood near them at the time.

How long, according to your judgment, had they been stationary before this horse fell?—I had been there about ten minutes, and they were there when I went up; it may be five or ten minutes.

Did the horse ever get up again?—He did not

Did he die?—He died instantly.

Can you form any judgment as to the time that that was?—I could not speak to half an hour; I should think it must be past nine; I cannot say positively, I did not notice the clock.

At the time the horse fell, was there any notice taken of it by the people?—The party that were opposite the Bird-in-Hand passage and opposite Mr. Warner's, advanced 15 or 20 yards, and gave a great shout, and the soldiers that were stationed at the corner of Litchfield-street, went to meet them to force them back.

Did they force them back?—Yes; and at the time they passed opposite the church-gates there came another shower of stones as they passed them; and as soon as they forced the mob back by the Bird-in-Hand passage, they returned to the church-gates, and fired.

Were the church-gates at that time closed?—I believe they were; I saw them opened afterwards. I did not see the church-gates at that time.

Did you see the act of opening?—I did.

Before they were closed, and after that, you saw them opened?—Yes, I did.

How were they fastened?—I cannot say, I was not near enough; I saw the gates pushed open for the soldiers to go in.

Having been with the soldiers for nearly ten minutes before the horse fell, can you say whether any shot was fired while you were there before the horse fell?—I never heard a shot fired till after the horse fell, for I had not been up for more than ten minutes; there was not a shot fired from the time I came up, till the horse fell.

While you were standing behind those soldiers at the corner of Litchfield-street, did any soldiers join the party?—I did not observe any; I believe all the soldiers that were there when the horse fell were together when I came up.

Did you see any other horses fall in the Market-place or elsewhere?—I did not.

Did you go into Dudley-street at all?—I went to a place called Smithfield.

Did you go into Dudley-street?—I was backwards and forwards.

Did you see the soldiers acting there?—I saw them acting at the top of John's-lane and King-street, passing people on.

Did the people go willingly?—Some refused to go, and some went willingly.

Did they use any violence to those who refused to go?—I did not see any.

Were any stones thrown?—I did not see any there.

Did the soldiers behave at that time with good humour and forbearance?—They behaved with great patience at that time; I never saw such stupid men in my life.

Did you afterwards go with any special constables, or any persons, to the street leading from Queen-street into Smithfield?—I did.

At what time was that?—Ten or eleven, I cannot say exactly.

Was the high constable with them?—He was.

When you got there what did you observe?—Two carts.

Be so good as to state how those two carts were placed?—The shafts of one of the carts were fastened with a back-band to the pig-market gates.

Are they iron gates?—They are.

How was the other cart placed?—The other cart was placed at the back of it, but I cannot say in what way, for there were so many of us.

Were the carts back to back?—That I cannot say; I know the shafts of the one were towards the pig market.

Can you say whether the shafts of the other were in any way fastened or not?—I cannot; I did not notice that exactly.

Those carts were brought away?—Yes.

Have you since known who those belong to?—No.

Did you see any liquor given to any of the soldiers?—I saw several of the soldiers have a little ale at the Swan Inn.

Mr. *W. Mortiboy.*

10 June 1835.

At what time was that?—I suppose about 11 o'clock.

Did you see any of the other soldiers drink?—I did not.

Did you see any of the soldiers intoxicated?—One I did.

Where did you see him?—Either the serjeant or serjeant-major brought him into the Swan yard.

Up to what time can you speak to the state of the town on the night of Wednesday the 27th?—I was out till they became pretty peaceable.

Till what time?—I suppose it was one or two o'clock; one o'clock when I went home, and they were pretty peaceable then.

Were you round any of the distant streets late at night on that night?—I was not, any more than the street leading to my own house.

Did you see any of the soldiers in the out-lying streets?—I saw some in Litchfield-street.

Did they fire?—No; I never saw any fire; I saw from out of the old church-yard two brick-bats thrown at some of the soldiers that passed there.

At what time was that?—Ten o'clock, I suppose it was, it may be later than ten.

About what time were the last shots you heard fired?—The last shots I heard fired, I should imagine were at twelve o'clock.

Whom they proceeded from you do not know?—No; we went to search some gardens in consequence of application, but we did not find any one.

When you went down to the street leading to Smithfield, did you see any person sat the windows of the chapel?—I did not; I did not notice it.

You have mentioned that you saw two soldiers saying something to a man in Litchfield-street, do you know that person?—Yes, I did.

What was his name?—Phillips, living in Canal-street.

What was he?—I believe he is a gardener.

Was the man sober?—He was not; he was very tipsy.

Did they use any violence towards him?—At first they wished him to go back, and he refused; he would go in defiance of them; and then the soldier said he must force him back, and he shouldered the horse against the man, and laid on him with the flat of the sword a good deal, and I knew the man, and undertook to take him home.

Did the soldiers then leave him?—Yes.

Did you take him nearly home?—I took him nearly home.

Did you take him home with any difficulty?—I had a great deal of difficulty, he was almost the stupidest man I ever saw.

What was the difficulty you had in taking him?—He resisted; he would go back the contrary way, and I knew the consequence if he did.

He was much under the influence of liquor was he?—He was.

Could he walk?—Yes, he could walk; he was not so drunk as that, but he was quite fresh.

On Thursday, do you know any thing of the state of the town?—They were quiet till towards night on Thursday.

What was the disturbance that took place towards night?—I saw a good deal of stone throwing in various parts of the town, in Canal-street, in Stafford-street and Litchfield-street, and in the market-place.

Were there considerable numbers of persons in the market-place?—At night there were many, there were many in the market-place at one time, but the soldiers cleared them out, and then they got into the avenues and streets round about.

Had you seen Market-street before the soldiers acted?—I had.

Were there considerable numbers there then?—Yes.

Were they behaving quietly?—No, they were groaning and hissing; I did not see any stones thrown till after dark.

Did you hear the Riot Act read?—I did not.

Where were the stones thrown that you saw after dark?—At the top of Canal-street, adjoining Bury-street.

At whom were those stones thrown?—At the soldiers, after they had driven them down the street; when they were going back, the people threw at them.

Did the soldiers use any violence to them on that occasion?—I never heard any firing on Thursday night.

Or witness any other violence?—None that I saw; I saw the soldiers gallop after them; there was a great disturbance within 100 yards of my door.

Did you see any disturbance on Friday?—No, very little.

Were you in the market-place or at the Swan that night?—Yes, I was backwards and forwards.

Were you there before the soldiers cleared the streets?—I do not think I was; I was at the Swan late on Friday night, not till after the soldiers had been out. I went round with some of the soldiers on Friday night to order the public-houses to be closed.

Did the soldiers go into any of the public-houses on that night?—No, not any that I went with; for when we went round, most of the houses were closed; it was a little before 11.

(signed) *William Mortiboy.*

Mr. *Thomas Gibbons,* was called in; and Examined.

Mr. *T. Gibbons.*

WHAT are you?—A maltster in Wolverhampton.

Where do you reside?—In St. Peter's-square.

Is that near the church?—Yes.

Can

315

Mr. T. Gibbons.

10 June 1835.

Can you give any information as to the state of the town, as to either any breach of the peace, or tendency to breach of the peace, on the first day of the election?—Yes, I was engaged in the polling booth in St. James-square, during the whole of the day, or nearly so, from nine to four o'clock, and during that time there was a great excitement.

Will you state the nature of it?—The voters of Sir Francis Goodricke were assaulted to a great extent.

You saw that?—Yes, they were buffeted, spit upon, and otherwise maltreated.

By whom were they ill-treated?—By the people assembled outside the booth.

Were there any considerable numbers of people?—Yes.

What should you say was the number?—Some hundreds at times, occasionally more or less.

Was any effort made by any person to protect the voters from coming, and to prevent this disturbance from taking place?—There was, but I consider very slight.

Was there any assistance of the civil power?—There was some constable on horseback; the only one I could see, except those stationed at the doors.

Were you engaged in any official capacity?—I was as a friend of Sir Francis Goodricke.

Was any application made by the officers there for assistance of the civil power?—I am not aware; I myself was threatened that they would destroy my property and me too.

Was there any personal violence?—I was spit upon during the time I was in the booth; about 12, a party came with an iron drag, an instrument used by boatmen in this neighbourhood, I should think nearly half an hundred weight, and it was said by those holding it, that it was for us Tories, pointing to me and another gentleman, Mr. Rickman, I believe.

But, in point of fact, they did not proceed to any violence?—They did not abuse me further than spitting upon me, and using abusive language towards me.

Will you state what occurred on Wednesday?—I was not there on the Wednesday.

Where were you?—I was engaged mostly in bringing voters to the poll from the country, till the evening.

What time of the evening did you remain there without leaving it?—I came here at the time Mr. Clare was addressing the people from the balcony.

Can you speak at all from your knowledge what that time was?—I should think about seven o'clock.

How did you get to the Swan?—I came in at the front entrance.

Did you come from the market-place or Dudley-street?—I came along Litchfield-street, close along the wall.

Did you find any difficulty in getting to the Swan from Litchfield-street?—I did in etting through the people, not considerable, there were more congregated on the other side.

Was any violence or obstruction offered to you?—No, Mr. Clare was addressing them at the window, and their attention was directed to him.

Then you got in without difficulty?—I did.

Did you hear Mr. Clare address them?—I did hear a few words, but not many, there was such a noise.

Do you know that he read the Riot Act?—I saw him take a paper out of his pocket, and put his spectacles on.

Was any violence offered to the people, or were any stones thrown during the time he was addressing them, or reading the Riot Act?—Yes.

Where was this?—At the window, two or three panes were broken.

From where were they thrown?—From the street, in front of the Swan.

Were the soldiers to be seen at the time of his reading the Riot Act?—Yes, they were in front.

After he had read the Riot Act, was any effort made by the civil power to disperse the people, as far as you saw?—I did not see, for I left the committee-room, and went up to an attic window of the nearest part of the Swan Inn to the market, which is over a druggist's shop.

Did you see the soldiers act?—I did.

How soon did they act after reading the Riot Act?—I should think almost immediately; they were acting when I got up to the window.

Did they clear the market-place rapidly?—No, not so rapidly as I should have expected.

Was there any resistance on the part of the people?—They appeared to be obstinate, some of them.

Did the soldiers conduct themselves with moderation, or otherwise?—I should say with moderation.

Was any provocation offered to the soldiers?—Yes.

What?—Throwing stones at them.

Was that considerable?—Yes.

From what point should you say that the stones were thrown?—I saw most of the stones thrown from the church-yard.

Was that immediately upon the soldiers acting?—Yes; as they cleared them from the market-place, they got into the ends of the streets, and thence into the church-yard gates.

Were the church-yard gates shut?—Yes.

Can you form any judgment of the numbers?—It was full; I should say there were some hundreds of people there.

Were there any people within the second railing of the church-yard?—I could not see that where I was.

Were there any persons on the roof of the church?—I could not see that.

Did the window you were at command an entire view of the market?—Yes.

Mr. *T. Gibbons.*

10 June 1835.

Did you see any horses fall?—Yes.

How many?—I think I saw two fall.

Did those get up again?—One of them died.

Which fell the first?—I cannot say.

Where did the horse fall?—I think he fell near Mr. Choldick's house, at the croner of Litchfield-street.

Was that the horse that died?—I rather think it was the horse that died.

Can you say where the other horse fell?—I cannot.

Had the horse that died got up again?—No.

How long a time, according to your judgment, was it after the Riot Act had been read that that horse fell?—I should say about half an hour I should consider.

Had any shots been fired before the horse fell?—I did not hear any.

Did you hear any shots fired after the horse fell?—I did.

How soon after?—Very soon after.

Were you remaining in the same place after the horse fell, as you had done before, and were you looking in the same direction?—Yes.

Was there any manifestation of feeling when the horse fell?—No, there was no one near it except persons coming up accidentally.

Was there any shout or exclamation?—I did not hear any then, I was too far distant, I think. I was aware of blood upon the horse's hoofs as soon as he fell; I thought he had broken his leg.

Where were you?—At the window.

Could you see blood from the window?—Yes, I was nearly over him.

How far, according to your judgment, were you from the place where the horse died?—I think about the length of this room.

Had the horse been in action just before he fell, or was he standing?—He was standing still, opposite Mr. Terrat's shop; he had been there for two minutes.

Had he been standing still?—I should think he had been standing still for two or three minutes, I had not seen him moving about.

Was that horse and soldier with other soldiers?—There was one or more, I cannot say which, near him.

Had you observed any crowd of persons, or any persons near him shortly before he fell?—No, I had not.

Where was it you saw any blood when the horse fell?—I saw it on his hoof immediately, and when he was ungirthed I discovered a wound on his side.

Was that side uppermost?—It was then uppermost.

He was lying on his off side?—He was, I think.

How long did you remain at this window?—I should think about an hour and a half or more.

How long after the horse was killed did you remain there?—I think sometime.

Did you observe any violence, or any throwing of stones take place after that?—Yes.

Where were they thrown from?—I saw them thrown principally from the church-yard.

At whom were they directed?—I presume, principally at the soldiers.

Were the soldiers struck?—Yes, I saw the stones strike among the horses.

After you left this window, what became of you?—I went home.

You cannot speak as to the state of the town any more after you came home?—No, I cannot precisely.

Did you see any of the soldiers having any thing to drink?—I did not.

Did you see any of the soldiers intoxicated?—I did not.

When you went home on the Wednesday night, did you pass through the church-yard that night?—I did not; I went up the horse-fair; the soldiers were then in the church-yard, and the church-yard was clear.

Were the streets you passed through clear?—Yes, they were tolerably clear.

Did you observe any acts of violence in those streets?—No, not then.

Were there any soldiers in those streets through which you passed?—I did not see any but in the church-yard.

No use was made of the iron drag that was exhibited at the polling-place?—No, they threatened to make use of it, which was quite sufficient; there was a ticket stuck upon it, "Vote for Anson."

From the window were you were could you command a view of the church-yard?—Very little of it.

Are you capable of saying that there were hundreds of persons there?—Yes, I saw them retreat from the market-place.

Whether they remained there you cannot say?—As many as filled the whole space that I could see remained.

Did you see Mr. Simkiss at the Swan?—I saw him in the market-place.

Was that before or after the horse fell?—After the horse fell, I think, and I rather think before too.

Do you know what part of the market-place you saw him in?—I saw him close to the market-place from Darlington-street to Litchfield-street.

Was that before the horse fell?—Yes, I saw him several times in the market-place; I saw him once with Mr. M'Mahon.

Did you see him after the horse fell in any part of the market-place?—Yes.

In what part?—He was walking round the centre of the market-place several times.

Could you tell on which side the horse fell?—I believe he fell on the off side.

Mr. *T. Gibbons.*

10 June 1835.

You do not know whether he was turned over?—I could not say; the men were endeavouring to get him up.

Did you see Mr. Simkiss with Mr. Warner at any time?—I cannot say that I did; I saw stones repeatedly thrown when Mr. Simkiss was in the market-place?

At the time that you saw Mr. Simkiss in the church-yard, were any stones thrown?—Yes, many.

Can you give any information with respect to the state of the town on Thursday or Friday?—No; on Friday night I returned to my own house from the country, about nine or half-past nine, and I had scarcely seated myself, before there came two stones through the windows.

Did you, upon that outrage, run to the window?—I went out of the door immediately, and there were an hundred people running down by my house.

Who had passed your house?—Yes.

Did you remain at home after that?—I did; I came up to the Swan.

Did you observe any disturbance in the town at that time?—I did not.

Did you see any troops then?—I did, and Mr. Briscoe at their head.

Did you see any violence offered to the troops then?—No.

Or any violence offered to the people?—No.

(signed) *Thomas Gibbons.*

John Wilson, called in; and Examined.

John Wilson.

ARE you in any business?—Farmer.

Where do you reside?—At Aston, in the parish of Cleverly, in Shropshire.

How far is that from Wolverhampton?—Eight miles.

Have you a vote for the county of Stafford?—I have.

Did you come on any business to Wolverhampton on Wednesday?—I did.

Will you state what you observed as to the state of the town, or any assemblage of people, or any excitement or behaviour of violence?—I did not observe any great excitement till the evening or afternoon, that is, nothing more than is customary in elections.

At what time did you observe any excitement?—When I left the committee-room, about six, and shortly after I passed up Dudley-street on horseback.

What happened to you?—They commenced by groaning, hissing and spitting upon me, and afterwards assailed me with stones very violently, and indeed caught hold of my horse, and stopped me in the road, and it was with very great difficulty I got from this part of the town.

Were you wearing any colours, or had you any mark of party?—None whatever.

Had you done any thing to provoke or to excite them?—Not the least.

When you passed through the market, was the market closed?—The corn-market was closed.

Can you say whether the shops were shut?—The shutters were almost all up in Dudley-street.

Did you observe whether the market was closed?—I cannot say, for I made the best of my way out.

Can you form an estimate of the number of persons in the market-place and about Dudley-street?—Not a correct estimate, but several thousands.

When that took place in Dudley-street, will you state whether you received any assistance from the civil power, or did any person interfere to assist you?—Not at all.

Did you see any stones thrown in any other direction but yourself?—They appeared to be all directed to me, as far as I perceived.

Did any strike you?—They did not; they went very near to me, close under my hat.

And then you went away?—I did.

And did not return for two or three days?—I did not.

Did the persons give you any reason for stopping you; did they say any thing when they stopped you?—Nothing more than groaning, hissing and spitting upon me, and laying hold of my horse.

Was your horse laid hold of?—He was.

Was he retained any length of time?—No, no great length of time; they pulled the horse about, and consequently pulled me with the horse.

Was he held by the bridle?—No, by the tail; he had a long tail.

Do you know what time of day the corn-market is over?—I suppose at half-past three.

There was no difference between this day and any other day in the corn-market?—No.

Were the stalls removed at the time you passed through this market?—I cannot say whether they were or were not.

(signed) *John Wilson.*

Mr. *William Smith*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *William Smith.*

WHERE do you reside?—At Lestoff, in Shropshire.

Is that far from here?—Eight miles.

Are you in any business?—Farmer.

Were you in Wolverhampton on Tuesday the 26th?—I was not.

Were you in Wolverhampton on the following day?—I was.

At what time of the day did you come in?—At about one o'clock.

Did you see, between one and six, any particular state of disorder in the town?—Very much so; a great state of excitement and disorder.

Mr. *William Smith.*

10 June 1835.

In what part of the town was that?—At the gateway of the Swan, and in Dudley-street.

About what time was that?—I should say from five to six o'clock; I left the Swan a few minutes after six.

Which way did you go?—Through the gateway.

What did you observe there?—When I got to the gateway, I observed a great concourse of people, and they appeared to me to be very riotous, and when I got into the crowd there was a yell and a cry of "Tory!" and I had a hundred stones thrown at my head, and I was spit upon from the top of my head to the bottom of my coat-skirts; several stones hit me, but one hit me on the hip, and hurt me very much.

At that time did any constable or any other persons interfere to protect you?—Not at all.

Can you form any estimate of the number of persons that surrounded you, or that were immediately in front of the inn and about the market-place?—I should say, by guess, several hundreds; it would be impossible to say how many, five or six.

How long a time was it before you were disengaged from this crowd?—It took me five minutes, I should say, from the entrance of the Swan to the top of John-street.

Did you see any stones thrown, or any violence offered to any other person but yourself, or in any other way?—I did not, for I made the best of my way, being anxious to get home.

And then you left the town?—Yes.

You did not return?—No.

You say there was a great state of excitement between five and six o'clock in the market-place; in what did that disorder consist?—Very great excitement; and evidently, I should suppose that they had some bad or evil intentions towards Sir Francis Goodricke's party; that is what I conceived.

Had you any badge or distinguishing mark as denoting you to belong to either party?—Not the least; I felt no interest in what was going forward.

Were you alarmed from the treatment you met with?—I was very much alarmed; and if I had shown any resistance, I have no doubt I should have met with injury.

Was the market-place covered with stalls when you went out of Dudley-street?—I do not know; I went the other way.

(signed) *William Smith.*

Mr. *William Robatham*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *W. Robatham.*

WHAT are you?—A farmer and maltster.

Where do you reside?—Trysull, about five miles from Wolverhampton.

Were you in Wolverhampton on Wednesday the 27th, which was the second day of the election?—Yes, I was; I came in about three o'clock, and came to the Swan Inn.

Did you, in coming up to the Swan Inn, observe any thing extraordinary as to the assemblage of people?—Yes, there were about 100 of the lower class; but they were quiet at that time; they were just round the corner of the market-place.

What was the next thing you saw?—About four they kept getting more and more, till the military came in; and I think at about half-past there was a great quantity there; and about five I think the military came in.

You were at the Swan the whole of the time, were you?—Yes, I was; at about six or half-past six there was such a quantity there that I am sure no respectable person could go by but what he was spit upon, and called all manner of names, and stoned, especially if he went out of the Swan.

Did you see any man spit upon?—Yes, one man in particular, a man of the name of Shaw Somerford; I saw the stone hit him on his back; I saw twenty or thirty very ill-used indeed.

Was there a considerable crowd at that time?—Yes, there was.

Can you form any judgment as to the number of persons about the Swan and Dudley-street?—I could not; they were mostly about the Swan; I should think five or six hundred of the lower class; there was not a respectable person amongst them. Mr. Somerford I saw going towards Mr. Gibbons's, and he was spit upon, and very badly used.

Did you see any thing further as to acts of violence?—Any body that was respectable could not go by but he was stoned; and they run one man into Parke's entry; and I expected there would be worse work, and got away as well as I could.

Which way did you go home?—I went down John's-lane.

Can you say at what time the market closed on that day?—It was not closed then, because the things were all about.

At the time you went away?—Yes, but the shutters of the shops were being put up as I started.

Where?—In Dudley-street.

Had you any interruption in going down Dudley-street?—I had; but I took an opportunity of escaping when they were running a man into Parke's entry.

Did you see any effort made by the constables to rescue the man?—I think they durst not; I knew all the constables; but it is my opinion that they durst not interfere.

(signed) *W. M. Robatham.*

Dr. *William Mannix*, called in; and Examined.

Dr. *W. Mannix.*

YOU are a physician, residing at Moseley Hall?—Yes, three miles and a half from Wolverhampton.

At

Dr. W. Mannix.

10 June 1835.

At what time were you in Wolverhampton?—I was at the Swan Inn at Wolverhampton from two o'clock on Wednesday the 27th.

Will you be so good as to state what you observed yourself as to any assemblage of people, or as to any excitement or violence of conduct in any part of the streets within your own view on that day, and after that time?—I did not observe any thing particular till towards six.

At six o'clock did you look out of the windows of the Swan?—I did, through the blinds; the blinds of the room were down; but by withdrawing the blinds, I looked out.

Will you state what you observed?—I observed that the market-place was crowded extremely; that they were behaving very riotously, in shouting and hooting and throwing stones. I did not observe from the windows any thing further than that.

Did you see any person assaulted or ill-treated?—I saw a person, when I was passing the Swan gateway, brought into the gateway.

About what o'clock was that?—A little after six o'clock; he had the tails of his coat torn off, and apparently had been recently abused; he was in a dreadful state of excitement and alarm.

Shortly after he was brought into the gateway was there any attack or rush made from without?—There was.

What was the nature of that attack?—A general rush of the crowd towards the gateway.

Was that accompanied with any violence in any way?—Immediately preceding that rush, there was a volley of stones sent into the gateway.

What checked the crowd in rushing up?—The soldiers were in the gateway at the time, and I do not know what prevented them further than the arms of the soldiers.

Did you see any interference by the constables or the civil power?—I did at the gateway, but I was not in a situation to observe it further than the gateway.

Did they in the gateway make any effort to check the people?—They did; I saw Captain Jordan there, and other persons whom I supposed to be constables.

Did they carry staves?—I did not observe staves particularly.

At that time, can you form any estimate of the number of persons assembled in Dudley-street and in front of the market-place?—I should have said about three or four thousand at least; the market-place was full, and I am not aware what it would contain when full.

Of that body in front of the market-place and the Swan, should you say that any considerable excitement prevailed amongst them?—Very considerable.

Then, in point of fact, should you have been alarmed to have crossed?—Certainly.

You would not have dared?—I would not have dared, unless it had been on some extraordinary occasion.

Did you at that time, or about that time, or at any time, see stones thrown?—I am not aware of having seen any stones thrown from the time at which the person I have alluded to was brought into the gateway, nor was I in a situation to see stones thrown till Mr. Clare attempted to address the people from the balcony.

Were you near him?—I was within a yard or two of him.

While he attempted to address the people, were there stones thrown?—There were stones thrown immediately he announced his intention of reading the Riot Act, and in the act of taking the paper from his pocket, which I supposed contained an abstract of the Riot Act.

Was he struck, as far as you know?—I rather think not.

Did Mr. Clare endeavour to make himself heard by the people, and persuade them to retire?—He did, and used a good deal of patience in so doing.

Did you hear him, after he had read the Riot Act, give any directions to the troops?—I saw him bend forward, immediately after he had read the Riot Act, to the commanding-officer, and immediately the troops acted; but what he said, I was not near enough to hear; I presume he addressed him.

How soon after did the troops act?—Instantly.

Did they set about clearing the streets and the market-place?—They did.

Can you say whether at that time the shops had been shut?—I did not observe.

When the soldiers acted in clearing the market-place and the streets, could you say whether they met with any resistance in unwillingness to go, or any stronger unwillingness than that?—The resistance was so great, that I frequently saw soldiers in the same spot for a minute together before they could remove the persons whom they might be persuading or endeavouring to remove.

Did they use moderation in inducing the people to go, or were they violent?—They used the flat of their swords when they did strike them; but I was too far off to hear the soldiers speak to any body.

While they were so acting, were any stones thrown at them?—Yes, occasionally.

Did you see any horse killed?—I saw one horse fall, which the commanding officer reported to be killed.

Was your attention so drawn that you could tell where that horse had been for three or four minutes before he fell?—No.

Do you know that that horse was never moved from the spot till after he was dead?—He never moved from the spot, and I observed that he had received a mortal wound; from the manner in which he lay, I made the observation.

Can you say whether any shots had been fired before that horse fell?—I cannot positively.

Can you say whether the gates leading to the church were shut at that time?—I presume they were, from the impossibility of the soldiers getting admission into the church-yard; I know they were shut, but whether they were fastened I do not know.

Dr. *W. Mannix.*

10 June 1835.

Were there any people in the church-yard?—Numbers.

Did you observe any acts of violence, or stones thrown from the church-yard?—Immediately that the mob got within the church-yard gates they commenced pelting the soldiers.

Did you notice any particular soldier being struck in the approach to the church-yard gates?—I did not.

During the time that you were in the Swan were the blinds down of the front room?—Not after the Riot Act was read.

Do you know at what time the blinds were pulled down?—They were pulled down on the Tuesday, the day preceding the day of the riot, at twelve o'clock.

And the next day what time were they pulled down?—They were down all the next day till the Riot Act was read; I do not mean to say, for an instant, they were not pulled up; they were down all the day, as far as I observed.

Was there any manifestation by flags or colours, or in any other way that could have provoked any violence?—None whatever; and I am ignorant whether Sir Francis Goodricke's party had any colours whatever; if they had, I do not know what that colour was.

At what time did you go away that night?—At eight o'clock.

Did you go out by the back way of the Swan?—I did.

Did you find any difficulty in going that way?—No.

Did you see any crowds of people in the streets you passed?—I saw crowds of people, but they were composed of women and children, and there was no disposition to violence.

During the time that you had an opportunity of witnessing the conduct of the soldiery, what is your opinion as to the way in which they behaved?—With very great moderation, and at the same time with sufficient firmness to gain their point; I saw them always using the flats of their swords, and they used no unnecessary violence that I observed.

Do you know, of your own knowledge, that they had any thing to drink?—I was in a situation from which to have seen them drinking had they been so disposed, for I was a considerable part of the time in the Swan gateway, and never saw one soldier in the act of drinking.

You have said that the Market-place was filled, were not the stalls still remaining in the market?—I did not observe the stalls at all, and so little did the stalls make their appearance on that occasion, that in fact I should not have known at this moment whether it was market-day or not; the market-place was crowded with human beings; the stalls are not very conspicuous objects.

Did you see Mr. Simkiss in the room of the Swan on that day?—I did.

Do you know whether he was there before or after the horse fell that was killed?—I do not know.

Can you say when he was there?—After the Riot Act was read.

But you did not see him again afterwards?—I did not.

(signed) *W. Mannix.*

Mr. *Henry Brown*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *Henry Brown.*

YOU are clerk to Mr. Perry, a japanner in Wolverhampton?—Yes.

Do you reside in Wolverhampton?—In the market-place.

Did you come to your own dwelling at five o'clock on Wednesday the 27th?—I did.

And remained there half an hour?—Yes.

At that time was there any assemblage of people in the market-place?—There was.

Have you any means of saying about what numbers were collected?—I should think, from the best of my judgment, there must have been between three and 4,000 people; the people at this time were divided considerably in consequence of the soldiers being in George-street, between the market-place and George-street the whole course of my road to the market-place at the time.

But between George-street and the market-place you should estimate the numbers at 4,000?—Yes, full 4,000.

Could you see into Dudley-street?—Yes.

Was there any crowd in Dudley-street?—Yes, a great crowd.

Do you include the crowd in Dudley-street?—I include the whole as far as I could see.

Were those persons conducting themselves in an orderly way, or was there any act of violence?—I did not see any act of violence at that time.

At the time that you left your own residence to go back to the manufactory, which was half past five o'clock, were the shops in the market-place shut?—I cannot say; ours was not shut.

Was the business of the market going on?—It was not, at least it was dwindling away. I should say the greater part of the people were leaving at half past five.

Were the stalls standing or removed?—They were removing them.

Do you mean the purchasers were leaving the market?—The sellers were removing the goods that they had remaining on hand.

You do not mean the people that you have spoken of as being there?—No.

But the vendors?—Yes.

At half past eight you returned up Dudley-street?—Yes.

What did you observe in coming up Dudley-street?—I came on very peaceably up Dudley-street as far as Mr. Cook's shop, about 100 yards; there was a car coming up at the time, and a great mob at the time that this car was coming up, and there were six soldiers drawn up at the east of John's-lane; the mob took the opportunity of this car coming up, and from behind the car threw a great quantity of stones at the soldiers. I heard a man in the crowd say, "Stand, you b——s, do not run."

Upon

Mr. *Henry Brown.*

10 June 1835.

Upon his saying that, did the people stand or run away?—They ran away, because the soldiers were then come up to disperse them.

Did you see the soldiers in dispersing them; did they run before the soldiers?—I saw no violence in dispersing them; they came before the soldiers.

Did you pass the Swan?—Yes.

Was there any crowd then before the Swan?—No, not at that time there was not, they were cleared.

Where did you go then?—I went across the market-place home.

Had you any difficulty in crossing the market-place at that time?—Not at that time I had not.

Did you go home?—I did.

Does any part of the house you reside in look out into the market-place?—The whole of the front does.

Did you look out in the evening?—I did.

Did you see the soldiers act?—I did.

Did you see them fire?—I did not.

Did you see any horses fall?—I did not.

Did you see any stones fall?—I heard the stones rattle against the stalls; the people had not time enough to get the stalls clear from the market-place; the consequence was, that they were placed against the wall, and repeated showers of stones were thrown at the soldiers from somewhere which struck the stalls.

Can you say in what direction they came?—It would be impossible to say.

Did you continue to look out?—I did.

Are you able to see the light gates from where you reside?—No.

How long did you continue to watch what was going on?—I was up at our room window till half past eleven.

During that time did you observe any thing more than you have mentioned respecting the conduct of the people, or the conduct of the soldiers?—There were many little trivial things that occurred, such as parties getting into an entry that is opposite our room window, and the soldiers repeatedly going and telling them to disperse from it: in one instance they resisted the soldiers very much, and one of the soldiers drew his pistol: the mob seemed to retreat into the entry again: he put up his pistol, drew his sword, and walked his horse on again. I could see that in the entry, as it is right opposite to the window where I was at the time, and that must have been at nine o'clock.

Up to what time did it occur that stones continued to fall?—They continued to fall till half past ten and eleven o'clock.

According to the observation that you made, did the soldiers conduct themselves with moderation, or was there any violence?—I could see no violence; but from what I could hear of the soldiers, my opinion is, that they conducted themselves in a very proper manner, as they ought to have done. I heard the soldiers from the window repeatedly tell the people to pass on; that if they did not, they did not know the good from the bad.

Did you see any of the soldiers drinking?—I did not.

Had you any opportunity of seeing the soldiers any where else but in Dudley-street and in the market-place?—I had not, for I did not go out after night.

Therefore you speak only of those you saw?—Only of those I saw.

Did you come to your own house again on the Thursday night as usual?—I did.

Did you see any crowd?—At the time I came across the Swan, there was then a great crowd of people: captain Jordan had seized a person in my presence, and Mr. Bache, the assistant constable, came to his assistance.

Was that person taken into custody?—He was.

Was there any scene of violence or excitement among the people?—There was.

Were they doing any act of violence?—No, not that I saw.

Then the violence you saw was in language?—Yes.

Did the soldiers act on that night?—They did.

Did the people offer any resistance to them on that night?—Not any.

Did the soldiers do their duty without any violence?—Without the least violence.

Did you see the same on Friday?—Yes.

Is your evidence to the same effect that there was an assemblage of people, and that they were dispersed, and no violence was used on that night?—Perfectly so.

(signed) *Henry Brown.*

Mr. *Richard L. Fereday*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *R. L. Fereday.*

YOU are a currier, are you?—I am.

Were you in the square on Tuesday afternoon, the 26th?—Yes.

Were you at the booth or in the square?—In the square.

Did you see a person of the name of Evans come to the booth?—Yes.

He was accompanied by a friend?—Mr. Cholditch.

Was there any number of people assembled in the square at that time?—Yes, I think 400 or 500.

Were they conducting themselves quietly?—They were hissing and groaning at every one that went in of Sir Francis Goodricke's party.

Did you see any thing done to Mr. Evans?—Yes; as soon as he came out of the booth, they threw stones and dirt, and all kinds of things on him and Mr. Cholditch, and they spat all over him.

Mr. R. L. Fereday. 10 June 1835.

Did they follow him out of the square?—Yes, they followed him to Mr. Buckle's candle-house.

In what street is that?—In Queen-street.

Did they simply follow him?—They threw stones and spat upon him all the way up; and when he was half way up Queen-street, they knocked him down.

Was there any special constables or any assistance given to protect him?—Yes, they were round about.

Did you see any assistance given to protect him?—Yes; they were round about him, and the people were pushing them, but they could not do any thing.

How many constables should you say?—I cannot say.

Did you see him further than into the candle-house?—No; they went into the candle-house, and shut the doors.

Where were you at four o'clock on the following day, Wednesday?—I was in Queen-street.

On any business?—I was passing down.

Did you see any crowd there?—Yes, they were following Edward Billington and young Jones; they had been taking a person to vote, and they were hissing, and groaning, and throwing stones; one struck Mr. Jones under his eye; he was coming up by some ground at the bottom of Queen-street, and they got against the wall, and the ground is higher there, and they got above, and were throwing at him.

Was that at four o'clock?—Between four and five, I cannot say exactly.

Did you continue there, or come into Dudley-street?—I came up just before them, and saw them throwing at them all the way up, and spitting, and throwing stones and mud.

How many should you say that mob consisted of?—There were a crowd of 200; but they kept getting more as they came to the top, and then I lost sight of them.

Where did you go?—I came to the Swan, and then went home.

So that you saw nothing more?—About five o'clock, after the polling was over, I saw the shops shut up a good way in Dudley-street.

All of them or many of them?—Some were shut.

Should you say they generally were shut?—There were more shut than open at the bottom of Queen-street.

About six you came through the market?—Yes.

Was the market closed?—Yes; there was nothing but the mob in the market.

Were the stalls standing?—No.

Were they all removed?—There was some at first, but they removed them when the people began to get so many.

Then at that time was the Market-place much filled, or to what extent was it filled?—There were 500 or 600 I think in it; they had removed the butchers' shambles round the wall, and kept moving them.

Did the people increase?—Yes.

Did you remain there?—I left a little before seven, and I was back by a quarter past seven, and they kept getting more.

Where did you go?—To Mr. Lakin's, just opposite the Swan.

Was there a crowd opposite the Swan when you returned?—Yes, a great many.

Was the crowd standing and behaving peaceably?—Every one that came into the Swan they insulted; Mr. Parke, as he came backward and forward to his office, was thrown at, and spit at, and knocked about.

Did you see other persons so treated?—Yes, every one that came into the Swan.

Did you see any thing then?—Yes, breaking of windows.

Did you see that?—Yes.

Was that before you returned from the place opposite the Swan?—I was at the place then, when they began to break the windows.

How were those windows broken?—With stones.

When you crossed the market-place again were the numbers as great?—They kept increasing.

Did you remain in the market-place?—Yes.

How long?—I was there till nine o'clock, and then I went home, and came back again.

From the time you left the place opposite the Swan?—Yes.

Do you remember the soldiers coming?—Yes.

What time was that?—It was between seven and eight.

Did they ride amongst them?—They were drawn out a long time before they rode amongst them.

Where were you when the soldiers rode amongst them?—I was in the room of the Swan; and whilst I was looking a stone came through the window.

From what direction?—From towards the church-yard.

Was the house you were in within reach of a stone thrown from the church-yard?—Yes; I could throw that distance, and further.

What sized stone was it?—About twice as large as a walnut; I should think about the size of an egg.

Did you see the soldiers dispersing the people?—Yes.

Did the people go on willingly, or did they resist them in any way?—Yes, and some walked on; some walked on, and some did not.

Those that would not go did the soldiers strike?—Yes, with the flats of their swords.

And you heard the stones?—Yes; and they threw at the soldiers.

Did any take refuge under the booths?—Some got refuge under the shambles.

What did they do there?—I do not know.

They

They did not throw from there?—They could not, because it was so low.

Did you see any horse fall?—Yes.

How many?—There were two or three slipped down.

Those that slipped down got up directly?—Yes.

Were the riders thrown off, or did they get up with the soldiers on them?—Some got up with the soldiers on them, and some did not.

Did you see the horse that was killed fall?—Yes.

Had you your attention so drawn, that you could speak with regard to the position of that horse any time before he fell?—He was by the Swan, he galloped up towards Litchfield-street.

Were there any other soldiers at the end of Litchfield-street?—There were a great many going up together, they were galloping up to the church-yard gate, where the people were throwing stones, some thirty or forty at a time.

Had the soldier been standing still any time before his horse fell?—He was clearing the market-place.

At the place that he fell, had he been stationary for any time before the horse fell?—He had been clearing the market-place with the rest of the soldiers, and came from Dudley-street; he galloped up, and the horse came down of a sudden with one leg under him.

Did the horse ever rise again?—No, he tried to rise twice, but he never could, he fell down.

Before the horse fell, had there been any firing?—No, I do not think there had before the horse fell.

Did the first firing that you heard draw your attention?—Yes.

Recollect whether there had been any shot fired before that horse fell?—No, I do not recollect.

How soon after the horse fell was there any firing?—Directly after I heard them firing.

Could you, from the place you were seeing, command a view of the light gates?—Yes, it is straight opposite.

Could you see the soldiers actually fire?—I saw them fire.

Could you see the direction in which their fire-arms were held?—Yes, into the church-yard.

Was it on a level, or down?—I cannot tell that.

At that time were there any people in the church-yard?—Yes; 200 or 300, I should think.

What were they doing?—Throwing; I could not distinguish stones coming into the market place.

Were there any persons within the second railing of the church-yard?—No, I could not see there.

Was there any on the roof of the church?—Yes, there were persons on the top of the church, and on the body.

Could you distinguish whether they were doing any thing, or standing still?—I could not tell.

When the horse that died fell, was there any manifestation of feeling by the people?—They shouted, and threw at the soldiers that were trying to get him up.

Did you quit your house after that?—Yes, and came to the Swan after that.

At what time?—Between 9 and 10.

That was after the firing and after the horse had fallen?—Yes.

Was there any crowd in the front of the Swan?—They were cleared out as far as Mr. Warner's shop, as far as the roundabout.

Was there any stone thrown opposite the Swan at that time?—Yes, they threw up; they could not reach the Swan at that time.

Which way did you then go?—I went down Dudley-street, round the church-yard, and round by the Roundabout; I went with the special constable.

Were you a special constable?—Yes.

Where did you go then?—Round the Roundabout.

When had you been sworn in as a special constable?—On the Tuesday.

Did you receive a precept?—I was at the bank at the church-yard, and was sworn in.

At the time you were sworn in, did you receive from the magistrates or from any body any directions where to meet and how to act: was there any organization of the special constables?—We were to meet at the Swan.

Whom did you receive that order from?—From Captain Jordan.

Was that told you on the Tuesday?—No, on the Wednesday; I did not have a staff till Wednesday night.

Where did you receive that order?—He sent round a messenger with that message.

What time were you to meet at the Swan?—I had not orders where to meet on that night.

What time did you come down to the Swan in execution of your duty?—About half past nine.

Before that, you had taken no part as a special constable?—No, there were no staves fetched till then; at half past nine they went down for the staves.

Where did you receive your staff?—In the back parlour in the Swan.

Did you accompany the soldiers round the town that night?—Yes.

Did you go into any other place besides the streets you have mentioned?—No.

In any of those places that you were with those soldiers, did they fire?—No, I was not with any that fired.

Mr. R. L. Fereday.

10 June 1835.

Was any resistance offered to you at any time while you were acting with the soldiers; or was any resistance offered to the soldiers?—The mob were throwing.

Did that occur from time to time?—Yes, the people were throwing about stones whenever we were within reach.

What did the soldiers do upon that?—They galloped after them, that was all.

Were all the soldiers that you were with sober?—Yes.

You are sure of that?—Yes.

Did you see any of them have any thing to drink?—Yes, I saw them at the Swan have something; some would not have it, and some would.

What time did you go home?—A little after 11.

Was the town quiet at that time?—Yes; I could hear them shouting at some places.

How many special constables accompanied you in the party in which you were?—Sometimes three or four, and sometimes one or two; there were not many together that night.

Did you go into Smithfield?—No.

You received your staff at the Swan Inn at half past nine?—Yes.

How old are you?—I shall be 20 on the 17th of August.

Could you distinguish whether it was one or two individuals, or how many persons joined in throwing stones?—I cannot tell how many; when Mr. Clare came, then there were a good many throwing.

Did you see Mr. Simkiss at any time that night?—Yes.

Where?—In Mr. Warner's shop.

At what time was that?—I cannot say, a little after seven, I think; I saw him, with Mr. Warner, walk up towards the Swan, and then walk towards the church-yard; I saw him go into the light gates.

Were the light gates open then?—No.

Was that before or after the horse was killed?—Before the horse was killed.

How long a time before the horse was killed?—I cannot say, it may be half an hour.

At the time you saw Mr. Simkiss with Mr. Warner, or at the time that you saw him walk up to the light gates, did you see any stones thrown?—Yes.

Were stones falling at that time?—No, I cannot say that they were; there were many stone, that could not reach the Swan that fell in the market-place.

Were you on duty as a special constable on the following day, the Thursday?—No.

Do you know any thing of the state of the town on Thursday?—No, I was not out.

Were you out on Friday?—Yes.

What time did you come out in the execution of your duty on Friday?—About nine o'clock, I think.

Had you any summons to attend on Thursday, any call upon you?—Yes, I said I could not come on Thursday.

Have you been fined since for not coming?—No.

On the Friday night you came out about half past nine?—About nine.

Where did you come on duty?—At the Swan.

Was there any crowd then opposite the Swan?—Yes, a good many about.

Were they behaving quietly?—They were throwing.

Did you take any step to apprehend any persons whom you saw throwing on Wednesday night?—Yes.

Did you succeed?—No.

What prevented you?—They got into the mob.

Did you on the Friday night take any person into custody?—Yes, I and Mr. Bache and another took one person.

Where was he taken?—He ran down Litchfield-street, and we caught him by the lamp in the market-place.

What had he been doing?—Throwing.

He was afterwards brought before the magistrates?—Yes.

Did you see any violence offered to the soldiery on Friday night?—Yes, they were throwing at them as on the Wednesday night.

How did the soldiers behave?—I did not hear any firing then.

Did the soldiery use any violence to the mob?—No, they only hit them with the flat sides of their swords and ordered them to walk on.

Is there any thing else that you can give information upon with respect to the disorder that took place on either of those nights?—On going round the church-yard on Friday night we were thrown at.

At what time?—Between nine and ten.

Were you with soldiers?—No.

How many were you?—Four or five went one way and four or five went another; the soldiers were in the market-place that night and St. John's-lane.

(signed) *R. L. Fereday.*

Henry Heans, called in; and Examined.

Henry Heans.

WHAT are you?—A carpenter.

Where do you live?—St. John's-square.

Did you poll on either of the days of the late election?—Yes.

Which day?—The first day, between one and two o'clock, nearly two.

At what booth?—In the square.

Had you any difficulty in getting up to give your vote?—Great difficulty.

What

Henry Heans.

10 June 1835.

What was the difficulty?—The mob would not let me get up.

Did you receive any violence from any body, or was it merely interruption?—I was never insulted so much before in my life.

Did any body touch you in your way to the booth?—They did not touch me with their hands, no more than they jostled me and would not let me come up.

After you got into the booth, did they offer any insult or violence to you when you went away?—As soon as I came out they did; they crushed me, heaved me off my feet with their elbows, spat in my face and spat all over my hat.

Had you any colours?—No; I had no ribands, no colours of any sort.

How many people do you think there were of this body that ill-used you?—I do not know; I think they were innumerable; I think there were ten or a dozen on a side; they pushed me down when I came to the gutter, and I called "murder" twice or three times, and nobody would have assisted me if Sparrow had not come, and my finger was sore for five or six days, and my shoulder; and a young man came to help me, and they knocked him down.

Did any constable give you any assistance?—No one, till I called to Sparrow.

Did Sparrow come to you?—He rode from the causeway to me, and desired me to walk into the house.

Did Sparrow get you free of those people?—He treated me as well as he could; he got his whip and dispersed them; I do not know that he hit any of them.

Had he any difficulty?—Not much, for they dispersed when they saw him riding amongst them.

Did you go home then?—No, I went into a person's house; I could not get home, and he put me out at the back-door into Horseley-fields, and then I went home.

Did you see any thing of the disturbances on the Wednesday?—I never went down again; I had enough on the first day.

What did they do to you when they got you down in the gutter?—They pushed two or three men smack upon me, and they kneeled upon me and groaned, and one trod upon my finger with the heel of his shoe, and the finger never will be well again.

(signed) *Henry Heans.*

Mr. *Robert Hutton,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *Robert Hutton.*

ARE you in any business?—I am a schoolmaster.

Where do you reside?—In Darlington-street.

Can you give any information as to the state of the town of Wolverhampton, as to any assemblage of the people or any disorderly conduct on Tuesday the 26th?—Yes, I witnessed a good deal of it on Tuesday.

What did you see on Tuesday?—About six o'clock in the evening, Mr. Campbell, of the Hollies, near Enville, was going to the hotel from the Swan, and he was followed by about 150 people, hooting and insulting him, throwing filth at him, spitting upon him; when he left the hotel, which was five minutes after, on horseback, the people were prepared with stones, they seemed to have stones ready before he came out, and they then pelted him; I saw at least 20 stones hit him, strike him on the back of the head.

Do you know of his being wounded by them?—I have not heard, and I have not seen him since.

Did he then get clear of them?—There was a person interfered and attacked one of the persons that was throwing, and they had a battle, and the mob turned upon this man, and Mr. Campbell rode quietly off.

Did you see any further disturbance on that day?—No, I did not.

What did you witness on Wednesday the 27th?—On Wednesday I was sworn in as special constable, and came into the market-place a few minutes after eight in the evening.

Were you sworn in in consequence of having received any summons?—No, I had not received any summons, I volunteered.

You came into the market-place at about eight o'clock?—Yes.

In what state did you find the market-place as to numbers?—The market-place was tolerably well cleared, but the people were in the courts and alleys and in the church-yard; the church-yard was full of people.

Had the soldiers acted before you came there?—Yes, they had; they had cleared the market-place tolerably well.

The church-yard was full of people?—Yes, and the front streets and alleys leading into the market-place.

Were those people doing any thing?—They were throwing stones out of the church-yard and from Litchfield-street.

Could you say at whom they were directed or whom they struck?—They were thrown apparently at the soldiers.

Did you see any of the soldiers struck?—No, I did not; the stones were directed at the soldiers.

What were the soldiers doing?—They were riding about.

Did you give any assistance to the soldiers on that occasion?—Yes.

In what way?—I accompanied two soldiers into the church-yard and into Litchfield-street.

Did you see any of the horses fall?—Yes, I saw the horse fall that died; I was a considerable distance from it; I was not in the market-place.

Where were you?—At my own house.

Mr. *Robert Hutton.*

10 June 1835.

Had you noticed that horse that fell, so as to be able to say where he was for three or four minutes before he fell?—I saw the man riding up to the church-yard, and he appeared to me to be very near the pillar when the horse fell.

Where was he riding from?—From the Swan; he came in that direction.

Was he alone, or with other soldiers?—There were some more behind, one or two behind.

Were they in motion or standing still?—Trotting; this man was trotting his horse.

Were there any soldiers at Litchfield-street?—I could not see whether there were.

Was the man dismounted when he fell?—No, the man was upon the horse when he fell.

Not thrown off?—No, the horse fell with him.

Did that horse ever get up again?—I cannot say.

Did you see him?—No, I did not; I saw a crowd immediately round about him.

Was there any notice taken of that by the people?—Yes, a very loud shout was set up.

At about what o'clock was it that the horse fell?—I should think 20 minutes or a quarter before eight.

How long had you been looking out of the window before you saw that horse fall?—Not above three or four minutes.

Had any shots been fired before that horse fell?—No, I had not heard one.

Did your window command a view of the light gates?—No.

Did you see at the time the horse fell, or at any time afterwards, any stones fall in the market-place?—Not in the market-place; not that night.

Then you came out to go on duty?—Yes, I went into Litchfield-street and the old church-yard.

How soon was that after you came out to go upon duty?—Better than three parts of an hour.

What time was it you went to Litchfield-street and the old church-yard?—It was getting to nine o'clock.

While you were on duty was there any resistance or violence offered to the soldiers?—Yes; there was an alley in Litchfield-street full of people, and every now and then they threw stones at the soldiers, and one soldier was hit with three stones at the same time, and I had a narrow escape; I was by him.

Did he do any thing at that time?—No, he seemed very much exasperated.

Did he draw his pistol or his carbine?—No, he did nothing at that time.

Do you know a Mr. Fryer, a joiner?—Yes.

Did you see him in Litchfield-street that night?—No, I did not.

Where did you go from Litchfield-street?—I was a considerable time in Litchfield-street; for the people came backwards and forwards; every time the soldiers went in a different direction they came forward again with stones and pelted us.

And how long a time do you think this continued?—Till half-past ten o'clock.

During the whole of that time that you were with the soldiers and that they were so pelted, did any of them fire?—One of them fired.

Where did he fire?—At a blank wall down Litchfield-street.

Could you see down the alley?—Yes; I could see very well.

Was it not dark; was there a lamp?—No, it was not dark; there was no lamp lit, but I could see.

When he fired down that alley against that blank wall, was there any one in the alley?—No, they were all gone, and he called to them to stand clear, for he was going to fire; and I went there the next day, and there is the mark of the ball to be seen now.

Besides the market-place and Litchfield-street, which you have mentioned, did you see any soldiers any where else that night?—Yes; I was one that went round the town with the different soldiers to clear the public-houses.

Were they taken for any other duty than to clear the public-houses?—Not after that time.

Did they, in point of fact, do nothing but assist to clear the public-houses?—No.

Did they go into the public-houses?—No, I did not see them go in.

Did they get off their horses at the public-houses?—No; they sat on their horses outside.

Had any of them any thing to drink at any of those public-houses?—No, not that I know of.

Did you see the soldiers have any thing to drink any where?—Yes; I saw some of them have ale at the door of the Swan gate.

Did you, at any time that night, say that they were having too much?—I said that I thought it would be better to give them half a pint instead of a pint; what they had, I do not know.

Did you see any soldier in a state of intoxication?—Yes; one.

Where did you see him first?—In the Swan gateway.

Do you know where he had been on duty?—No, I do not.

What became of him?—I assisted him in getting to the bottom of the yard of the Swan, and two constables were taking him to the lock-up house.

Was he unwilling to quit his horse?—Yes; the serjeant-major told me to take him off his horse, and I did assist.

Did he resist?—He sat as close as he could upon his horse.

You say that you looked out of your window till half-past eight; were you not acting as a special constable before the military commenced acting?—No, I was not; I was sworn in, but I had not been called upon.

Did you feel that you, with other special constables, if there had been a sufficient number and well organized, could have protected the peace of the town, without the assistance of the

the soldiers?—There must have been an immense force indeed; it would have required a couple of thousand to have done so. Mr. *Robert Hutton.*

Have you said that you could have done so?—No, I never said so, and I never thought so; I had witnessed too much. 10 June 1835.

(signed) *Rob. Hutton.*

Edward Willcox, called in; and Examined.

WHAT is your business?—A victualler. *Edward Willcox.*

Where do you reside?—In Cock-street, Wolverhampton.

Were you principally at home or out at all on Tuesday, the 26th, the first day of the election?—I was out.

Did you see in any part of the town, any unusual assemblage of people, or any misconduct, or any excitement?—Yes; I was excited a great deal by the mob myself, when I went to poll at St. James's-square.

Had you any difficulty in getting to poll?—Yes; I was crushed, and was there an hour and a half before I could get in to poll.

Whom were you crushed by?—By the mob.

Can you speak at all as to the number of the people?—There were vast quantities.

You did ultimately poll?—Yes, and I was hissed and groaned.

Had you any difficulty in getting away from there?—I had not so much difficulty in getting away as I expected.

Was any violence done to you?—No; only groaning at me and hissing, and some spitting.

Is that all you have to say with regard to Tuesday?—Yes, till about four o'clock, when I went to the Three Tuns, or a quarter to four, and I saw Mr. Morris sludged, and pieces of wood thrown up in the air ever such a height.

Were they thrown at him?—Yes, the sludge was, but the pieces of wood were thrown up in the air.

Was that in Queen-street?—Yes.

Were there many people there at the time?—I should think there were a thousand people.

Did they do any other acts of violence?—I did not observe, for I got home as quick as I could.

Did you see any attempt made by any of the constables to protect any body at the booth in St. James's-square?—I did not.

Did you see any attempt made by the constables to disperse this crowd in Queen-street?—I did not see any of the constables; I saw Morris come away with the assistance of Diggory.

At the time that Diggory was there, did the crowd offer any insult or any violence?—No, not when Mr. Diggory was there.

Was there any constable besides Diggory?—Yes, there were two or three more; Mr. Poole was one.

Was that all you saw on Tuesday?—Yes.

What did you see on Wednesday, with regard to the same points?—I was at the Swan, and going home at six o'clock, it may be ten minutes or close upon six, I cannot say exactly.

What did you observe?—I had not gone many yards towards the market before I was assailed by hundreds, I should think there must be near upon a thousand.

What did they do to you?—They spit upon me, some made water in their hands and threw it at me, and I was obliged to take shelter in Mr. Harley's, the liquor merchant's shop.

How long did you remain there?—I suppose 20 minutes.

How did you get away?—By going out the back way.

Did you go home then?—Yes, I never came out afterwards.

Did you see any further disturbance?—I did not.

Was there any disturbance in Cock-street during that night?—I heard several shouts whilst I was in my own house.

Did you see any soldiers in the street?—No, I did not go out after that.

Did you see any thing of the same nature, as to any assemblage of the people or misconduct, on the following day, Thursday?—I did not.

Did you on the Friday or the Saturday?—No, I did not.

You say that you met with a very great deal of insult in the market-place?—Yes.

Was there not some circumstance that made the people rather more inclined to be angry with you?—I cannot say, without it was my polling for Sir Francis Goodricke.

(signed) *E. Willcox.*

Joseph Saunders, called in; and Examined.

WHERE do you reside?—In Mrs. Leakin's, opposite the Swan. *Joseph Saunders.*

Are you in any business?—I am a hatter, superintending Mrs. Leakin's business.

Did you, on Wednesday the 27th of last month, notice any number of persons collected in the market-place, or in its neighbourhood; and if so, what was their conduct?—There were numbers.

Can you form any estimate of the numbers that you saw?—As near as I can guess, at about four o'clock, there were nearly 2,000.

Where were those 2,000 persons?—In the market-place, and round the Swan.

Did you remain in your own house, or did you come out to look?—I remained in my house.

Joseph Saunders.

10 June 1835.

Do you know at what time the market was over?—They were all cleared away before six o'clock.

Was this assemblage of people conducting themselves peaceably, or were they guilty of any disorder?—They were guilty of many disorders.

Will you state of what nature?—They were insulting every one that went in and out of the Swan, hissing and groaning, and spitting and pelting upon every one.

Could you, at four o'clock, see the whole of the market-place?—Yes.

Were not the stalls standing at four o'clock?—Yes.

Did not that prevent you from seeing the whole of the market-place?—From the up-stairs windows where I was occasionally, I could see the whole of it.

Your opinion is, that that number of persons were collected?—Yes.

Did those numbers increase?—Yes.

Did you see any further acts of violence than what you have mentioned?—No.

Did you see any windows broken?—Not at that time, not so early.

At what time did you see any?—About eight o'clock.

Where did you see any windows broken?—In the Swan.

Did you see them actually broken, or that they were broken?—I saw stones thrown which broke the windows.

At that time were any persons assembled in front of the Swan, at the windows?—I did not take notice whether any were standing there.

Do you know that the Riot Act was read that night?—Yes.

Did you hear it?—I saw Mr. Clare read it.

Before Mr. Clare read the Riot Act, had he come into the market-place?—Yes.

How far had you seen him go down in the market amongst the crowd?—The soldiers were drawn out in a line, and he walked to the further end of the market.

Can you say opposite whose house was the furthest point that he got?—I did not notice; I suppose opposite Mr. Simpson's.

Did the soldiers reach as far as Mr. Simpson's?—I think so, the street slants.

Is your house next door to Mr. Simpson's?—It is.

Is it nearer the Swan or beyond it than Mr. Simpson's?—It is nearer.

Did Mr. Clare come as far as your house?—Yes.

Did he go beyond your house?—Yes.

Did the soldiers extend in front of your house?—Yes.

After the Riot Act was read, did you see the soldiers act?—Yes.

Did they clear the market?—Yes.

Did you see any horses fall?—I saw one.

Did that horse get up again?—No, he did not.

Where was the spot that you saw him fall?—The horse that I allude to, I did not see him in fact fall, but I saw him the moment he was down, it was nearly opposite Mr. Neve's, the ironmonger's.

Is Mr. Neve's near Mr. Morris's?—Yes.

Does it adjoin?—I believe it does.

You saw that horse immediately after his falling?—Yes.

How long do you consider, after the Riot Act had been read, that that horse fell?—Perhaps about half an hour, or from that to an hour, I cannot say exactly.

Were you at that time in an up-stairs window?—I was.

Had any stones been thrown before that horse fell?—Yes.

From what direction did those stones come?—Some came down from the church-yard.

Had you seen the soldiers ride up to the light gates before the horse fell?—No, I had not.

Do you know that the soldiers fired?—Yes, I do.

Do you know whether any shots had been fired before that horse fell?—Certainly not.

How soon after that horse fell was any shot fired?—I cannot exactly say, perhaps about half an hour.

After the horse fell there was half an hour?—I am sure I cannot say exactly.

Have you any recollection upon the subject?—Yes, I remember hearing one shot fired.

Where was that shot fired?—It was fired up into the church-yard.

Do you still consider that it was half an hour after the horse fell?—It might be, that was the only shot that I saw.

You only know of one shot being fired?—No.

Can you say respecting that horse that fell, previous to his falling, whether he was stationary or whether he had been in action?—I had not noticed the horse before particularly.

Were there any other soldiers near the spot where he fell at the time of his falling?—I think there were some down towards Darlington-street.

How long did you continue to watch what was going on in the market-place?—Till about 10 o'clock, till between 10 and 11.

Did you after that see or know that any stones were thrown into the market-place?—Yes.

A few or many?—I heard several; I heard them fall on the pebbles.

Did you go out that night?—I did go out, but I had not my hat on; I went merely to Mr. Simpson's and back.

You did not go any further?—No.

Therefore you are unable to speak as to what passed in any other part of the town?—I am unable.

Did you see the soldiers have any thing to drink?—Yes.

Where?—At the Swan; I saw something handed to them.

At about what time was that?—That was nearly 10 o'clock, between 9 and 10.

320

Joseph Saunders.

10 June 1835.

Were the soldiers drawn up then: how many soldiers should you say were at the Swan at that time?—They came up separately, one at a time; they were parading about, and one came up at a time and received something to drink.

What that was, you cannot say?—No.

Nor what quantity?—No.

From the window that you looked out of, had you an opportunity of seeing whether the soldiers were violent towards the people?—I had.

Were they violent?—No, I do not think they were.

Did the people show any unwillingness to disperse?—A very great unwillingness.

When they were so unwilling to disperse, how did the soldiers compel them?—They struck them with the flat of their swords.

Were you near enough to hear them speak to any of the people?—Yes, I heard several of the soldiers speak.

What did they say?—They requested them to move.

Was that said in a very violent way, or mildly?—Mildly; they said, "Move on, my man, you must not come this way."

You say you saw Mr. Clare reading the Riot Act; how long a time do you consider elapsed after his reading the Riot Act before the first shot was fired?—That I am sure I cannot say.

Can you form any judgment?—No, I cannot.

Seeing the soldiers coming up singly from their patrol and receive something to drink, you are not able to say whether the same man did not drink a second or a third time, or whether they were all different men?—No, I cannot.

Did you see any special constables, or in point of fact any part of the civil power, except what you saw Mr. Clare do, make any efforts to preserve the peace?—Before Mr. Clare interfered, I saw the constables clear a road before the Swan yard; they endeavoured to drive them away.

How many constables should you say were engaged in that duty, according to the best of your judgment?—Perhaps about a dozen at the time I saw them.

Did the people quietly and good-humouredly retire before those special constables, or did they resist them?—They resisted them.

Did you see any violence actually offered to any of those constables in any way?—Only by the mob pressing upon them and spitting on them, the same as they had been doing to others, and groaning.

Have you any thing you wish to add that has not been adverted to, with respect to the disturbances on that night?—No.

Did you see any assemblage of people on Thursday the 28th, which is the next day?—Yes.

How many persons should you say were collected then?—I should calculate at about the same number that there were before, nearly two thousand persons.

Were they quiet, or did they commit any acts of violence?—They were in the same riotous state that they were on the preceding evening.

Did the constables and the civil power attempt to disperse them on that night?—They did.

Did they succeed in doing so?—They did not; they still kept in the same way as they did before, rioting.

Do you know that any panes of glass were broken on Thursday?—Yes.

Where?—At the Swan.

Can you say how many? do you know of your own knowledge?—I cannot say exactly the number. On Wednesday evening, I forgot to state, that there was a stone thrown into one room at Mrs. Leakin's.

From what direction did that come?—From the direction of the church-yard.

What floor did it fall into?—The second floor.

Did that break a window?—Yes.

Was that a stone of any considerable size?—Yes, it may be the size of an egg.

Can you say whether any windows were broken on the Friday night any where?—There were two windows broken at the Swan.

Was the assemblage of people as great on the Friday as on the Thursday?—Not quite.

Did they conduct themselves in a quiet way?—No, they were disorderly, but not so bad as on the preceding evening.

Was the Riot Act read?—Yes.

Were the soldiers called in?—Yes.

Did the people disperse directly, or did they offer any resistance?—They still offered resistance.

What was that resistance?—Unwillingness to go.

Were any stones thrown at the soldiers on Thursday or on Friday?—Yes, on both nights.

Did you see the stones thrown, or could you see from where they were thrown?—They came down the street, from the church-yard.

Did you see the soldiers offer any violence to any of the people on either the Thursday or Friday?—No, no violence; when the people resisted they struck them with the flats of their swords.

Did you happen to see Mr. Simkiss in the market-place on the Wednesday night?—No, I did not.

(signed) *J. Saunders.*

Mr. *Thomas York*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *Thomas York.*

10 June 1835.

ARE you in any business or profession?—I am a grocer and maltster.

Where do you reside?—In Cock-street, Wolverhampton.

Can you give any information with respect to the state of the town as to any disturbance of the public peace, on Tuesday the 26th, the first day of the election?—I was interrupted at the polling-booth, being with a man of the name of Johnston.

By whom?—By the mob.

Can you speak as to the number of persons who were so assembled?—I should think in the square there were not more than two or three hundred then.

Did you receive any protection from any peace officers?—No; I was afterwards sworn in as special constable.

When were you sworn in as special constable?—On Tuesday, the 26th.

Where?—At the Staffordshire banking company.

When you were sworn in, did you receive any directions as to your conduct as a special constable?—Not then.

When was the time that you received any directions?—When I went for the staff of office.

When was that?—On the Tuesday afternoon.

What directions did you receive then?—That we must prepare to hold ourselves in readiness.

Were you to meet at any particular place or time?—I have no recollection of any place or time being named.

Did you receive any further directions?—On Tuesday I went home, and there remained.

On the Wednesday did you receive any further directions?—Captain Jordan ordered me to remain at the Swan, to keep together as much as we could.

Had you come to the Swan before?—Yes.

At what time did you come?—I should think it was between three and four o'clock.

At the time you came, can you say how many constables and special constables you met?—I should not think twenty in the yard, that is speaking at random, I did not count them.

Were those twenty put under any regular organization?—No.

Did you receive any instructions as to what you were to do?—Only to disperse the mob.

You did receive that direction?—Yes.

Was there a mob at that time?—Yes.

Was the mob considerable?—It was.

Were they guilty of any acts of violence?—I saw them throw stones through the Swan windows.

So seeing them, did you make any efforts to take the men into custody?—No, that was more than a man's life was worth to attempt that.

If the 20 constables that were in the Swan yard had acted together, could you not have succeeded in taking any of those persons who were guilty of offences into custody?—No.

What number of persons were assembled in front of the Swan at the time you speak of?—I should think from 3,000 to 4,000.

When was that?—I speak now of a short time before the Riot Act was read.

Did you accompany the magistrate into the market-place before he read the Riot Act?—I did not; I saw him.

How far did he get into the market-place?—Across the street to Mrs. Leakin's window.

Was any violence or insult offered to him when he was so going about?—He was hissed, groaned and hooted at.

After he read the Riot Act, where were you?—I was in the committee-room at the Swan, the balcony window.

Did you continue there?—I continued, I should suppose, half an hour, backwards and forwards.

Can you say how soon after the Riot Act was read the soldiery acted?—I should think it was in less than five minutes when I saw them.

But whether they acted before or not, you cannot say?—I cannot.

Did you hear Mr. Clare give any order?—I did not.

Did you see any horse fall?—I saw him immediately that he was down floundering.

Did the horse that you saw flounder, as far as you know, get up again?—Never.

Where was that?—Opposite Mr. Neve's or Mr. Morris's.

How long a time after the Riot Act was read did that horse fall?—I cannot speak to the time; probably a quarter of an hour, or not so much; I could not speak positively as to that.

Had the military fired before that horse fell?—I believe not.

Do you remember Mr. Simkiss coming to the Swan; did you see him?—I did.

Had the horse fallen before Mr. Simkiss came there or after?—That I cannot positively speak to.

At or before the time that the horse fell, did you see any stones thrown in the market-place?—Before the horse fell there were stones thrown, and I saw a stone fall close by his head.

When the horse fell, was there any mark of exultation?—There was a great shout.

Were there stones thrown at that time?—There were a great many from the church-yard.

Where were you?—At the Swan window.

Did you at any time afterwards act in the execution of your duty as a special constable?—I went out soon after the horse fell, and a stone of the weight I should think of three pounds, fell down within three yards of me.

Mr. *Thomas York.*

10 June 1835.

Can you say from what direction that stone came?—From the church-yard.

At the distance that you were standing from the church-yard, do you conceive it possible that a stone of three pounds could have been thrown so far where you were?—I think it could.

Could it have been thrown by hand?—I think it could.

Did you pick up that stone?—I did not.

Did you see any of the soldiery fire?—I did.

Where?—Through the church gates I saw one.

Where were you standing at the time of the firing?—I was up stairs.

Had you been out before the shot was fired?—I believe not.

Did you at that time, or about that time, in the execution of your duty, take up any prisoner?—No.

Did you take any prisoner that night?—I took one boy afterwards in the market-place, and gave him to one of the constables.

Where was that?—It was opposite the Swan.

How long after was that?—About nine o'clock.

What had that boy been doing?—I do not know, I took him in the aid of some other constables.

Did you afterwards go round any other part of the town with the military, or without them?—I did, with them.

Whom did you go with?—Two dragoons.

Any other special constables?—Not all the way.

What streets did you go through?—I went down Darlington-street, Cock-street, St. John's-street.

Did you, in any of those streets, witness any disorderly or violent conduct?—Not at that time.

Did you witness any disorderly conduct?—Such as hooting and shouting.

From whom did that proceed?—From the mob; my object was to protect those going about their business, and to prevent the mob going to places where the soldiers could not follow them.

Did you go to places where the soldiery could not get?—Yes.

And found any of the populace there?—Yes, and turned them out.

Did you find any of them with stones in their possession?—I did not see any.

At the time you took the boy up, had the soldiers fired?—I should think they must have done.

Did you yourself order any soldier to fire?—No.

Did you hear any soldier ordered to fire?—I did not.

Was there any firing that you witnessed, except that at the light gates?—No; I heard it at other parts of the town, but I cannot say whether it was by the military or any body else.

Did you see any drink of any kind given to the soldiers?—I did.

Where?—I gave it myself; I gave half a pint of mixed ale to one soldier; I gave three-pence for it; the man was very much exhausted; and I gave to others a small glass of very weak brandy and water.

How long had this soldier been with you?—It was about eleven o'clock at night; they had been acting for some time.

Were those men sober?—They were.

While those men were with you, did they conduct themselves violently or quietly?—Peaceably, as soldiers always do conduct themselves.

Did you see them offer any violence to any of the people?—Not during the time I was with them.

Did you see in the streets that you speak of any stones thrown at any of the soldiers?—I did not, not during the time I was with them; I heard stones, but did not see them.

Where did you hear them fall?—On the stones.

Near the soldiers?—Yes.

How near?—I should say not more than a few yards distant.

Can you say from what direction they came?—No.

When did you leave the soldiers?—At half-past eleven, and then I came to the Swan for a few minutes and went home.

Were you out in the execution of your duty on the Thursday?—I was not.

Did you act in execution of your duty on Friday?—I did not.

Had you an opportunity of seeing the state of the town on the Thursday and Friday?—I was at the top of St. John-street, and compelled by the crowd to go down St. John-street.

Do you know, on the Wednesday, whether a boy was shot in the Town-well-fold?—I do not.

At what time was it that the crowd was so great on Thursday that you were compelled to go round?—I should think that was about eight o'clock.

You did not remain to see what became of that crowd?—I did not.

Did you not feel it your duty to come, when there was such a crowd, and act?—If I had been called upon I should.

Had you an opportunity of seeing the state of the town on Friday?—Yes.

Was there any disturbance then, or any violent conduct?—I did not see any; I remained at home on Friday night.

Did you see any soldiers intoxicated on the night of Wednesday?—I only saw one, and I cannot say that he was intoxicated; he was taken from his horse in the Swan yard.

Where he came from, or what duty he had been engaged upon, you cannot say?—I cannot.

(signed) *Thomas York.*

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at Nine o'clock.

FIFTH DAY.

Thursday, 11th June 1835.

Mr. *Thomas Henry Fowke*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *T. H. Fowke.*

11 June 1835.

WHERE do you reside?—In Darlington-street.

Can you give any information respecting the state of the town, as to the assemblage of numbers of persons, or any violence, or any excitement, on Tuesday, the first day of the election, which came under your personal knowledge?—No.

Will you state, with reference to the same point, what came under your knowledge on Wednesday?—I was at the Swan about half-past four o'clock; there were a number of people immediately in front of the Swan, and they were groaning.

In what part of the Swan were you?—I was a short time in the front room.

And from that room could you see the people assembled?—I looked out on the side of the blind twice or three times, and there were a number of people assembled.

Were the blinds down?—There was one of the windows, a narrow pane that looks up Dudley-street, where the blind was not the whole way down, and the blind of the middle window was down to the first pane; the others were all down.

Were there any party emblems apparent from any part of the house?—Not that I saw, at any time of the day,

Can you form any judgment as to the number of people?—No; I looked from the front; the crowd was in front of the Swan, extending towards Dudley-street, and the market-place.

Were the people quiet?—They were groaning and spitting upon those persons who passed, and pushing them about; I saw one pushed about.

While you were in that room did any stones come?—No.

Do you of your own knowledge know of any windows being broken?—No.

How long did you remain at the Swan?—To half-past five; I then went out the back-way.

Did you go home?—I went to King-street.

Did you see anything more of the town that night?—Yes. I went the back way to my own house, and that was before the soldiers were out. The soldiers came in while I was at the Swan, and went into quarters soon after five; I then went down the back way to my house, and saw the soldiers, at about half-past seven or 20 minutes past seven, riding down Darlington-street, and a number of people running before them.

Were those people running away?—Yes.

Did those people offer any resistance?—When the soldiers came down, they ran down the passages and the streets; there are four passages branching out on different sides.

Did they do anything to the soldiers?—Before the soldiers got half-way up the street, they got out again, and there were several stones thrown by them.

Did you see any weapon in the hands of any of the people?—No, only stones.

Did any of the stones strike the soldiers?—I cannot say.

Did the soldiers strike any of the people?—I did not see one.

At what time was it that you left your own house and came to the archway of the Swan?—I should think it must have been about half-past seven or 20 minutes to eight.

While at the Swan what did you observe?—Several stones passed even by the Swan gateway.

From what direction did they come?—From the churchyard.

But whether they came from the churchyard or not you cannot say?—I saw some come from the churchyard.

Do you mean you saw the stones thrown?—I saw the direction in which they were thrown.

Did you see any soldier's horse fall?—No; I saw the soldier getting up after he had fallen.

Was that immediately after he had fallen?—Yes.

You know the spot that the horse fell?—Yes.

When you crossed the market-place to come to the Swan, was the horse down then?—No.

Had the soldiers therefore cleared Darlington-street before the horse fell?—They went down Darlington-street, but immediately they came back again, the people were out again.

Did you see any shot fired?—Yes.

When was that?—It was a short time after the soldier's horse fell, directly; about two or three minutes after.

Had any shot to your knowledge been fired before the horse fell?—Not to my knowledge.

You had not heard one?—No.

Can you say where the shot was fired; did you see the person fire?—I saw the firing into the churchyard; at the time the horse fell one of the soldiers rode up with a pistol in his hand to the gate; there were a great number there; they ran away; the man put his pistol through and did not fire. As he was coming down again from the churchyard to the place where the horse lay, he looked at the horse, and walked his horse there; a man came down, got behind the pillars of the churchyard, with a leathern apron on, and threw three large stones, and they dropped just between where the horse lay and the soldier was riding down; one of the crowd came down to the gates, and began to throw again; I think three or four soldiers then rode up and fired, but those who fired the carbines, I noticed particularly that the carbines were directed quite over their heads to a brick wall, and a summer-house that was beyond; I noticed that with respect to two carbines, the pistols I can say nothing at all about.

Can

Mr. T. H. Fowke.

11 June 1835.

Can you speak as to the number of pistols that were fired?—No.

Do you know of more than one?—Yes.

What became of you after that?—I went down home again at half-past eight, or a quarter to nine.

Did you remain at home?—I did that night.

Had you any opportunity of seeing anything further respecting the conduct of the people or the conduct of the military that night?—I went through the market-place, and at the top of the market-place, I waited to go down as the soldiers rode down.

What time was that?—Half-past eight or a quarter to nine.

Will you state what you observed?—A soldier went a short distance and returned again soon; about 60 yards opposite to Mr. Ellis, the draper's, they had been new flagging the causeway, and pieces had been broken off to make them fit, and one man I looked steady at; he had his apron tucked round his waist, and was picking up large stones.

Did you see what he did with those stones?—I went straight home; I did not see.

Do you feel satisfied that more than one pistol was fired at the church gates?—There were two carbines; I saw more than one pistol fired in the course of the evening.

Did you make any observation to this man picking up the stones?—No.

Did you hear shots fired from your own house afterwards?—Yes; I went into my house and stopped about 10 minutes upon the step, and the soldiers rode down the street to below my house, and the people ran down the different passages: this was about nine o'clock I should say; before a soldier could get up to the second step some stones came over the wall from a passage leading to the side of a warehouse, and before they were 50 yards up, three men came out and threw.

Was that the last you saw?—It was then getting quite dusk, and there were two shots fired up the street by the soldiers; I saw the flashes.

When you say "up the street," do you mean in the direction towards the market-place?—No, they did not fire towards the market-place, they fired down the street; it struck me, from the height of the flashes, that they were fired in the air; one direction was up a passage near Mr. Ellis's, which, if it had gone through, must have struck a malt-house; and I have since examined that malt-house, and have seen no mark.

From the position in which you saw the flash of the other, could you tell at all in what direction the shot was?—No, they were fired high; the flash was as high as their heads; it appeared to me there were different parties along the street at the time.

Do you know the name of that passage which you speak of, at the end of which is the malt-house?—Blossom's Fold, I believe.

Is that a passage through which the soldiers, if they chose it, could ride?—They could.

Could carriages pass through Blossom's Fold?—Yes, they might.

Do you know of any persons being wounded by the soldiers?—I do not.

During the time that you saw the soldiers acting, did they conduct themselves with violence or did they show forbearance?—I saw no one struck; I saw no one they could catch; they were down those passages immediately; before they could get from one passage to another, there were stones thrown. At half-past nine a young man, respectably dressed, walked exactly opposite my house, he then stopped; one soldier was gone down by a passage nearly opposite my house, and the other was waiting for him at the top, with his back towards my house; this young man threw a stone which missed the soldier, and struck the farmer's warehouse: I said, "this is the man that threw it," and he went a few paces, and threw another stone, and then ran away along Red Lion-street. The soldier said, he could stand it no longer, and swore that he would fire: before this, I heard two shots fired in that direction, but was not at the windows, and could not see who it was.

This young man, that you say was respectably dressed, did he stop to pick up the stone?—No, he had them with him. When I called out, "here he is throwing," he ran a few paces and threw another.

When the soldier said he could stand it no longer, did he, in point of fact, fire?—No; there was one place at the end of the farmer's building, a nest of bad houses, by the cock-pit. I saw that yard filled three different times, and they came out again; immediately the soldiers came down the people ran into those places.

Had there been firing in the immediate neighbourhood of where this last occurrence that you have mentioned took place just before the occurrence took place with respect to the young man?—I am sure I cannot say; the street at the time I speak of, when the young man threw the stone, was getting dusk, and was tolerably clear, except the soldier was following some down into this place.

How long previous to this occurrence had you heard this firing?—I cannot say, but it was somewhere near about the same time; the firing was before; the street got clearer afterwards.

In the course of the night, did you observe any of the soldiers receive any drink?—No.

Did you observe that any of them were intoxicated?—No, I did not.

You have said that Blossom's Fold people can ride through, and drive through; is there a passage out at the other end?—Yes, there is.

Did you see during either day of the election, more particularly on the Wednesday, any colours or ribbons, or party signs worn, or any carriages going about with them?—A great deal of laurel.

Any carriages going about with laurel?—Yes.

Do you speak to the state of the town on Thursday or Friday?—I cannot.

Mr. T. H. Fowke.

11 June 1835.

Did you see any party colour from any inn, or any other house in Cock-street?—Yes; there was at the top of some scaffolding, some colours there.

What colours were those?—Sir Francis Goodriche's.

(signed) *T. H. Fowke.*

Richard Diggory, called in; and Examined.

Richard Diggory.

ARE you a constable of the town of Wolverhampton?—Assistant constable.

Are you deputy to one of the constables appointed at the leet?—I am.

Are you admitted at the leet as such deputy?—No.

Whom were you sworn in by?—By a magistrate.

Did you receive, prior to the late election taking place, any directions respecting the distribution or augmentation of the civil power of the town?—I did.

What were the directions you received?—To assist, as being an officer, in the market-place, and to endeavour to keep the peace.

Did you receive any directions as to procuring more constables?—Yes.

What were those?—To go to the inhabitants, for them to assemble at the public-office to be sworn in as special constables.

Did you carry any written summons or precept to any of the inhabitants?—I did.

And deliver them at their houses?—I did.

To how many?—Nineteen.

On what day did you serve those precepts?—On Tuesday the 26th.

Do you know of your own knowledge how many of the persons to whom you so delivered precepts were actually sworn in?—I do not.

Were the precepts that you so delivered signed by any magistrate?—I do not think they were.

Where were you employed on Tuesday in the execution of your duty?—In Darlington-street and the market-place.

Did you observe any unusual concourse of people, or was there any disturbance of the peace in Darlington-street and the market-place, on that day?—I did not perceive any.

In fact, were you able to maintain good order as a constable without much difficulty?—Yes, in those streets.

Where were you employed on Wednesday the 27th?—In the same station.

Was there any accumulation of people, or any disturbance or disorder on the Wednesday?—There was.

Will you state what it was?—There were a great number of people collected together, but it was towards evening.

At what time?—I suppose when they began to assemble in great numbers it was five or six o'clock.

Did the mob increase after that?—Quite so.

Was the market-place full, or nearly full?—It was nearly full; the farther it got on in time, the more it increased in numbers.

At what time should you say the greatest numbers were collected?—I should think from seven to eight o'clock; I cannot tell to half an hour; at eight o'clock.

Did the crowd extend into Dudley-street?—Yes.

Did your duty take you into Dudley-street?—Yes.

Was there a crowd in Darlington-street?—Not so much; they had come up to the market-place.

Was the crowd in Dudley-street peaceable?—No, they were hallooing and hooting; and if any respectable person passed they spit at him, and acted in an improper way.

Was the market going on?—Yes; they did not interfere with the market.

Was the access to the keepers of the different stalls interrupted in any way?—Not that I saw.

Were the shops round the market shut?—Some of them.

At what time were some of those shut that you saw were shut?—I should think between seven and eight o'clock.

Were the shops in Dudley-street shut?—Not so much as those opposite the Swan and in the market-place.

Were the shops in the upper part of the street shut?—Yes.

Did you find any difficulty in the execution of your duty as constable in keeping the peace?—I did not find much till the Riot Act was read.

Was any resistance offered to you?—No.

Did you apprehend anybody?—I assisted.

How many persons were taken up?—Five or six.

What became of them?—They were brought before the magistrates.

Did the people obstruct you in apprehending those persons?—No.

Had you a staff in your hand?—No, I had a stick.

It is not the custom to carry a staff?—No, we are so well known.

Were any special constables, or other constables, acting in assisting you before the Riot Act was read?—There were.

How many?—As many as 20, I suppose, in the different parts of the market-place and Dudley-street.

Did they act independently, or do you know of their having any general directions given to them?—From the general directions that were given to them they acted accordingly.

335

Richard Diggory.

11 June 1835.

But there was no organized plan of posting them?—No, no more than Captain Jordan said there were so many to go here and so many there; that there was a crowd there, and we must go and disperse them.

You heard him?—Yes.

Did you see any windows broken?—I did not; I heard them broken, but I did not see it.

Do you remember Mr. Clare, the magistrate, coming?—I do.

At what time was that?—He was there about six o'clock, or a little after.

At what time did he go among the people?—Very shortly afterwards; it might be in a quarter of an hour.

Who accompanied him?—Several gentlemen; I was with him.

How far did he get into the market-place?—About half way across the street.

Across High-street?—Yes.

How many yards did he go into the market-place from the Swan?—I suppose about ten or a dozen yards.

Was there any obstruction to his going further?—There was a crowd then collected round him, so that he could not go further; he stood there and talked to them in his way and requested them to disperse.

Did you see any outrage offered to him?—No, I did not; no more than groaning and hissing.

Did he state that he should be obliged to take any further steps, or read the Riot Act?—If they did not disperse he said he should be obliged to take other means; he begged them to go without any further steps being taken.

Did you, when he returned to the Swan, remain below?—I did; I stopped in the market-place.

Were any stones thrown while he was reading the Riot Act?—There were.

Can you say where they fell?—They were thrown at the windows, and at the gentlemen that were there.

Do you know whether any of the windows were broken?—Yes.

Where were you standing at that time?—At the corner of Lichfield-street.

Could you, from the corner of Lichfield-street, see that stones were thrown and struck the windows, and the gentlemen standing in the windows of the Swan?—Quite plainly.

Could you see whether, at the time the Riot Act was reading, there were any soldiers in front of the Swan, either in High-street or in the market-place?—Yes, I could see.

Were there any?—I do not recollect, for I was very busy at the corner of Lichfield-street, endeavouring to persuade the people to go back, and not to come into the market-place.

When you speak of the windows of the Swan, do you mean the projecting window?—I do.

Did you see the troops acting?—I did.

Had you come nearer the Swan than the place you speak of in Lichfield-street before the troops began to act?—I did.

At the time you so came near the Swan, did you see the troops?—I did; I was opposite the gates.

Where were they then?—They were across; not on the stones, but on the macadamized part; but they formed in a line in the market-place.

Were they moving?—They were standing still when I went down to the Swan.

Did you make any effort to disperse the people when you came from Lichfield-street down to the Swan, before the soldiers acted?—No.

Why did you not?—I stood waiting for orders, and when the soldiers were ordered off and dispersed, so many one way and so many the other, I went with one of the parties and so many more special constables.

If you had a body of 20 special constables with you, could you have acted before the soldiers did?—We might have acted, but we did not.

Could you have acted with any success?—I am afraid not.

Had the special constables staves?—They had, every one that was sworn in.

Had they them in their hands at the time you speak of, when the Riot Act was read?—Every one that I saw sworn in; the staves were served out to them as they were sworn in, before the magistrates.

Did you, after the Riot Act was read, receive any directions from the magistrates themselves?—I did not.

From whom did you receive all your directions?—Captain Jordan, and Mr. Bache the other high constable.

Did you hear any order given to the troops to act?—Mr. Clare ordered the troops to clear the streets.

Where were you standing then?—By the Swan yard.

Was that immediately after reading the Riot Act?—No, a little while afterwards.

After you had come from Lichfield-street down to the Swan?—Yes.

Was it immediately after receiving that order that the troops acted?—I believe they did; but they got orders from the officer after Mr. Clare to go so many one way and so many another, in different directions.

Where did you go then?—I went up towards the Light-gates and Lichfield-street again.

Were any stones thrown?—A great number.

Richard Diggory.

11 June 1835.

From what point?—From both the churchyard and likewise Lichfield-street; I got a blow from each.

How many special constables, or other constables, were with you at that time?—About four or five; sometimes four and sometimes five.

Were the Light-gates closed?—They were when we went first.

Did you make any effort to open them?—No.

Did you afterwards open them?—No.

Did you see any horse fall?—I did.

How many?—I saw one fall twice.

Where did he fall?—Right opposite Mr. Morris's, the hatter's, in the market-place.

Did he get up again?—Yes, and was down again directly.

When you say he got up, did he move on at all?—I did not perceive him to go on any further.

Did he fall on the same spot that he had fallen on before?—He did, within a yard.

Do you know that that horse afterwards died?—I do.

Had any shots been fired before that horse fell?—I do not recollect any; I think not.

Where were you standing when you saw that horse so fall?—Opposite the Swan, rather nearer Lichfield-street.

How soon were any shots fired after the horse fell?—I suppose in five minutes afterwards.

Where were those fired?—The first shots I heard came from the market, near the church gates.

Did you see them fire?—I saw the flash.

Could you see, from the position of the soldiers' arms, in what direction they fired?—I could not.

How many shots were fired there?—I think there were three or four.

Were there any crowds of people in the churchyard then?—A great number.

Were they doing anything?—They were throwing stones.

Did you see them fall?—I felt one.

Were there any people within the inner railing of the churchyard?—A great number.

You could see that?—Yes.

Could you see whether they were doing anything?—No, I did not; any more than seeing stones come from that direction, and having one hit me on the back.

Were there any persons on the church?—I did not see any.

How long a time elapsed after the first fire before the Light-gates were opened?—I do not know; I was not there at the time they were opened. I went again, but it was a good while after that; they were opened then, but it might be two hours afterwards; but I do not know how soon they were opened after the first fire took place. I kept moving about in different parts of the market-place.

Was your duty principally confined to the market-place?—Quite so.

Till what time did you remain there?—I stopped there till three o'clock, when I went home.

Did you never go into any other streets except Dudley-street, Lichfield-street and the churchyard?—I did not, on that night.

When the military acted, did the people retire quickly?—They did not.

Did they resist them?—They did, by throwing stones.

Did you see any weapons in the hands of any of the people?—No, I did not.

From your situation, of being among the crowd on that day, you are able to say whether there were any weapons?—I did not see any; there were nothing but stones thrown.

When you saw stones thrown, could you say whether they were picked up at the moment, or where else they were got?—I cannot say; from not seeing them stoop, I fancy they must have had them in their possession.

When the persons were unwilling to go, did you see the soldiers offer any violence to them?—I saw them hit them with the flat parts of their swords; but before that took place they gave them the best words they could, and used every means they could to persuade them to go, and not to loiter in the streets, and I likewise did the same; for I was as close to them as I could well be, and so were the people. They requested them to go home, and not kick up any disturbance; and I was talking in the same manner, but it was of no use talking to them.

Did you pick up any stones that struck you, or struck any person, or that you saw thrown?—No, I did not.

What size were they?—They were paving stones, about the size of a duck egg, and different forms; ugly stones to hit a person with.

How many shots do you recollect to have heard fired on that night?—I suppose eight or nine, or ten. I did not count them.

Do you of your own knowledge know of any person being wounded?—I do not.

Did you hear any orders to fire given by anybody?—I did not.

You say that you were struck with stones; were you hurt?—No; I was struck twice, but the first time was at the Light-gates, and the other at the Swan, one on the head and the other on the back, but neither hurt me.

Did you see anything done to the horse that died, after he fell?—I did not; I do not know that anybody touched him except taking his harness off.

Did you see any blood upon the pavement?—I did.

When?—On the same night.

337

Richard Diggory.

11 June 1835.

Was that blood on the spot where you saw the horse fall?—Yes, near to it.

Was it after he had been moved away?—No, when he was lying there.

Had you before the soldiers came in, which was about five o'clock, and the other constables, experienced any difficulty in keeping the peace?—Not a great deal; they would go back for us when we requested them.

Do you know that before the military came any persons were struck or any violence was used?—I do not know it of my own knowledge.

Where you were you were enabled to keep good order?—Yes.

Did you apply at any time to anybody for any refreshment to be given to the soldiers?—I did.

To whom?—To the captain; and at the time I applied to him he said, "not at present."

At what time was that?—I should think nearly 10 o'clock; I cannot say to a few minutes; I afterwards, at about half-past 10, saw the soldiers have a little ale.

But you do not yourself know who gave it to them?—No, I do not know by whose orders.

Who was delivering it?—I do not know who it was.

Did you see any soldier in the course of that night intoxicated?—Yes.

How many?—One.

Where did you see him first?—In the market-place.

At what time was that?—That was about nine o'clock or rather after; it might be a little after nine.

What did you first notice with respect to him?—The officer ordered him to be dismounted and his sword taken from him, and we brought him to the door of the Swan before he could be dismounted.

He was unwilling?—Yes; and I assisted and took him to the lock-up house.

Had you seen that soldier at any time before the officer ordered him to be taken off his horse?—Not before, I did not.

Did you see any other soldiers have any liquor at any other place?—I did not.

Did you see the soldiers come up in front of the Swan?—I did not; not when they came up first.

Can you state any particular periods of the evening in which the crowd greatly increased?—From six o'clock, till the soldiers were called out, they began to increase.

After the soldiers were called out did the crowd increase or diminish?—I thought they were increasing till they were ordered to disperse and clear the streets.

Were you acting as a constable on former elections?—Yes.

Do you recollect any disturbances in the town then?—I do.

Do you recollect that the magistrates acted on any occasion?—Yes.

And the troops were called in?—They were.

At that time was the disturbance in the town, or at one of the outlying booths?—It was in what we call Cleveland-road.

At the last election that took place, was there any disturbance then?—A little there was.

Was that equal to the disturbance now?—No, nothing like it.

Were you then able with the civil power to repress that?—Yes.

How many had you upon that occasion?—About the same quantity as upon this; very few.

Had any special constables been sworn in upon that occasion?—I do not think there were.

Did any of the dragoons dismount to get into the churchyard on the Wednesday?—I did not see them.

Did you offer to go into the churchyard with any body of constables, or with any body of dragoons?—No.

Was the excitement before five o'clock on the Wednesday greater than you had seen at the time of the last election?—Yes.

Considerably?—Very much so; I never saw any election like it.

During the time that you were with the soldiers, which was up to three o'clock in the morning, did they act with any degree of violence towards the people?—Not at all.

Will you state what was the state of the town on Thursday?—On Thursday morning there was a very great crowd of people about the market-place and different streets.

Were they peaceable?—Yes, quite so.

Did you make any attempt to disperse them?—No, not till towards night.

Were they then peaceable?—They were not very much; they were inclined, as we considered, to kick up a row, and we went round them and requested them to desist from throwing stones.

And did they desist?—They did for a length of time retreat, and then they came up again towards the evening.

Were you ultimately able or unable to preserve the peace?—About five o'clock I was obliged to leave, and did not come back again into the market till nine or a quarter before nine.

At that time the troops had acted?—When I came back again, at a quarter before nine, the troops were out.

And the people were dispersed?—They were dispersing them as well as they could.

After you came back at nine o'clock, were the people offering any resistance to the soldiers?—Everything was very quiet, though the soldiers were there, and a great number of people.

Richard Diggory.

11 June 1835.

Were the people retiring?—I thought so; the soldiers were giving them good words, and the people were not using any violence on the Thursday.

There was no further disturbance on the Thursday?—No, not that I saw.

On the Friday were you on duty?—I was.

Was there a crowd then?—Yes.

Were they peaceable?—They were.

Was there any necessity for their acting, or for the civil power acting?—Very little.

Did you remain the whole evening?—I did.

Did you attempt to disperse the people?—We did.

Did you succeed?—Yes.

Were the troops brought in?—Yes.

Was there any reason for the troops being brought in?—I did not see any disturbance in the town on the Friday.

At what time did the soldiers retire on the Thursday and the Friday?—On Thursday night I should think they were out till ten o'clock, and after that; and on the Friday they were out; it was 11 o'clock, I should think, on Friday before they retired.

On the Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, after the soldiers had retired to quarters, did you see any disturbance in the market-place, or where you were?—I did not; everything appeared to be very quiet after the soldiers went, or before they went, in fact.

They did not go till things were quiet?—No.

And there was no renewal of disturbance?—No.

Has the town been peaceable since that time?—Yes, I consider that it has.

(signed) *Richard Diggory.*

Joseph Sparrow, called in; and Examined.

Joseph Sparrow.

YOU are a constable?—Yes.

Are you sworn in at the leet?—I am a night-surveyor; I am over the watch.

As superintendent of the watch, have you any duty in the daytime on ordinary occasions?—No; not unless there is anything wanting done.

But you were sworn in as constable by the magistrates?—Yes.

Where were you employed on Tuesday the 26th?—In the market-place and Darlington-street.

Did you observe any interruption of the public peace on the Tuesday?—No, no more than spitting, and so on. I saw some boys and people spitting.

Where was that?—That was in Darlington-street.

When that so happened, did you do anything?—I told them to go about their business, and they did.

Did you observe any other interruption of the public peace?—No, I did not, on the Tuesday.

Had you received any directions from any person to attend in the market-place and Darlington-street, or was it at your own suggestion?—It was my own suggestion; one took one place, and one another.

Who was in the market-place besides yourself?—Mr. Diggory.

Where were you on Wednesday?—In the market-place and in the square.

Will you state what you observed as to the assemblage of people, and any acts of violence that you noticed?—They were spitting; I saw them throwing spit about on the Wednesday; I did not see any stone thrown till night.

At what time did you come on duty?—I left the Swan at five or half-past five at night, and then I came again at eight.

From what time were you on duty?—From nine to five.

Up to five o'clock was there any extraordinary crowd of people?—Yes, there were a great quantity.

How many should you say were assembled together in the market-place, and opposite the inn?—I cannot say; there were an immense quantity.

Were they, when you went away, peaceable, or doing any act of violence?—They were spitting and blowing their nose on people.

Did you take any person into custody?—I did not; I ordered them about their business.

Did you attempt it?—No.

Did anything prevent you?—No, nothing prevented me; they retired on one side.

You did not think it your duty to take them into custody?—No.

At five o'clock how many constables were then acting with you, or to your knowledge?—I cannot say; it may be seven or eight, or ten, about the door.

Did you act together by any arrangement, or each independently of the other?—I went about it of my own head.

Had you received any directions as to the course you were to take?—No.

You did not come back to the Swan till eight o'clock?—No.

Where did you come from?—From Bilston-street.

Up Dudley-street?—Yes.

Had you any difficulty in getting up to the Swan?—No, I had not; there were a great many people out; I saw the soldiers out.

Where were the soldiers?—In the market-place, ordering the people to disperse.

Did you see any horse fall?—I did.

How many?—Two.

Mention

Joseph Sparrow.

11 June 1835.

Mention the places where either of them fell?—One fell near to Mr. Allen's, the silversmith's, in High-street.

Did he get up again?—He did.

Was the rider off him?—I believe he was.

Did he mount again?—I believe he did.

When you say "you believe," you saw him?—Yes.

Where did the other fall?—The other fell near to Mr. Morris's, in the market-place.

Did that horse that fell near to Mr. Morris's get up again?—He did not; he tried, but he could not; he died directly.

How long was that after you had come on duty?—It was not long.

Between the time you came on duty and the time that you saw that horse fall had any shots been fired?—No, not to my knowledge.

Did you hear any shots after that horse had fallen, and if so, how soon?—It was not long after they came; a quantity of people came towards the spot directly the horse fell, and the soldiers dispersed them, and they went away to the different ends of the street; and it was not long after the soldiers commenced ordering them about their business, and those who would not go, they gave the flat sides of their swords to.

Were there many persons who refused to go?—Yes, those that did leave the market-place went to Lichfield-street, and the churchyard, and different directions; they did not go far away.

Did those that went to the churchyard or Lichfield-street do anything?—I cannot say; they mixed with a quantity of people.

Were any stones thrown?—Yes, a great quantity, from the churchyard and Lichfield-street, and John's-lane.

Where did any of the soldiers fire that you saw?—Towards the Light-gates.

Were the Light-gates open at that time?—They were not.

Were there any stones thrown from the church-gates immediately before they fired?—Yes, a great quantity indeed.

Did you at any time that night see Mr. Simkiss?—I did.

Where?—At the Swan.

Was that after you had returned the second time?—Yes.

Did you see him before or after the horse fell?—I cannot say whether it was before or whether it was after; I saw him go from the Swan towards the mob.

Did you make any observation to him?—Not at all.

Where did you continue to act during the course of that night?—About the market-place and Dudley-street, and Darlington-street; I was sent for into Darlington-street, in the execution of my duty.

And did you go?—I did.

Did you take anybody up?—No, I could not find any offenders.

During the time that you were about did you see any soldier intoxicated?—I did see one.

Where?—I saw him in the Swan yard, and helped him off his horse.

That was the first time you saw him?—Yes.

How many shots did you see fired in the course of the evening?—I am sure I cannot say.

Did you see any violence used by the soldiers to any persons?—No, no more than galloping up and down the streets, and striking with the flat sides of their swords.

Did you patrole with any of the soldiers round any of the streets that you have mentioned?—Not that night.

Did you see any liquor given to any of the soldiers?—No.

Nowhere?—No.

You did not see any of the soldiers drink?—No.

Did you see any weapons in the hands of any of the people?—No, I did not.

Did you accompany any person for the purpose of lighting the lamps on the evening of Wednesday the 27th?—No.

You did not see any of the lamps lit?—Yes, after they were lighted.

You did not see the act of lighting any of them?—No.

Do you know whether you were shot at?—No, I cannot say; many stones bounced about me, and I was hit with two stones.

Do you know of your being shot at by the military?—Not that I know of.

Have you reason to apprehend that you were?—No.

Have you ever said that you were?—No, never.

Were you on Snow-hill, or in Bell-street, on the night of the 27th?—No, I was not at all.

Do you know of any organization or arrangement of the special and deputy constables for the preservation of the peace during this election?—No, no more than I was sent to deliver some notices round by the clerk of the magistrates, and I did deliver them.

What was the purport of those notices?—To be sworn in as special constables.

How many did you deliver?—About 17 or 18.

Have you the list of persons to whom you delivered them?—I have not.

Were they addressed to different people?—No; I was ordered to leave them.

You left each precept at each person's house, without any particular direction?—Yes; my name was at the bottom of the summons.

Were they signed by anybody else but you?—No.

Not by any of the magistrates?—No.

Did

Joseph Sparrow.

11 June 1835.

Did you make any charge for those?—No.

How long did you continue on duty that night, the Wednesday?—Till three o'clock in the morning.

How late did you hear any shots fired?—I should think it was between 10 and 11, or 11 o'clock.

After that did the troops go into quarters?—I believe it was later, somewhere about 12.

Was the town quiet at that time?—Yes, it was quieter; there were people about in different parts of the town, but in general the mob were gone.

Did you give any directions to any of the soldiers to fire?—No, I did not.

Did you say anything to any of them in any way relating to the firing?—No; I was in the market-place, and the stones were flying, and one catched me upon the side of the hat, and I said, "It is time to go it."

Did you say anything more than that?—No; I was not near any of the soldiers then, I was near to the Swan gates.

Was that a general expression, or was it addressed to any particular individual?—Not at all.

At what time was that?—Between nine and ten, or something near that.

Did you see any blood on the pavement where the horse fell?—I saw some blood on his hoof, and I put my finger into his side.

Which side was it?—His right side, if I recollect right; the off side.

Was it lying on that side or the other?—He was lying on his near side.

Can you speak as to the depth of the wound?—No, I cannot.

How long was it after the horse was killed that you did that?—It was directly; it was not long; it was not 10 minutes after.

When was it you served the summonses for persons to attend?—It was on the Tuesday, I believe the middle part of the day.

Were you on duty on Thursday the 28th?—Yes.

Was there any crowd of people then?—Yes.

Towards what time?—It was night.

Did they do any acts of violence, or were they peaceable?—Yes, I went to take a gentleman through the churchyard, and when we went to undo the gates he was struck in the eye, Mr. Brearley; I was going to take him across to Mr. Clare's.

What time of the night was that?—I should think about 10 o'clock.

Was that after the Riot Act had been read?—Yes.

Were the people then dispersed?—Yes, they were.

Were there any number in the churchyard?—I did not see; the soldiers rode up, and they dispersed directly; the gates had been tied.

Was that as late as 10 o'clock?—It was after 10, I think.

Did any of the soldiers fire on the Thursday?—Not that I know.

Was there a crowd on Friday?—Yes.

Were you on duty then?—Yes.

Did you apprehend any one?—Yes, one; he was going across the market-place at night, and I and my brother were together, and the man was in liquor, and we told him to go on, and away he went on towards Dudley-street; he had not been many minutes before the soldiers brought the same man back to me, and I took him into custody, and he was taken before the magistrates and remanded.

Are you sure that it was on the offside the horse fell?—I believe so; I put my finger into the hole, and I will not be positive, but I believe it was.

Do you know of any shots being fired on Friday night?—No, I do not.

By any persons?—I do not.

Did you receive during the three days that you have been examined to, any orders from the magistrates or from the high-constable as to the mode of acting, or were you left to your own discretion?—They ordered us to keep all peace and quietness.

Was there any distribution of the constables, or any plan of arrangement?—Not that I heard of.

(signed) *Joseph Sparrow.*

Joseph Howell, called in; and Examined.

Joseph Howell.

WHAT are you?—I am a watchman.

Do you perform the same duty on the same beat every night?—No, only for the week together.

Where were you on duty on the night of Wednesday the 27th, the second day of the election?—I was at the Worcester-street round.

State the streets that that consists of?—The round goes from the New Hotel, as far as the top of Brick-kiln-street, and Brick-kiln-street and down the new piece leading into Salop-street, and we then come up Salop-street, half-way up the Cleveland Road, and as far as the New Hotel back again.

What time did you go on duty?—At 10 o'clock.

How long did you continue on duty?—Till four o'clock the next morning.

Will you state whether, during that time, you observed any disturbance or any assemblage of people, or any disorderly conduct in any part of your beat?—I did.

Where?—The first commencement I saw was near the New Hotel.

What did you see?—I saw a great lot of people, I suppose there were 100 people or more, opposite to the entrance into the Townwell Fold, and three soldiers, and I saw several stones

stones thrown from the crowd, and I went and ordered them to disperse, and they laughed at me, and told me to go along. *Joseph Howell.*

Did they disperse?—No, they did not; I asked them several times, and the soldiers saw it, and said "We must obligate you to move if you do not move," and one came forward from the other two and put his sword against one of the men, and said, "Now disperse," and some went down Townwell Fold, and some went up Bell-street, I suppose for 100 yards, and the soldiers turned again to the place where I first saw them, and after that the crowd came back again to the same place, with that I heard another row commence at the top of Salop-street, or at the end of Cleveland Road, and there was a great number of people there, and they acted in a similar way to what the other party did. 11 June 1835.

Were there any soldiers there?—No, not then; but when they heard the noise they kicked up a great row, and I ordered them to be silent and disperse, and they would not, and I suppose it lasted for 10 minutes in that way, and at last the soldiers came on, three of them, and there was a serjeant with them at the time, and they ordered them to disperse and they went; some of them did, some on the Cleveland Road, but the greatest part remained on the ground; they did not seem pleased to go, and with that the soldiers told them they must go, for they were put there to do their duty, and they should wish them to go off the ground, and one man in particular said, "I will see you damned; I pay you my rent, and I pay you my taxes, and I will see you damned before I go off the King's high road;" with that there came a shower of stones from the mob towards the soldiers, and several stones fell near to me, and the soldiers turned again and went along the street, and I saw stones come through two windows of the second story of a house in Salop-street, towards the soldiers.

Do you know what house it was from which those stones were thrown?—No, I cannot tell; I cannot say whether the two windows belonged to the same house.

Can you say what description of stones they were?—No, I cannot; and with that the soldiers went on as near as the New Hotel again, and the people went up three different entries to get out of the way, and as soon as the soldiers had passed them they came out of the entries again; and that was all that I saw, for I had to go my round after that, and when I went my round things were got quiet by that time.

Was that the only disturbance that you saw that night?—Yes.

In all the instances that you have mentioned, had you endeavoured to disperse the people before the soldiers interfered?—I had both parties.

And had they refused to go?—Yes, and called me names and put me at defiance.

Did the soldiers address them roughly?—No, they did not; they spoke civilly to them.

Did the soldiers threaten to fire at them?—Not in my hearing.

Did you see any of the soldiers fire that night?—I did not.

Were you on duty the next night?—I was.

Did you see any assemblage of people?—No, not on that night; I saw the soldiers parading the streets, but I did not see them molested by anybody or molest anybody.

To the next night does the same answer apply?—It does.

Do you know of any shot being fired on the Thursday night?—I do not know of any shots being fired, but I heard the reports of something.

But where they came from, and by whom they were fired, you are unable to say?—I am.

In what direction were those shots fired?—When I was at the top of Salop-street, it appeared to be somewhere towards the market-place or the streets in that direction.

About what time were the reports of firing which you heard on Thursday night?—I heard one or two fired after the clock struck 11, but the other was before 11; I think I heard seven reports.

Four or five before 11, and one or two afterwards?—Yes.

(signed) *Joseph Howell.*

John Parton, called in; and Examined.

ARE you a watchman?—Yes. *John Parton.*

What beat were you on on Wednesday?—On Dudley-street, Bilston-street, and John-street.

What time did you come on duty?—Ten o'clock.

Did you after you came on duty see in any part of your beat any crowds of persons?—Yes.

Where?—In Bilston-street and Dudley-street.

Mention what you saw in Bilston-street?—When I was in Bilston-street at my 10 o'clock round, there was a crowd.

How many?—I should think there were scores.

What were they doing?—Throwing stones at the soldiers.

Were there many soldiers there?—Two soldiers.

What were the soldiers doing?—Ordering the mob off, begging them to go off about their business.

Were they asking them or striking them?—They were asking them very civilly, and not striking them; they said "My good men, I think your best plan is to go home."

What did the people do?—They seemed stupid; some went and some did not, and some we forced off.

What did the soldiers do?—They behaved very civil to them, and told them that if they

John Parton.

11 June 1835.

they did not go they would make them go; they rode up their horses to them, and when they rode up their horses the mob went.

Where did you go then?—I went to the further part of my beat, and there was another crowd then.

Were they doing anything?—I did not see them do anything. I asked them to disperse.

Did they go?—They did go.

Did you see any more crowd?—In Dudley-street there was a crowd.

Did you disperse them?—We did; there were three or four soldiers in the street.

Did they do anything?—I did not see them.

Did they disperse when they were asked?—They did.

Were the soldiers rough with them?—They were very mild with them in my presence.

Did they offer violence to the soldiers?—No.

Was there another riot?—There was; in half an hour that came up; they wanted to go up to the market-place, and the soldiers said they should not go; and they asked me the way home, and I told them which way they might go.

Did they go?—Some went, and some said they would not go; and I made them go.

Did the soldiers assist you?—They said they would be there if I wanted them.

Did the soldiers seem civil?—They were, in my presence.

Did you observe any more crowds in the course of that night?—No other during the night.

Did you see any firing?—No.

Did you hear any?—No.

Did you notice any obstruction in the street leading from Bilston-street into Smithfield?—No, I did not.

Did you pass along the street, from Bilston-street into Smithfield, and if there had been an obstruction must you have seen it?—I did not pass that street.

Were you on the same duty on Thursday?—I was.

Was there any disturbance?—They were very quiet on my beat.

And on Friday?—They were very quiet.

Were there any shots fired?—No.

Was there any soldier intoxicated?—Not that I saw.

John Parton's mark +.

Joseph Plimer, called in; and Examined.

Joseph Plimer.

ARE you a watchman?—Yes.

What beat were you on on Wednesday the 27th?—On Queen-street, Horsely-fields, Piper's-road and Smithfield.

What time did you come on duty?—Close to 10 o'clock to a minute, and I remained till four o'clock in the morning.

Did you, in the course of being on duty, see any crowd of persons?—I did not.

Did you see any disturbance of any sort or kind?—I did not.

Did you see any soldiers?—Yes, I saw four soldiers.

Did you see the soldiers offer any violence, or meet with any altercation, or receive any violence from anybody?—No, I did not.

Were the soldiers you saw sober?—Yes; there were, I think, four of them.

Had you conversation with them?—Only one word.

As far as you had any conversation with them, you think them sober?—Yes, I do.

Did you observe, in any street leading from Queen-street to Smithfield, any obstruction of any kind; anything placed in the street?—Yes, I did.

In what street was that?—In Smithfield, leading from Queen-street into Smithfield.

What is the name of the street?—I do not know.

Is it a street or entry that leads into the pig-market?—It does.

What did you see?—I saw two carts; one was made fast to the iron gate that leads to the back of the castle; the shafts were made fast; the other shafts were put in the tail of the other cart to block the road up. I saw no inhabitants whatever.

On which side of this street going from Queen-street into Smithfield are the iron gates?—On the right-hand side going out of Queen-street into Smithfield.

Are there two sets of iron gates in that street?—Yes; I think one leads to the market and another to the castle.

To which of those sets of iron gates was the cart attached?—It was to the castle gate.

Had you anything to do with removing them?—Yes, I had.

Who else assisted you in removing?—There were several constables.

Did you yourself undo any part?—I did part of it; the back chain that goes over the horse's back was fastened to the ring of the iron gate, and fastened to the shaft.

Can you say how the other cart was fastened to that cart?—No, I cannot, for I did not look at it.

Can you say whether there was any fastening between the other cart and the wall on the left-hand side?—I cannot say.

Was there any space on either side, that any person could have passed without going over or under the carts?—I should think not.

Did you go to the wall on the left-hand side and make any observation?—No.

Then, when you give that answer, you speak from what you saw at several yards' distance from the left wall?—Yes.

Do

343

Joseph Plimers.

11 June 1835.

Do you know the names of the special constables that assisted you?—There was John Fenn.

Did you see Mr. Jordan?—I cannot say; I did not take particular notice.

You go on your beat at 10; about what time must it be that you came to those carts?—It was the first time that we came our round; it might be five or six minutes past 10.

And how soon after that were they removed?—Directly; as soon as we could undo the chain.

Did you send up for assistance?—No; there were several gentlemen came and gave assistance.

The watchmen take a week and week about?—Yes.

What was the first night that you came on that beat?—On the Sunday night.

During the three preceding nights had you seen many carts placed there?—No, I had not.

Had you on former nights seen any carts placed in Smithfield?—I had inside Smithfield.

How long have you been a watchman?—About 14 or 15 months.

How often do your turns come round?—Every 11 weeks.

Had you been several times before on this beat?—Yes.

Had you ever seen carts before so placed?—No, I never saw them before.

Did you see any other obstruction on that night going into Smithfield?—No, I did not.

Did you observe any person in Smithfield at the time you saw those carts?—No.

Was there any difficulty in removing the carts?—No, there was not; some of the constables assisted us.

Does your beat include the street that leads from Bilston-street into Smithfield?—Part of it, as far as the castle gates.

Does your beat include the passage that leads from Bilston-street into that part of Smithfield which is opposite Market-street, or the streets where the carts were?—Yes, it does.

Did you see any obstruction there?—No, I did not.

Was the town peaceable on Thursday night after you came on duty?—The town on my beat was very quiet.

And on Friday night?—Yes.

Did you hear any shots fired on either of those nights?—I did not.

J. Plimer's mark ×.

Joseph Newman, called in; and Examined.

Joseph Newman.

ARE you a watchman?—Yes.

Where were you on duty the first night of the election?—I was in the market-place and Lichfield-street, and one part of the churchyard and part of the High-street.

At what time did you come on duty?—At 10 o'clock.

Where was the first part of your beat that you went to?—Between the Swan and King-street, on the top of John-street.

Did you find any persons in High-green?—The soldiers were up and the people were all dispersed.

Where did you go next?—I went at my 11 o'clock beat down Lichfield-street, and I met some soldiers.

Can you say how many?—I cannot; there might be three.

Were there any people there?—I did not see any persons there.

Did you hear any stones thrown?—I did not hear any stones thrown.

Where did you go next?—I went up a passage in consequence of something that was said to me; I found nobody, but when I got into the churchyard I saw men running along, but they were too fast for me.

Did you in any of those places see any stone thrown?—I did not.

Did you in any part of the night see stones thrown?—I did not.

Did you see the soldiers fire in any part of the night?—No.

Did you see the soldiers offer any violence?—No; the soldiers were very civil on my beat; they gave them good words.

Was there any crowd of people?—No; there might be three or four.

Were there any of the soldiers in liquor?—I did not see any.

Did you see any of the soldiers have any?—I did not.

Was there any crowd in the churchyard when you were on your beat?—No, no more than what I said.

Was the town quiet on Thursday night?—No.

Were any shots fired?—I did not see any.

Was the town quiet on Friday?—Yes.

Were any shots fired on that night?—I did not hear any.

Were there any soldiers out?—There were.

Did you on the Wednesday, in the market-place, see any horse lying?—I saw a horse lying when I came on my beat first.

About what part of the street was it?—Facing Mr. Alexander Gibbons's.

Do you know on which side that horse lay?—I did not take particular notice.

Was that horse moved?—He was moved while I was on duty to the Swan-yard.

Did you see any blood?—Yes, I saw some blood on the ground.

Near where the horse was?—Yes.

Did you examine it closely?—I examined it next morning, when daylight was.

(signed) *Joseph Newman.*

Mr. *William Perry*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *William Perry*.

11 June 1835.

WHAT are you?—A farmer.

Where do you reside?—At the Lloyd's, in the parish of Penn.

Were you in St. James's-square on Wednesday?—On Wednesday evening.

At what time?—Perhaps about three o'clock; I cannot be positive.

Were there any crowd of people there?—Yes, a good many.

Were they peaceable and quiet?—No, I was insulted very much myself by one man that I did not speak to.

Was that in words?—He did not strike me.

Did he menace you?—Yes, he did.

Did you call upon any peace-officer to interfere?—I did not; I told him that I would do so.

Did you see any person struck?—No.

Did you afterwards come up to near the Swan?—I did.

At what time was that?—I was there perhaps between three and four o'clock.

Was there any crowd collected then?—A good deal.

Where was that?—Opposite the Swan.

Were they quiet?—No, very disorderly; they threw stones, and I saw one gentleman with his coat nearly off his back; it was torn across an inch on one side.

Where was that gentleman coming?—Into the Swan, from across the street.

Could you see the persons that had assaulted him in that way?—I could not.

Were there any constables there?—In the yard there were.

Did they interfere?—They did not.

Did you remain?—I remained till after the soldiers were called out.

Were you in a front or a back room?—I was in a yard part of the time.

Did you, while you were in the yard, see any other act of violence committed?—Many stones were thrown; I was hit by one myself several times.

Whereabouts in the yard were you standing?—Perhaps within 10 yards of the entrance.

From the position in which you were standing, from what quarter had those stones come that struck you?—From the street.

It must have been immediately opposite?—Yes.

Did you see the soldiers come?—I believe not; I am not certain whether I saw them come into the yard or not.

Did you see Mr. Clare, the magistrate, arrive?—I did; I saw him come the back-way.

When he came, were the soldiers drawn out in the street?—No, I believe not.

Were they soon after?—Yes.

Do you know that he went into the crowd?—Yes.

From where did you see him?—I was in the yard, he came past me, and went to the people.

Could you, from your position, see how far he went?—I do not think he went in amongst them, any more than he went up to them.

Could you, from your position, see where he went?—Yes.

How many yards should you say was the furthest point that he went from the hotel?—I should say three or four yards.

Who went with him?—I cannot speak to that.

When he returned, did you see him yourself in the balcony?—Yes, I did.

Did you hear him read the Riot Act?—Yes.

After that, did you hear him give any orders?—I did, he desired the soldiers to clear the streets.

Did he give any direction from the balcony?—He did.

Did the soldiers act immediately?—Yes.

While he was reading the Riot Act, or while he was in the balcony, were any stones thrown?—Yes, he was thrown at himself; I saw many stones thrown there.

Were any windows broken?—Yes, he was thrown at before he read the Riot Act.

Did you hear any windows broken?—I heard the window smash.

Where did you remain?—In the Swan.

For how long?—Till half-past eight, or rather more.

Did you see any violence committed by the soldiers, or violence committed on the soldiers?—I saw violence committed on the soldiers before the Riot Act was read, opposite the Swan, stones thrown.

Did you see many after?—Yes, up and down the market-place, and down Dudley-street.

Did you see any horse fall?—Yes, several; three I believe.

Where did you see those horses fall?—I cannot speak positively to that, but one was almost opposite the Swan, a little to the left, and the other was towards Mr. Simpson's, or towards the corn-market, and another towards the old churchyard.

Did that towards the churchyard get up again?—Yes.

Did you see the horse that afterwards died, fall?—No, I did not.

Do you know at what time the soldiers fired?—I do not.

Can you say whether they fired before you saw any of those horses fall, or after?—After.

Had all the horses you saw fall, fallen before you heard the firing?—I believe they had, to the best of my recollection.

345

Mr. *William Perry.*

11 June 1835.

At what time did you go home?—Perhaps about a quarter before nine.

In what way did you go out?—The front way.

Was there any obstruction in the front way at that time?—Not opposite the Swan, but further down the street; my road was in Dudley-street, and I did not go that street.

Why did you not?—Because I was afraid that I should be insulted, and that it would be the risk of my life if I had left the Swan.

During the whole of this time did you see any of the constables interfere to keep the people in order?—I believe I saw some of the police constables going amongst the people opposite the Swan.

Did the people offer any opposition to them?—They did not.

Did they, when they exerted themselves, suppress any intemperance of the people?—I did not see them act after the soldiers were called out.

Did you see any soldiers intoxicated while you were in the town?—I did not.

Did they behave with forbearance?—They did as far as I saw.

(signed) *Wm. Perry.*

Mr. Robinson, the clerk of the magistrates, stated, that there was no other witness whom he wished to propose for examination.

Mr. *Thomas Stonor Simkiss,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *T. S. Simkiss.*

YOU are a medical gentleman in the town of Wolverhampton?—I am.

Where do you reside?—Bishop's-place, in Wolverhampton.

Were you in Wolverhampton on the 26th of last month?—Yes I was, the whole of the day; never out of the town.

Will you be so good as to state what, according to your personal observation, was the state of the town as to peace and good order on that day?—I consider that the town was in a peaceable state for an election; that there was nothing but a little excitement consequent on an election, very inferior to what has taken place at any election that I have before been present at.

Did you at any time see any number, and if so, about what number of persons collected together?—I saw some numbers collected about the Square booth; I could not call to my recollection the number, for I never consider myself competent to judge of numbers; but they were by no means a great number for an election; a number much less than had been at any prior election.

Were you at any other part of the town besides the Square booth?—I was repeatedly during the day at all the three booths.

Did you, at any of the booths, see any acts of obstruction or of personal violence towards any individual offered by the people?—None whatever.

Did you see any persons spit upon, or insulted by words?—I saw no one spit upon; the only insult I saw offered was by hisses and groans when the voters of Sir Francis Goodricke were coming to the poll; no further.

Was the town quiet on the evening of the 26th?—Perfectly.

At seven o'clock in the evening was it?—Yes.

Will you state whether you observed any tendency to excitement or breach of the public peace at any time in the morning of Wednesday the 27th?—None whatever.

Were the crowds in that part of the town where you were, greater on the morning of Wednesday than the preceding day?—I am not aware that they were, they did not strike me as being greater.

Did you see any act of violence committed on the morning of the 27th by any persons anywhere?—None whatever.

Did you see any persons obstructed in getting to any of the booths?—I did not; I beg moreover to state that I sat for two hours to relieve Mr. Foster at the Square booth.

At what booths were you?—At all the booths, and I was for two hours at the Square booth to relieve Mr. Foster who had business elsewhere.

What other booths were you at?—At Darlington-street and Bilston-street.

How long were you at Darlington-street?—I never remained there any length of time; I asked a few questions, took the sheet if it was full, and came off again.

Were you longer at the Bilston-street booth?—I never remained any length of time there; not more than a few minutes of time.

Where were you from about four to six on the 27th?—At four o'clock I was at the Peacock Inn.

How long did you remain there?—Probably three parts of an hour.

Where did you go afterwards?—Directly home.

In your way from the Peacock home did you see any extraordinary excitement?—I saw some people in the front of the Swan, but I did not see any kind of excitement among them any more than you would naturally expect at the conclusion of an election; the mob was small considering the circumstances; I found no difficulty in passing through them.

You are not you say a judge as to numbers?—No, I am not; but the crowd was by no means great; frequently at a common fair in the street I have seen a greater crowd.

Did you pass through the market-place?—I did.

Was the crowd considerable in the market-place?—No.

Were the people in the market-place peaceable?—Perfectly so.

Mr. *T. S. Simkiss.*

11 June 1835.

You remained at home till near seven?—No, not quite so long; I must have left home at six, but I went to other parts of the town on my profession.

About seven o'clock what was the course of your line in returning home; did you cross the market-place?—I did.

Where from?—From Lichfield-street; I am speaking now of Wednesday.

It was about seven o'clock that you crossed from Lichfield-street to your own house?—I presume it to be about seven, reckoning the time I remained at home, and the time that I was visiting my patients, but I did not look at any clock.

At that time was there any, and if so, a considerable crowd in the market-place?—There was a crowd in the front of the Swan at that time; the bugle was sounding.

Was there any crowd in the market-place?—I saw none; with the exception of that in front of the Swan.

What would your course be from Lichfield-street to your own residence; would it be towards Sutton-lane?—It would be to the top of Darlington-street and North-street.

Did the sound of the bugle draw your attention to the Swan?—It did.

What did you observe there?—I observed the windows of the Swan crowded with the partizans of Sir Francis Goodricke, and the balcony.

Can you say whether any violence of any sort or kind was used by the people assembled in front of the Swan at that time?—I saw none whatever.

Were you in such a situation, that if there had been violence you must have seen it?—If there had been any considerable violence I must have seen it. I do not mean to say that I must have seen an individual act of violence towards a person crossing the market-place, but I saw the soldiers assembled, and the crowd round them, as on an ordinary occasion.

Where were the soldiers?—In front of the Swan; they were coming up from their quarters apparently, and mustering.

And forming?—And forming.

Was there from the crowd that existed any difficulty in the soldiers making their progress towards the Swan?—I saw none whatever.

Were there any demonstrations of party, such as colours, or anything else, in front of the Swan?—I saw nothing of the kind.

Were the persons assembled in the balcony of the Swan taking any part in any way?—I was not near enough to perceive that they were; they appeared to me in a state of exultation. I was not near enough to notice particularly the individual acts of an individual.

Did you at that time see any stones thrown?—I did not. I would beg to say generally, that I never, during the whole of the day, saw any stone thrown.

Did you see any stones fall?—I did not.

Can you say whether there was a magistrate in front of the Swan inn at that time?—I saw Mr. Clare, whom I knew.

What was he doing?—When I saw Mr. Clare I was down upon Mr. Warner's steps; I walked straight to Mr. Warner's shop.

What was he doing?—I cannot speak from my personal knowledge of what he was doing; I was told he was reading the Riot Act; he was reading something.

Did he appear to you to be reading anything?—He did.

Was that the first circumstance you observed, as far as affects Mr. Clare?—It was.

What was the next thing that you observed after Mr. Clare had, as you supposed, read the Riot Act?—The soldiers drew their swords.

Was there an officer with them?—There was.

You were not near enough to hear an order?—No.

What was the next thing that occurred?—The next thing was, when they drew their swords, there seemed to be an immediate stir of the people, as though they were giving way. The soldiers immediately charged in the market-place, and cleared the market-place.

Did the whole body ride into the market-place?—No, I believe not; I should presume not. I should apprehend the whole of the body which I saw there assembled did not ride into the market-place, but a considerable portion.

Did those that rode into the market-place ride together or separately?—They separated immediately, and rode in various directions to clear the market-place.

Did the people assembled in the market-place retire before them?—In all directions.

Did any persons, as far as you saw, offer any resistance?—No violent resistance; I saw individuals put up their arms when they were against walls, and so on.

Did you observe in the persons there assembled, or in any of them, any unwillingness to move?—Only when they were in such situations that they could not readily move on further, when they got against walls where there was no outlet. I saw no unwillingness towards the edges of the streets; they invariably moved when the soldiers came towards them.

Did you see the soldiers strike any persons?—Yes.

How often did you see that done?—In not many instances in the market-place.

How did they strike them?—With the flats of their swords. I never saw any injury done when they struck the people in the market-place.

Are you capable of saying whether those persons, whom they so struck with the flats of their swords, had or had not refused to move?—I am not; I do not know whether they had or had not refused to move.

You say that you did not see any stones fall; did you hear any stones fall?—I did not.

How long did you remain in the market-place; about how long?—Probably a quarter of an hour; I remained at Mr. Warner's shop for that period.

A quarter

347

Mr. *T. S. Simkiss.*

11 June 1835.

A quarter of an hour in the whole?—I was in the market-place many times after this circumstance.

About a quarter of an hour you remained at that time?—I am speaking from guess, I think about that.

About what time did that bring it to when you remained there first?—About a quarter of an hour after the soldiers had cleared the market-place; the horse had fallen, and they fired into the market-place: I then went.

About what time was that?—Between seven and eight.

Did you see any horse fall?—I saw two.

Will you be so good as to state where those fell?—They fell almost in a line between where I stood, at Mr. Warner's, and Mr. Cope's, up above the line of the gas pillar from Mr. Warner's; I should say partly in a line between Mr. Warner's and Lichfield-street, above the gas pillar, or a line a little above the end of Lichfield-street. The gas pillar did not obstruct the view of them falling; I had a good view of them falling.

Were they near together?—They fell within a very short period of each other.

Did either of them get up again?—Both got up.

Do you know what became of them?—I cannot speak from my own knowledge. When one got up I remarked he was done for, from the peculiar staggering of the horse; the man led him out of my sight in consequence of the gas pillar, where I lost sight of him; the other got up, and I do not know what became of him. He got up apparently not injured.

Can you say whether either of them were remounted?—One, I saw, mounted again, and the other was led off till the gas pillar obstructed my view.

Can you form any judgment of the cause of the horses falling, from your personal observation?—I imagined at the time that they fell from the slipperiness of the pavement; they were riding very violently, galloping; and the horses came down suddenly, in the most violent manner, as you would suppose a horse in full gallop would; the fall appeared very natural to me.

Did the horses in general appear to have a difficulty in keeping their feet from the slipperiness of the pavement?—Yes, I saw two or three slip about.

Did you hear any shots fired before the horses fell?—No, I did not.

How soon after did you hear any shots fired?—Within a few minutes.

Did you see any persons fire?—Yes.

Where was it that you saw those persons fire?—Just at the top of Lichfield-street; they fired into the churchyard.

Was it one, or more than one?—I perfectly recollect two riding up together and firing.

How near was it to the Light-gates?—I could just see it at the edge of the building; the corner of Mr. Cope's house obstructs the view of the Light-gates where I stood.

Was it half-way between Mr. Cope's and the Light-gates?—No; it must have been nearer the Light-gates that they fired; they turned round and fired.

You say you saw two fire?—I saw two go up together and fire. I saw more than two fire.

How many did you see fire on that occasion?—I cannot charge my recollection with the number, there was so much confusion at the time.

Had you an opportunity of seeing into the churchyard at that time?—I had not.

You have been examined previously by some gentlemen at the Peacock?—I went in there, and they were taking some evidence; and they asked me what I had seen, and I there related it.

Was not one horse that fell killed upon the spot?—I was informed, when I saw the horse dead, that that was the horse that fell. I was led into such impression from the information I have subsequently received. I saw both the horses rise; one lay dead a very short distance of where he fell the first time.

What was the next thing that happened; you say all this, it took about a quarter of an hour or 20 minutes; what occurred next?—I went in company with Mr. Warner to Sir Francis Goodricke's committee.

Where was that?—At the Swan.

What part of the Swan did you go to?—Into what I believe to be Sir Francis Goodricke's committee.

Did you go into the balcony or the window?—I went to the window of the balcony; I did not go on it, I believe.

At the time that you went into that room, under the window, did you see any, and, if so, what do you consider as to the appearance of the people in Dudley-street and in the market-place?—I did not see sufficient of the people through the Swan windows to enable me to give any opinion of the people; in fact I saw nothing through the Swan windows. I have no recollection of anything that I saw through the Swan windows.

Then your whole view from the Swan was directed to the market-place?—I took no notice whatever from the windows of the Swan. I have no recollection of seeing anything from the Swan.

Did you, when you came into the Swan, observe any stones lying in the room, or that any of the panes of glass were broken?—I did not observe them at the time; I saw no stones, and no panes broken; from my personal knowledge I did not notice them; but I came on other business.

Did you subsequently see that any windows were broken?—I did, the next morning.

Mr. *T. S. Simkiss.*

11 June 1835.

But by whom they were broken you cannot say?—No; on going into the Swan I observed a dragoon on horseback under the gateway, and some one handed him liquor.

Was there more than one dragoon?—No, not at this spot.

You are not capable of saying what the liquor was?—I am not.

What was it in?—In a tumbler.

Did that dragoon appear to you to be sober?—I cannot say that he was not; I did not take particular notice; I merely saw him in passing.

After you left the Swan what became of you?—From the Swan I went up to the churchyard.

Can you say whether you looked at the clock in going to the churchyard to observe the time?—I did not look at the clock the whole of the evening, and therefore my idea of time is given from guess.

In your way from the Swan to the churchyard, did you find any difficulty in making your progress?—No, no difficulty; I feared I should be obstructed by the soldiers, but I had assurance from the officer that the military should be kept from the churchyard till my return.

Where was the officer that you spoke to?—It was not one of the officers of the regiment. I think it was Captain Jordan, the high constable.

You had the assurance from one of the constables?—Yes; an assurance that the military should not charge in the churchyard till I returned; and I returned the same way that I went.

When you went to the churchyard was there any crowd of persons there?—Yes.

Were the Light-gates open or shut?—Shut.

Where were the persons assembled?—Against the Light-gates.

Were they in considerable number?—No; they did not fill the space between the Light-gates and the other gates. I could walk between the gates behind them and the Light-gates.

Were there people assembled within the second gates, in the churchyard itself?—I did not notice them. I cannot say; I did not notice.

You did not observe?—No.

Were there any persons on the roof of the church?—I did not observe any.

How long a time did you stay in the churchyard?—A few minutes.

Did you take any steps when you were there?—I did all in the utmost of my power to persuade the people to go quietly home; I used language to get them to disperse; I told them they were injuring the cause, and that the soldiers had fired and were firing, and used my utmost endeavours.

Did the people attend to your suggestion?—They were perfectly quiescent.

Did they move?—Some did.

Did a considerable portion of them; in point of fact, had your address any influence?—Some did go.

At the time you remained, did you leave any crowd, or was the crowd much dispersed?—The crowd was lessened, but I left a crowd still; this crowd at the churchyard was principally of women and children and boys.

At the time that you asked them to be quiet, was it in consequence of any observation you made of disturbance, or why was it you so asked them?—I asked them to be quiet at the particular request of the high-constable, and several of Sir Francis Goodricke's committee, and a special constable; that was the purpose for which I was brought to the committee-room.

Did you, while you were in the churchyard, see the military ride up to the gates at all?—I did not while I was there I am certain.

Did you return from the churchyard to the Swan?—No, I did not; I returned from the churchyard to opposite Mr. Warner's house; I returned towards the roundabout; I came down where there seemed to be a number of people, the soldiers having not cleared the streets there. I went there with an intention of addressing them in a similar way that I had addressed the people in the churchyard.

Did you address them?—Yes, I did; I met Mr. M'Mahon.

You returned to the top of High Green?—Yes.

And there addressed a crowd of people that the soldiers had not dispersed?—Yes.

Were those persons conducting themselves peaceably?—They appeared congregated together from motives of curiosity; they expressed themselves so to me repeatedly.

Did you see the soldiers use any efforts to disperse those persons?—Not while I was there.

Did those people disperse?—Some of them.

Were they principally dispersed, or did a crowd remain?—There were several left, but not enough to constitute a crowd; there was no quantity there.

What became of you next?—I went wherever I saw a group of individuals to them in company with Mr. M'Mahon.

Did you, during the time that you were so going about the market-place, see any resistance offered to the soldiers, not active but passive resistance, in refusing to go; or did you see any violence by the soldiers towards the people?—None whatever.

Were there, to your knowledge, any shots fired after you had been to the churchyard?—There was.

Where was this fired?—Into the churchyard.

Did you see a person fire?—I did.

Where were you standing?—At the top of the High Green.

3149

Mr. *T. S. Simkiss.*

11 June 1835.

At about what spot, between Lichfield-street and the Light-gates were the soldiers placed who fired into the churchyard while you were at the top of High Green?—They rode up in a similar way they had done before; they rode up, fired, and rode back again.

How would you distinguish the distance between Lichfield-street and the Light-gates?—They must have been nearer the end of Lichfield-street than the Light-gates. In the meantime, while I was there, when I met Mr. M'Mahon, I accompanied him down to the New Hotel.

Was that after you had addressed the people at the High Green?—Yes.

Did you, in your way to the New Hotel, or in your return back, see any violence?—No, none at all; it was perfectly quiet.

Was it after you returned to High Green that the second shots you spoke of were fired?—I will not be positive, whether it was before I started, or after I returned.

Were the shots fired from carbines or from pistols?—That I cannot say.

How many soldiers, according to your judgment, were there altogether in the market-place and riding up to the Light-gates, during the time that you were present; how many military were dispersed in the market-place?—I cannot say, probably from 12 to 20; I would not charge my recollection with the numbers.

You cannot form an estimate of the number of shots you saw or heard fired?—No, I cannot.

Do you know, of your own knowledge, whether any of the soldiers had been in Cock-street before you went to the New Hotel?—I do not.

After you returned to the High Green, what became of you?—I went to the Queen's Head in Stafford-street.

When you got there, what came to your knowledge?—I saw a boy with a gun-shot wound through the heel; the ball had passed through the tendon Achilles.

And you examined the wound professionally?—Yes; and Mr. Coleman arrived, and stated that he was an immediate connexion of his, and I gave the patient up.

In point of fact you ascertained that there was a gun-shot wound?—I did. In my road there, across the market-place, I saw the horse lying dead.

Where is the Queen's Head?—In Stafford-street.

Where was the horse lying dead?—It was opposite Mr. Morris's, the hatters, where the horse was lying.

After you left the Queen's Head, what became of you next?—I returned the same way to the market-place; in my road there I addressed the people in Lichfield-street, half-way down Lichfield-street.

Were there a crowd of people down Lichfield-street?—Not many; a few across the street, where the soldiers apparently had not been down.

What was your occasion for addressing them?—To induce them to go quietly on.

Was there any disturbance among them which induced you to address them?—Nothing whatever; I was anxious to have them dispersed.

Was it dark then?—It was getting dusk; it was getting on I presume for nine o'clock.

Where did you go then?—I returned into the market-place.

When you got to the market-place, was there then any, and what crowd assembled?—The market-place was clear.

Was your attention drawn to the churchyard?—I beg to observe, that in going to the Queen's Head I observed that the Light-gates were open; I saw a dragoon in the church-yard at the end of each of the passages from Lichfield-street, and so on.

On your return from Lichfield-street, had you occasion to look at the churchyard?—Yes, the churchyard was then clear.

Were there troops in the market-place when you returned on that occasion?—Not any party, but some patrolling.

What became of you then?—I then went down in front of the Swan, to the top of John-street.

Was there any difficulty in passing the front of the Swan or any part of High-street, till you came to the top of John-street?—No; it was as clear as this room.

What became of you then?—I addressed the people at the top of John-street.

Was there a crowd at the top of John-street?—Not many.

What induced you to address them?—To induce them to go home quietly; I then went along Dudley-street to the end of Queen-street.

What then?—I did the same there; addressed the people and requested them all to go home quietly.

Did you observe any, and what number of people in Queen-street?—Not a great number.

Were they conducting themselves perfectly peaceably?—Yes; they were standing in a state of curiosity. I beg leave to observe, that all the groups I saw out were standing in a state of curiosity; I mean that to apply to them all.

Where did you go then?—I went a little way down Dudley-street, where there were some people apparently that the dragoons had not cleared, standing in a similar way as in the other streets, and I exhorted them to go home in a similar way.

What became of you then?—I then went down to the Peacock.

What became of you then?—I returned the same way back again.

How long did you remain there?—Not many minutes.

In your way back did you observe any crowd or any excitement?—I observed a few people in Dudley-street, and at the end of Queen-street, similar to what I observed in going down, but not so many; I requested them to go quietly home about their business, that they could do no good standing there, and mischief might come of it.

Mr. *T. S. Simkiss.*

11 June 1835.

Did you observe at that time any dragoons acting in any way?—Merely patrolling about the streets.

Did you observe them by words or by actions persuading the people to disperse?—No.

Where did you go next?—I went home.

Had you occasion to go out that night again?—I did not leave home that night; this I presume must have been half-past nine o'clock.

How long a time, according to your judgment, after you had heard the shots fired was it that you saw the horse lying dead?—I did not see the horse dead until after the shots had been fired the second time in the churchyard; I went to the Swan and addressed the people in the churchyard between the firing, and it was not till after the second firing that I saw the horse dead.

In your way from the Swan, at the request of a special constable, to the church, which was after the shots had been fired the second time, did you see the horse lying dead?—I did not.

Nor on your return?—Nor on my return.

When you were going to the Queen's Head, and did see the horse lying dead opposite to Mr. Morris's, was the horse in such a position that you must have passed near that in going from the Swan to the churchyard?—Yes, I think I necessarily must have seen the horse if he had been lying there.

During the time that you passed through those different streets, did you see any windows broken anywhere?—None whatever.

In no instance did you see any act of violence committed by any of the people?—None whatever.

On Thursday the 28th, can you give any evidence respecting the transactions in the town; the troops were called in?—I saw the troops on the Thursday; I was at the Peacock; on returning home with a friend, I went a circuitous way home on purpose to avoid the market-place; I was going by Bell-street and Cock-street; at the Roundabout I saw the soldiers riding about.

About what time?—I cannot charge my recollection with the time; about half-past nine.

Between nine and ten you observed the troops patrolling?—They were then galloping; when I came to the top of Darlington-street the people were apparently running in all directions for safety.

Were there any considerable number of persons that were so running?—No.

Twenty or thirty?—Not more I think; I may form an idea of the number when 20 or 30 are concerned, no more than what you would usually find in the street.

You left your friend there?—Yes.

And did you go home?—Yes; I returned down Darlington-street and got home.

Were you prevented by any circumstance from going home in your usual way?—I was, by the military.

Did the military offer to you any resistance or violence?—No; but I saw them drive the people in a brutish manner, and I thought they would serve me in the same way.

When you say "brutish," what do you mean?—I saw them beating them with their swords, the usual numbers that you see in the street.

You saw those persons that were in Darlington-street pursued by the military, who were beating them with their swords?—Yes.

How long a time did it occupy from your arriving at the top of Cock-street, till you made your escape through Darlington-street?—Not many moments; I got down as quickly as possible.

Did you stand still?—No.

Then it was merely during the time occupied in passing on that you saw this?—I staid a few minutes at the top of Cock-street when I got there, to see what direction the military went, and when I observed they went down the North-street, I went down Darlington-street.

Did you come out again that night?—I did not.

Can you give any information of what you yourself personally saw, in respect of either an assemblage of persons or of misconduct, or excitement, or of the conduct of the troops on Friday the 28th?—On Friday, returning about the same time, probably a little later, near ten——

You saw nothing till night?—No; on Friday, returning from the Peacock to my house by Dudley-street and High Green, at the end of Dudley-street, at the top of John-street, I was stopped by the military, who said I must not go that way; they would not allow me. I saw no person about, not a soul; I was going calmly to my house; they said I must not go that way, I might go any other way I liked, and I turned down John-street.

Beyond saying that you could not go that way, but might go any other, did they offer you any rudeness or incivility?—No.

Has anything been omitted, and have you anything to add to the object to which the inquiry has been directed?—No.

Are you aware that the Riot Act was read either on Thursday or Friday?—No; not of my own knowledge.

Had it been told you?—Yes.

While at the Peacock?—Yes.

On both nights?—Yes.

(signed) *Thos. S. Simkiss.*

The Reverend *Stephenson Hunter*, called in; and Examined.

Rev. *Stephenson Hunter.*

11 June 1835.

WHERE do you reside?—At Chapel Ash, and I am the Unitarian minister at Wolverhampton.

Did you pass through the market-place of Wolverhampton a little before seven on the evening of the 27th?—I did.

What street did you come in at?—Darlington-street.

And you passed to Dudley-street?—I passed the Swan through Dudley-street.

At the time that you passed, was there any considerable, and if so, to what extent, a crowd in the market?—There was a very considerable crowd in front of the Swan; it was market day.

Was there any crowd in the market-place?—I can hardly speak as to the number of people in the market-place; I was struck more particularly with the crowd at the Swan, and it attracted my attention there, because it was on that account I passed.

Can you speak at all as to the crowd in the market-place?—I think the principal body of people were in front of the Swan.

Were the stalls standing?—I think so, as far as I recollect; I was not struck with any particular change in the order of the market-place.

Were the ordinary transactions of the market going on?—I can hardly say whether they were going on, for I paid no attention.

Can you say whether any of the stalls had been removed?—I can only say as to the general impression on my mind; nothing struck me as particular when I came to the front of the Swan relative to the market-place.

Had you any difficulty in making your way to the Swan?—Not the least.

Were the shops in the market-place shut?—I cannot say whether they were shut in the market-place or the other side in Dudley-street; I remarked that a good many were shut.

Had you any difficulty in passing the Swan?—I experienced no more difficulty than I usually have done in going through the market.

Did you see any acts of violence of any kind, such as pushing or assaulting any person?—No, I saw no appearance of violence.

Did you stay or pass on?—I passed on very slowly, stopping for a short time before the Swan.

Did you observe anything when before the Swan?—No, nothing particular.

Did you observe whether the windows were broken, or not?—I was struck with the circumstance, that none were broken.

Did you see any peace-officers acting?—No.

You passed down Dudley-street?—Yes.

As far as you observed, the conduct of the people was good humoured and peaceable?—Yes, and I remarked that.

(signed) *Stephenson Hunter.*

Mr. *Thomas Bolton*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *Thomas Bolton.*

WHERE do you reside?—In Cook-street, Wolverhampton. I am a solicitor.

Were you at any time on Tuesday, the first day of polling, at the booth stationed in Darlington-street?—I was.

Was there at any time you were there, any crowd of people assembled?—I think I never saw above a dozen of them anywhere there.

Were those people peaceable?—Quite so.

Was any molestation offered to those that came up to poll?—Not the slightest.

You were three several times at the booth in the square on the same day?—I was.

In what times?—I believe I was there somewhere about 11.

How long did you remain?—For a short time.

At that time was there any crowd of people?—A great crowd.

Could you give any estimate of the crowd?—I could not.

Did the crowd at that time conduct themselves peaceably?—Quite so.

Did you see any act of violence committed by them?—Not on that occasion.

Did you see any obstruction offered to any voter?—No.

What was the second time that you were there?—I believe half-past 12.

Was the crowd greater?—I think it was much the same.

Was their conduct at all different?—Rather different; I believe a chaise came up, and the only difference I observed in the conduct of the crowd was, the difficulty that Sparrow had to make way for the chaise, but he had made way with his horse.

Did that difficulty arise from the density of the crowd, or from resistance on their part?—I perceived no resistance; I think it arose from the density.

How long did you remain?—I suppose about 10 minutes.

While you remained, was there any symptom of violence or disorder?—None whatever.

Was any person spat upon?—I believe there was some groaning, that was all I observed of disorderly conduct

What was the third time?—The third time was at the close; I waited, I believe, half-an-hour.

At the time of the close of the poll, was there any increase of the numbers?—I observed none whatever.

Was the conduct of the people in the same way peaceable?—Yes, quite cheerful.

Did you observe at that time any person interrupted?—None whatever.

Mr. *Thomas Bolton.*

11 June 1835.

Was there any groaning then?—None whatever.

Did you see any of the constables, or civil power, performing their duty on that day?—None but Sparrow.

Did you find that he was sufficient, as far as you witnessed, for the protection of voters?—Quite so; I saw him clear round the booth for the distance of two yards. At half-past four on Wednesday, I observed one or two soldiers stationed at the corner of George-street.

Were they stationary, or in action?—They were stationary.

Nothing else caught your attention till half-past six?—No.

What streets did you pass through at half-past six on that day?—I came up within 40 or 50 yards of the Swan.

Did you observe any crowd in Dudley-street at that time?—I did; people walking to and fro, but they were chiefly directed away from the Swan.

Were there, as far as you could judge, any crowd stationary about the Swan?—There was nothing that struck me; I turned back again.

Where did you go then?—I went home, and after staying about five minutes, went down Snow-hill, and came into Bilston-street, and from thence across Smithfield, down Princes-street and Bury-street, into Stafford-street.

Which is the populous part of the town?—Yes.

Did you in that populous part of the town see any excitement, or any crowd of people?—None whatever.

You were not nearer the Swan than the corner of King-street?—No.

You did not observe the market-place?—No.

About 8 o'clock where did you go?—I went home to Snow-hill.

In your way home, did you see any soldiers?—I saw soldiers coming down King-street, but on returning from my garden, coming up Bury-street, I met a crowd of women and children running in great alarm.

Can you say what those numbers might be?—I should think I did not observe more than 20 in one knot.

Were there many of those knots?—At different corners of the streets they were running as if those were the points of diverging.

Were there many women with these?—I think the greater part were children and boys.

Did you see any soldiers in the street?—I did; there were two soldiers riding down King-street, and I in my alarm ran with the crowd.

Did those soldiers offer any violence?—I saw none.

Did they, or any part of the crowd, offer any violence to the soldiery?—None. I scarcely looked, for I was so much alarmed; it was the first intimation I had of it.

Did you go home?—I did.

Did you come out again that night?—Yes. I had parted from my brother, who was with me in King-street, and being anxious, I went to the middle of Snow-hill, to see whether he was hanging about, as other spectators were.

Did you find him?—No, I did not.

Did you see anything more of the soldiers?— At a distance, at the corner of Dudley-street.

Can you give an account of their conduct?—No; I could distinguish nothing of them, except the furiousness of the riding at that distance.

Where were they riding?—In a direction down Dudley-street, and turning the corner of Bilston-street.

In what way were they riding, was it a trot or a gallop?—I observed one on the causeway, riding rather furiously, as it seemed at that distance.

Was it a trot or a gallop?—I think a gallop.

Was there any crowd in the street?—I saw a crowd running in different directions, every one towards their own place of safety.

Was there a crowd in the centre of the street while you saw the soldier upon the causeway?—I perceived but few.

Would there have been room for him to be in the middle of the street without trampling upon the people in the street?—Certainly.

Had he his sword drawn?—I could not perceive it.

Did you on any occasion that night see any stones thrown by any person?—Not one.

At what time did you go home?—I never went far from my own door in Snow-hill. I went in and out occasionally, but a little after 10 o'clock I went into St. John's-square.

Did you while going there, or while there, or returning from there, notice anything?—Yes; in passing down Temple-street, which is very near to my house, just turning the corner, I overtook three women, and those were all the persons that I saw in that street; in turning Bond-street, I saw no one in that street, but immediately on turning Bond-street, I should think I had not gone halfway up Bond-street, before I heard a shot, which appeared close to me; then I turned into John's-square, where I saw no individuals whatever.

Immediately you turned into Bond-street you heard a shot?—Yes, which appeared near to me.

Before you or behind you?—Behind me.

Had you looked back when you turned from Temple-street into Bond-street?—Yes.

Did you at the time you so looked see any soldiers?—I did not.

What distance should you consider that the turning from Temple-street into Bond-street

233

Mr. *Thomas Bolton.*

11 June 1835.

street is from Snow-hill?—I should think it is 100 yards from Snow-hill into Bond-street; into Temple-street I should think it may be from 100 to 150 yards.

How far had you got down Bond-street before you heard the shot?—About 20 yards, I should think.

Do you know by whom that shot was fired?—I do not.

Have you anything further to add?—No, I have not; the conduct of the gentlemen in the booth, when I saw them, was anything but that of alarm; it was good humoured; particularly I observed Mr. Manby, he was laughing and joking.

Have you anything to add with regard to Wednesday?—No, I have not.

Were you in any part of the town on Thursday?—I passed through the market-place on Thursday morning, at half-past seven o'clock, in a gig; I stopped my gig; I had heard that there were many of the Swan windows broken.

Can you say whether any were broken?—I did observe them, and I saw one with very large holes, and I observed one with a tremendous large hole, and I counted five.

As you were short-sighted, did you use your glass at that time?—No, I did not.

Can you say that not more than five windows were broken?—I cannot.

Can you say whether there were not 16 windows broken?—I should think there were not.

Can you say there were not?—I cannot.

Had you an opportunity of judging as to the state of the town on the evening of that day?—Yes, a little.

In what parts?—A little after nine on the evening of Thursday I saw one soldier on the top of North-street.

Was there any crowd then?—No, there was no crowd; I passed very freely.

Did you pass the soldier?—I did.

Did he molest you?—No.

Did he molest anybody?—No.

Did you observe any soldier that night?—Yes, in Cock-street.

Did he interfere with anybody?—Not at all.

Did anybody interfere with him?—No.

At what o'clock was that?—A quarter after nine, to my recollection.

Did you see anything more?—No, not a soldier; I passed up Cock-street to my own house in Snow-hill.

Was he pursuing any people, or were any people attacking him?—No.

Did you see anything more on Thursday?—No.

Can you state anything with respect to the state of the town on Friday?—No.

Did you on any of those days see any shots fired?—None.

Did you on any of those days see any of the soldiers in a state of intoxication?—None.

Did you see any of them receive any drink?—None.

Is there any other information you can give?—None.

(signed) *Thomas Bolton.*

Mr. *Charles Shepherd*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *Charles Shepherd.*

YOU are a factor at Wolverhampton, are you?—I am.

Where were you about four, or a little after, on Wednesday, the 27th of last month?—I was passing across from High-street to Dudley-street, near the end of Queen-street.

Where from?—From High-street to Dudley-street.

Had you passed the Swan?—Yes.

Where had you come from before you passed the Swan?—I had been at the horse fair.

What way did you come from the horse fair?—Through the churchyard.

In passing through the churchyard did you observe any crowd of people?—Not any in particular; there might be a few about; they could hardly be called a mob in front of the Swan.

Were there many persons in the market-place?—Not more than ordinary.

Were the stalls standing?—They were.

Was the business of the market going on?—It was.

Was there any crowd opposite the Swan?—Not particular then.

Did you, while you passed the Swan, meet with any incivility or obstruction?—I did not.

When you got to the end of Queen-street, will you be so good as to say what you observed with regard to the soldiery?—I then passed down Dudley-street, a little way down, and I saw something bright on the top of Snow-hill, which turned out to be soldiers.

How great a distance was the place where you saw the soldiers standing on Snow-hill from where you were?—I could not exactly state.

In what part of Snow-hill were the soldiers?—Within three or four yards of George-street, which is in a line with St. John's Chapel.

Were they standing still?—They were.

Did you go up to them?—I did.

You found the horses were cool?—I did; they were perfectly cool.

Did anything occur so that you noticed particularly what o'clock it was then?—About four.

Mr. *Charles Shepherd.*

11 June 1835.

Did you look at any clock?—I looked at the old church clock.

Was it four o'clock?—It was a little after, not many minutes, not 10 minutes.

Were there any crowd of people round the soldiers?—No, I was the first that went up, but the crowd came round till 500 or 600 people were round the soldiers.

Did they molest the soldiers or the soldiers them?—Not in the least.

Did you then go away?—I did.

Did you a little before six, about a quarter or 10 minutes before six, pass the Swan Inn?—I did.

Did you see any persons at the windows of the Swan offer any insult or make any grimace to the people?—Yes, I saw one gentleman in particular put his hand to his nose, and extend his fingers.

At what window was he standing?—At the window next to the balcony on the right-hand side.

Were the blinds up?—One was a little up.

Was that the window at which he was standing?—Yes.

How much of the blind was up?—Not half; about one-third.

Did you see his countenance?—He drew the blind aside.

Was any notice of that taken by the people?—Nothing more than a yell.

You then went into Stafford-street?—I did.

What was the line of streets that you followed?—Through the churchyard.

In crossing from the Swan Inn to the churchyard at that time, was there any crowd?—There was.

Was it considerable?—It was.

Was it greater than you had witnessed in passing before?—A great deal.

Was the conduct of the crowd peaceable or otherwise?—Nothing more than yelling when those gestures were made to them.

Did you see more than one gesture?—No, but I saw several people look through the windows of the Swan.

Were any stones thrown on either occasion?—No.

Was the churchyard crowded?—Not at that time; not when I passed through to go to Charles-street.

Were the Light-gates open?—They were locked.

Do you know of your own knowledge that they were locked?—I saw them unlocked at a future time.

Was there a crowd assembled?—Not any; as I returned I saw a crowd.

How soon after did you return?—I will not state to a quarter of an hour, a little after seven.

Was there any crowd in the churchyard then?—They were.

Were they quiet?—They were a little tumultuous, but there were no stones thrown when I passed.

How were they tumultuous?—They were noisy; there was loud talking and yelling.

Was there any reason for their yelling there?—None that I saw; I understood that the Riot Act had been read.

Did you continue in the churchyard at all?—I passed through.

What course did you take?—Towards the Swan.

At the time you passed from the churchyard to the Swan, were there any soldiers in the market-place?—I believe there was.

Can you say what they were doing?—They were galloping about in various directions.

Did you see them do anything?—Strike with the flats of their sabres.

Had the persons whom they struck with the flats of their sabres resisted in any way?—They ran as if it were for their lives.

As far as those persons were struck, you do not mean that they offered any resistance to the soldiers?—I do not; quite the reverse.

Were any stones thrown while you were there?—Yes, a few were thrown as I got by Cholditch's and Barter's at the corner of Lichfield-street, a few stones were thrown.

Do you know from what quarter?—Yes, from the churchyard.

Did any strike you?—Yes, two or three.

Were many stones thrown?—A few rattled near me.

Did you see any person struck besides yourself?—No.

Did you make the best of your way to the market-place?—I ran for it to the Swan.

Were the stalls of the market-place removed?—They were, and part piled against the gas pillar.

Were the shops open or shut?—I did not notice particularly, but I should say they were shut.

When you got to the Swan, was the street clear?—It was, in a great measure.

Were there any soldiers acting?—They were riding about in all directions.

Did you see any violence offered by them?—I did not see more than a person struck occasionally with the flats of their sabres.

Did you notice the windows of the Swan?—I did not.

Mr. *Charles Shepherd.*

11 June 1835.

When you passed the Swan, did you run up into the gateway?—Yes.

Had you any reason for apprehension?—I had.

What had you seen in your way from Lichfield-street to the Swan that caused you to apprehend violence?—I had seen the soldiers strike people with the flats of their swords.

Had those people refused to move?—I had not observed any.

Can you say they had not?—I would not say positively.

Had you observed in the market-place any horse fall?—Not at that time.

Did you observe any constables act in the execution of their duty in the market-place?—I did not; a few were assembled under the balcony.

Did they give you any assistance?—They did not.

When you arrived at the Swan, did you see the soldiers with their swords drawn, or in any other way preparing their arms?—They had their sabres drawn.

Had they their firm-arms out?—I will not be positive to that fact.

Can you say that they had not, or that they had?—I will not state it; for I am not positive.

Was there any constable to whom you spoke?—I do not remember.

Was there any constable whom you requested not to fire?—Mr. Savage; I turned to him and addressed myself to him.

Where was he?—Under the Swan balcony.

What was the expression you used?—"For God's sake do not fire upon the people, dismount a few men, and go round by the Bird-in-Hand Yard, and take them in the flank."

Were the people doing anything when you gave him that advice?—The soldiers were going to fire at them.

Where did you see the soldiers going to fire?—They were preparing their arms then, near the Swan.

How long did you remain in the Swan when you took refuge?—I suppose I remained nearly a quarter of an hour.

Did any person molest you at the Swan?—None.

How long after you had been in the Swan, did you see the soldiers do anything?—It might be two minutes.

Where were you standing?—In various parts of the market-place.

Could you command a view of the market-place?—I could, I was only under the balcony.

It was in the market-place you saw the soldiers handle their fire-arms?—It was.

What had they done with their sabres?—Sheathed them.

Did any officer make any remark as to dismounting the men when you spoke to Savage?—He said "Shall I dismount the men."

Where was he?—He was directly in front of the balcony.

And in fact did he dismount them?—He did not.

Did you yourself offer to go with the military, or with any of the special constables?—I did.

To whom did you make that offer?—Generally, when they cried No; as to dismounting, it seemed to be scouted as a wild project.

The cry was No, and then you offered to go with them?—Yes.

Did you speak to any person?—I turned to Mr. Savage at the time.

Were you sworn in as special constable?—I was.

When?—Very soon after my going under the gateway the first time.

Was that the time you speak of when you took refuge from the stones in the market-place?—It was.

Who requested you to become a special constable?—Mr. Savage.

Were you taken up before the magistrate?—I was, before Mr. Clare.

You had a staff given you?—I had.

Did you, being so sworn in, receive any instructions as to how you were to act?—Nothing more but to keep the streets clear.

From whom did you have those directions?—From Captain Jordan I believe.

In point of fact you did not go with the officer to Bird-in-Hand yard?—No.

Where did you go?—To the corner of John's-lane.

Did you go with any other special constable?—I believe one or two went.

Do you know whom?—No.

Did you act in any way in execution of your duty in keeping the peace?—I did.

Did you apprehend anybody?—I did not.

Did you prevail upon any persons to move before the soldiers?—I did.

Many persons?—All that I saw come up or go down I endeavoured to persuade them; my instructions were not to let any pass by John's-lane; I endeavoured to persuade them from passing down John-street.

Did you succeed?—Yes, I did.

Were they willing?—Many were unwilling.

Were any soldiers with you?—Three.

Did they say anything?—They told the people if they did not go, they should be obliged to make them go.

Did they do anything?—I believe they struck at those that struck at me.

Mr. *Charles Shepherd.*

11 June 1835.

Did any strike at you?—One in particular.

Had you given any offence?—No, I had not; I told him to go back, Captain Jordan and Mr. Savage had told him to back, and he refused to go.

Did you then endeavour to put him back?—I did.

Did you use more than necessary force?—I did not; I endeavoured persuasion.

Did you afterwards push him?—I did.

He then struck at you?—Yes.

And after he had struck you did any of the soldiers interfere?—One of the soldiers interfered, or else I should have been knocked down by him; and the soldier struck him with the flat of his sword.

Did either of the soldiers do anything to any other man?—I did not observe at the time.

Did you long continue on your duty in Dudley-street?—I did.

How long?—Till the streets were cleared.

How long a time do you think might have elapsed before you went to the market-place?—I cannot recollect.

During the time you were so in Dudley-street, did any stones fall?—Some few did.

Can you tell from what direction they fell?—A few were thrown up John's-lane; Captain Manning advised the soldiers not to station themselves in front of the street, but to keep rather round the corner.

Did you afterwards, in the execution of your duty, go back again to the market-place?—I did.

Did you see any horse fall then?—I was at John's-lane at the time the horse fell, I turned round the moment it had fallen.

Could you, from where you were standing in John-street, see where the horse had fallen?—Perfectly.

Did the horse rise again?—I will not be positive, for the yelling that arose when the horse fell attracted my notice.

And then you turned to it and saw that the horse had fallen, is that so?—It is.

Up to the time that the horse had fallen had any shots been fired?—I cannot be positive, but I rather think that when I had proposed to go round with the dismounted dragoons from the Swan entrance, four mounted dragoons endeavoured to force it, and I rather think some shots were fired.

Could you see them?—No; but I think I heard shots fired; but I will not speak positively.

How long a time was that before you saw the horse had fallen?—It was not more than a quarter of an hour; it could not be so much.

Did you afterwards pass by the place where the horse had fallen?—I believe I did, towards the end of the evening.

Did you see any soldiers ride up to the Light-gates?—I did.

Was that after or before the horse had fallen?—I believe they did after the horse had fallen.

Did they, when you saw them first ride up, fire?—I believe they did; I will not be positive to that.

Were any stones thrown as far as you knew from the churchyard at that time?—I believe some two or three were thrown, but mostly thrown by lads.

Could you see them?—No.

Why do you say they were lads?—When I passed through the churchyard they were mostly lads.

How long was that before?—It might be half an hour.

Did you see the gates forced?—I believe they were unlocked.

How long was that after the soldier fired?—Not many minutes.

Did the soldiers, when the gates were unlocked, go into the churchyard?—They charged sword in hand.

How many?—Five or six.

Did they separate there?—I could not see enough to say whether they separated.

How do they usually carry their swords?—They put up their fire-arms, and drew their swords.

How did they carry their swords?—In their hands.

Did you see them offer any violence?—They did; I could hear the blows.

Could you tell whether they were with the edge or the flats of their sabres?—With the flats, I should say.

At the time you were sworn in as special constable, can you say how many there were assembled at the Swan?—I should say the number did not exceed 20 or 30.

Had they their staves?—I did not notice that.

Can you say whether they had or had not?—I should say they had.

Did you, when in John's-lane, see any person attempt to pull a soldier off his horse?—I believe some soldiers charged down, and one man fell; but I did not see any attempt to pull him off his horse.

Did you receive any directions to discontinue acting as a special constable?—No, I did not.

Did any person threaten to take your staff from you?—Some person in the mob had endeavoured to wrench it.

Where

Mr. *Charles Shepherd.*

11 June 1835.

Where was that?—I am not positive where it was; I remember the circumstance; I held it tight; I believe I struck the person that endeavoured to wrench it.

Did you, in the course of Wednesday night, see any soldier in a state of intoxication?—One, I saw; but he was dismounted by the serjeant-major in the yard.

Did you see any drink given to any soldier that night?—I did not; when the second troop came in, I then saw a man receive a pint, or half a pint, of ale; but I heard a man complain that it was poor stuff.

Where?—By the Swan, at 12, or half-past 12; it was the second troop that received the ale.

How long after that did you remain on your duty?—I continued all night, till four o'clock, I suppose.

Did you hear any shots fired after 12 o'clock on that night?—I will not be positive; I believe I heard a little random shot.

From what direction?—I was in the market-place, and the market-place is an echo, so that I could not say; but it appeared to me to sound from the direction of Snow-hill. I could not be positive where it was.

Between 10 and 12 o'clock do you know of any stones falling in the market-place?—None fell, to my knowledge, after the gates had once been opened; the soldiers were in the churchyard the whole of that night.

Did any stones fall in the market-place from the churchyard, as far as you know?—Not to my knowledge.

Did you go to any other part of the town than Dudley-street and the market-place?—I went to the Horse-fair to take a drunk man home; he was a cripple, and we took him home because he was a cripple.

Where did you take him from?—From the market-place; had he not been a cripple we should have taken him into custody.

Did you see any crowd?—Not at that time, except the crowd that came to see what was going on.

Did you see any afterwards?—No.

Did you see soldiers in the Horse-fair?—No.

Did you see soldiers in any place except in St. John's-lane and up to the church-gates?—And in the churchyard; and I also saw them in Smithfield, in Princes-street and in Queen-street.

In what part of Smithfield?—I believe it is commonly called the Rope-walk.

By what street did you pass into Smithfield?—I really do not know the name of the street; but from Queen-street into Smithfield. I do not know the name of the street.

Is it near the chapel?—Yes, by the chapel.

At what time did you go into Smithfield by the chapel?—About nine.

Did you see any impediment in that street of any kind?—I did not.

Any carts?—I did not notice them.

Did you pass freely, in point of fact, from Smithfield into Queen-street; at nine there was no interruption of any cart or waggons?—Not any.

Did you go through that street afterwards in the course of the night?—I did not.

Were the people that you saw assembled in Smithfield making any disturbance?—There was a little shouting here and there, but I believe they were all lads from the voices and from what I saw, or mostly lads.

Were any stones thrown while you were there?—I did not notice any.

Are you sure that the beer that was given in front of the Swan was to the second troop that arrived?—I am.

Do you know whether any other soldiers had any beer?—About six o'clock, in a yard of a public-house, I think near the Bird-in-Hand Yard, I saw soldiers smoking and drinking.

Do you know, in point of fact, what time the soldiers arrived and received their billets?—I was standing at the window of my house and saw them; it was after five.

That was the time they arrived and received their billets?—It was the time they passed into the town; I have reason to know, when I saw them, that they were at their billets.

Is there any other observation you can give respecting the state of the town on Wednesday night with regard to any disturbance or any conduct of any persons?—No.

Did you act in the execution of your duty as constable on Thursday?—I did.

At what time did you come on duty?—About six, or a little after six.

Did you come of your own accord, or by anybody's direction?—I met another special constable, who told me that I was to be there.

Where did you meet?—At the Swan.

At that time was there any crowd assembled in front of the Swan?—There was a number of lads, but I saw very few men.

Taking the numbers altogether, were there many?—There were; it might be 300 or 400 people, but augmenting.

And were they doing anything?—Only yelling.

Mr. *Charles Shepherd.*

11 June 1835.

Did you see any stones thrown at all?—A gig came into the yard, and that was thrown at.

Was any other carriage pelted?—A commercial traveller's gig was pelted.

At what time was that?—Between six and seven.

Did you, or any other special constable, make any effort to disperse that mob?—No, we had no orders; in truth, I had thought of going home.

Did you see the high constable?—He was in the back rooms of the Swan.

Did you come to Mr. Jordan for orders?—I did.

Were any given you?—No; he was going to give them me when Mr. Briscoe came in.

Did you hear Mr. Briscoe say that he was going to read the Riot Act?—I did, and accompanied him.

When he read the Riot Act, did anything happen?—Stones were thrown at the windows, a few broken, and people fled in all directions at his first appearance.

Before the Riot Act was read, were any soldiers in sight?—Not any, except those mounting sentry in the gates.

After he read the Riot Act, did they come out?—The bugle played the moment Mr. Briscoe read the Act, and the men came out.

Did the magistrates give them any time?—Five minutes.

Did the men act before these five minutes elapsed?—No, I do not think they did.

When they did act, did you see any violence used by them towards the people, or by the people towards them?—Not more than dispersing the people with the flats of their swords.

Did you endeavour to disperse the people?—I did.

Did you take any into custody?—I did.

How many?—One.

What had that person done?—Committed an assault on a soldier.

Had the soldier done anything to him as far as you saw?—The soldier told him to go, he replied by giving the soldier a blow in the face and using some abusive language, and then the soldier knocked him down; it was a dismounted soldier.

How did he knock him down?—With his fist.

And you took the man into custody?—I did, I collared him the moment I saw him; Captain Manning then came out and ordered an escort, he began to resist, and then I gave him into custody of constable Sparrow, and Captain Manning ordered an escort to take him off to the lock-up.

Did any people interfere with you when you took that person into custody?—Not any.

Was there any throwing of stones or any yelling?—Not at that time.

Were there any persons present?—I did not observe any.

Did you hear of any firing taking place on that night?—I did not hear a single shot from the place where I was; I must have heard any if it had been near the market-place.

Did you come on duty on the Friday?—I came up about seven or eight o'clock, and there was no disturbance, I could see nobody to give us orders, and I went back.

Did you go home?—Yes.

Do you know of any disturbance on that night?—I know of nothing except from hearsay.

(signed) *Chas. Shepherd.*

Thomas Davis, called in; and Examined.

Thomas Davis.

ARE you in any business?—A lockmaker.

You reside in the square?—Yes.

Were you at your own residence during Tuesday, the first day of the election?—Yes, I was.

At home during the greatest part of the day?—All the day.

Had you an opportunity from where you were of seeing all that passed at the polling-booth?—Nothing could go to the booth but what I saw.

Was there any crowd assembled?—Yes.

Could you form any idea of the number?—No, I could not, it was as poorly attended as ever I saw an election.

Did you see any interruption of any voters, or any molestation of any person going to the poll on the Tuesday?—No, nothing in particular but hisses and groans.

That is not more than usual at an election?—No.

Was it more than you had seen at a former election?—No, it was not so violent by any means as I have seen at former elections.

Were you engaged in your business?—I was at my own window all the day.

Did you happen to look out pretty often?—I did pretty constantly.

Did you see any special constables or civil power to assist persons going to vote?—No, none but Mr Sparrow.

Did you in the same way look out of your window on Wednesday?—Yes, I did.

Was there more or less crowd then?—I suppose about the same.

Were they in any part of the day disorderly?—No.

Was your attention drawn to the people at the time of the close of the poll?—Yes.

Was there any interruption of anybody then?—At the close of the poll there were hisses and

339

Thomas Davis.

11 June 1835.

and grooms, at the time they were leaving the poll, and it might be some horse-dung thrown at them.

At whom?—At the carriage that was taking the polling clerks away.

Beyond that was there any other interruption?—Nothing at all.

Did the people follow that carriage for any distance?—No, they drove off to the bottom of the square, and I saw the people come back again; I did not see any further.

Was the conduct of the people on that day more or less violent than you had seen on any former election?—No, there was no violence.

Had you an opportunity of seeing what took place in the evening?—I did walk up and down Dudley-street, but I saw everybody was peaceable.

At what time was that?—About two hours after the poll.

At what o'clock?—That must be seven o'clock.

From what point?—From the bottom to the Swan.

Did you meet with any interruption?—Not at all.

Was there any crowd?—Yes.

Where?—It appeared to assemble principally about the Swan.

Can you form any opinion as to the numbers of persons that were assembled?—No, I cannot.

Were they behaving quietly?—Yes; I saw nothing to the contrary.

Did you see any signs of disorder?—No, I did not.

Did you pass the Swan?—No, I did not come so high.

Did you come within 20 yards of it?—Yes, I suppose I did.

Did you see any windows broken?—I did not take any notice.

Did you hear any windows broken?—No, I did not.

What was the time during which you were in front of the street?—I followed them up after they left the booths, from four to seven, and then went away.

And during that time, from four to seven, you saw no violence?—No.

Did you come out into the town that night?—No.

Did you see anything of what took place in the town that night?—No.

Nor on the following day?—No.

Nor the Friday?—No, I did not.

How do you know that the carriage that was pelted was the one that was leading the poll?—I think I saw the clerks leaving the booths; there was no kind of violence that I could see for an election.

(signed) *Thomas Davis.*

John George Higgs, called in; and Examined.

John George Higgs.

ARE you in any business in the town?—I collect the tolls in Wolverhampton-market on Wednesday.

Have you an office of constable?—No.

Were you in consequence of that in the market on Wednesday the 27th, the last day of the election?—Yes, it was the day that the soldiers came in; I was in the market-place from one to seven.

Were you continuing to exercise your business of collecting the tolls during the whole of that time?—Yes; the greatest part of the time from one till very nearly five, and I was looking after the men, and getting the empty stalls in.

Did you meet with any interruption on that day?—No, I did not.

Were you able to collect the tolls, and to remove the stalls, as usual?—Yes.

Did the market finish earlier that day than usual?—Very little earlier; the people did not begin to leave the market-place till the soldiers came into the market-place.

Were any of the stalls removed before the soldiers came into the market-place?—None that had been occupied that day; there were three that had not been occupied that day.

From five to seven, can you form any estimate as to the numbers of people collected in the market-place?—May be that there was a couple of thousand people then, from between five and seven o'clock, about the market-place.

Was that a greater number than are usual on the Wednesday market?—Yes, for that time of day.

Was it considerably greater?—Yes.

Were those people peaceable?—I did not meet with any inconvenience myself, and I did not see anybody abused that I saw.

Therefore they were peaceable?—As far as I saw.

Did you see any crowd before the Swan inn?—Yes, there were some people standing there.

Do you include those when you speak of 2,000?—Yes.

Were the people before the Swan quiet?—I heard some hissing and groaning.

Did you see any acts of violence?—There was one car went through the Swan; I was standing about halfway in the market-place, and there were some few stones thrown at it.

John George Higgs.

11 June 1835.

Where did those stones come from?—From the people in the market-place; that was about six o'clock, I suppose.

Where did that car go to?—I cannot say whether it went into the Swan yard, or down the street.

Can you say whether any stones were thrown at any time at the Swan?—No, I cannot say.

Had you an opportunity of knowing whether any windows were broken?—If there had been any stones thrown at the windows I could have heard them.

But you did not know of any being broken up to seven o'clock?—I did not.

Where were you when the soldiers came in?—I was standing at the corner of Mr. Cholditch's shop.

Had you been in the market or away?—I had not been out of the market above five minutes.

Before the soldiers came had you seen the magistrate?—No; they came in about five o'clock the first time.

They were then sent to their quarters?—I believe they went to the top of Darlington-street, and from there they went to their different billets.

Did you see the soldiers come into the market-place after the Riot Act had been read?—I had heard the bugle sound, and I saw the soldiers drawn up before the Swan before the Riot Act was read.

At about what o'clock was that?—Somewhere about half-past six.

Did you see any magistrate come among the crowd when the soldiers were drawn up?—No; I saw him come on to the balcony.

Did you hear him read the Riot Act?—When he first came out he was groaned and hissed at by the greater part of the people; I was standing about half-way down the market-place, and there were a dozen people just stood before me, and pulled off their hats, and many others said "hurra," and Mr. Clare waived his hand to obtain silence; I saw him do that.

Did he succeed?—Yes, he did, after a few seconds.

Did you hear him say anything then?—He said something to the people, but I was too far off to hear what it was.

Did you see him do anything?—When he had been standing a minute or less, he then took a book or a piece of paper in his hand, and when he opened that, the people began to groan and hiss again, and there were a few stones thrown.

Did those stones do any mischief as far as you saw?—There might be one or two panes of glass broken, but I should think not more.

You heard the noise of them?—No.

Did the stones strike anybody?—I did not see; if they struck anybody, it must be persons through the window.

How soon after he had done this, did the men act?—The very instant after.

What did they do?—They drew their sabres, and the people ran.

How soon after the people ran did they charge?—As soon as ever they ran.

Did they resist?—No, not that I saw.

Did you run?—I stood in the market-place.

Had the mob increased up to the time that this Riot Act was read?—I do not think it increased.

Had it diminished?—I cannot say.

Did you see any stones thrown at the soldiers?—I saw some stones thrown from the Light-gates.

How long was it after they rode to disperse the people?—Not a great while after.

Did any of those stones strike you?—No.

Did you see any of the soldiers struck?—No.

Were there a crowd of people in the churchyard?—There might be a couple of hundred, men, women and children.

Where were you standing at the time?—About half-way between the pump and the gas-pillar, in the market-place.

Were the booths still standing?—No, they were all cleared in from that part of the market-place, except the large butcher's shambles; the men were clearing them at that time by the Bird-in-Hand Yard.

Did any of the people run behind the shambles?—No, not that I saw.

How long did you remain there?—I stopped there till the men got the blocks and stalls from that part of the market.

And then did you go away?—No, I went to the Bird-in-Hand room.

Did you look out upon the market-place?—No, not at that time; this was 8 o'clock.

At 8 o'clock had you any view of the market-place?—No.

Did you afterwards see anything more of the market-place?—No.

Did you see any horse fall?—No.

Do you know of shots?—I heard them.

Where were you?—I was in the pump.

Was that before you went to the Bird-in-Hand Yard?—Yes, a great while before.

Did

John George Higgs.

11 June 1835.

Could you tell, by report, where that firing took place?—They were shooting in the direction of the Light-gates.

Had you seen them?—I saw two soldiers return.

Did you see them fire?—No; I heard the reports from there, and I saw two soldiers come away.

Did you see them fire any shots afterwards?—No, I did not; I only heard reports, for I was busy with my men to get the things out of the road.

Could you, from where you were standing, see the direction of Lichfield-street, and Mr. Morris's, the hatter's?—Yes.

Do you know whether any horse was lying there?—I never saw any.

Was the place clear?—Yes.

Was it light?—Yes; it was somewhere about seven o'clock when I left the market-place.

Had they fired when you left that?—No; I left that part before they fired.

You said you were near the pump when they fired?—Yes.

At what o'clock was that?—I cannot be positive what o'clock it was, but I believe it was from half-past seven, or from that to eight, that I heard those shots.

At that time was the place clear, so that you had an opportunity of seeing before Mr. Morris's, the hatter's?—Yes; there was nothing to prevent my seeing there but the gas-pillar.

Was there any horse lying there?—I did not see any.

If it had been there must you have seen it?—I think I must.

Did you look in that direction?—I did, and saw none.

Did you see any stones falling then?—There were some stones thrown at the soldiers that were come from the Light-gates after I heard the report.

What did they do upon that?—Those soldiers turned their horses towards Lichfield-street, and then went down where Mr. Cholditch's shop comes down; and they came down so that no person could throw stones from there, and I saw a soldier ride up towards the Light-gates at the same time.

Did he do anything?—I could not see him after he got by the corner of Mr. Cope's shop.

At what time did you go away so as to see no more of this?—I left the market-place.

At what time?—A quarter past eight.

Did you, after you left the market-place, see anything more of what was going on?—When I was at Pigstye Walk I saw the soldiers galloping round the churchyard.

How many?—It might be three or four, or four or five, I cannot say; I was standing in the door-way of an old stable, and there were three soldiers coming down from the direction of the churchyard.

Were they dismounted?—No, on their horses.

Did they say anything to you?—One of the soldiers struck my man three or four times with the flat of his sword.

Had your man given any provocation?—No, he had not; he was laying hold of the block.

Did you interfere to protect your man?—I put my hand upon the soldier's leg, and asked him why he did it; and he said that there were a lot of fellows in that place, and if I did not come out he would shoot, and bring them out; when he said that I walked in and pushed the door to, and again came out; and the soldier then said, "If you do not come out I will shoot you;" and at the same time he handled his carbine, and cocked it, and two of the other soldiers came up at the same time, and smiled, and did not take any notice; this man appeared to be quite intoxicated; I have not the least doubt that he was, or he would not have acted in the manner he did.

And did he go away afterwards?—Yes, he did.

Did he do anything more to you?—No, he did not; I only spoke three or four words to him.

Were there any people in the churchyard at that time?—There seemed but very few.

Had any stones been thrown from the churchyard at that time?—Not any in the direction I was; not one.

How wide is this passage that they came down?—It is all widths; for there are some wide places and some narrow.

Did the soldiers ride abreast, or one after the other?—One after the other.

Was there room enough for them to halt?—They did not stop.

When the soldier handled his carbine, did he cock it?—Yes.

Did he point it at anybody?—No, he did not draw it out; it was at his side, and he cocked it.

Did he take it out of the bucket?—No.

Then you knew that he cocked it by hearing him cock it?—I saw him.

What became of you then?—I stood in the same place.

Where did you go then?—I went to the bottom of Pigstye Walk.

Did you see any of the soldiers then?—I saw them ride about the lower part of the market-place.

John George Higgs.

11 June 1835.

Was there any crowd then in the market-place?—No; there might be five or six people together at times, not more.

Were they doing anything?—No.

Were the soldiers molesting them?—They told them to walk on.

Did they go?—Yes.

Had they occasion to tell them more than once?—The people walked on, and the soldiers said "go on, go on."

Did you notice anything more?—No.

Did you at any time that night notice anything more?—When I was looking through the window in Cock-street there were no people in quantities walking about; and the soldiers, if they met anybody, told them to turn back, and most of the people that I saw did turn back.

Did the soldiers use any violence towards the people then?—One man was coming down Cock-street, a soldier walked up to him, and hit him once.

Had that man resisted the soldier?—No, he was walking down Cock-street; he appeared to me to be an ostler.

Excepting that soldier, whom you thought to be intoxicated, did you see any other intoxicated?—No.

Did you see drink given to them?—No.

Are you a householder?—I live with my uncle.

Were you a special constable?—No.

Were you required to be one?—No.

Were the stalls moved earlier on that day than on other days?—No; as soon as the people began to leave off the market, they began to collect their stalls.

Did the transactions of the market cease earlier than usual?—Yes, they did.

How much earlier than usual?—About an hour.

Did any of the stalls prevent you seeing the Swan inn?—They did about that time.

About what time?—About five o'clock.

Did the transactions of the market stop before the soldiers first came in?—No, they did not.

That was about five o'clock?—Yes.

When did they stop?—As soon as the people saw the soldiers they packed their goods up.

Did the transactions of the market close soon after?—They did.

Can you give any information with regard to Thursday; were you about the town on Thursday or Friday?—No, not on Thursday; on Friday I was coming up into the market-place to see the soldiers, and the bugle sounded.

Was there any crowd?—Yes.

And before the Swan any people?—Yes.

How many people?—I cannot say; for immediately I got inside the market-place the people began to run, and I went home.

In point of fact, you did not see the soldiers do anything?—No.

Did you hear any shots fired on that night?—No.

(signed) *John George Higgs.*

SIXTH DAY.

Friday, 12th June, 1835.

Mr. *Robert Shoolbred,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *R. Shoolbred.*

12 June 1835.

ARE you in any business?—A woollen-draper.

Where do you reside?—In High-street.

Near the Swan?—Right opposite.

Have you any thing in particular to state respecting any crowd of persons, or any misconduct, on Tuesday?—I saw a crowd of people coming up at the time the poll was closed on the Tuesday; they were full of what I would call fun more than riotous conduct.

Did they stop before the Swan?—Yes.

Was there any violence used towards any body that you saw on that day?—I saw a few stones thrown, and they groaned at some gentlemen that were passing up and down.

Did those stones strike any person or any house or premises?—I did not observe them strike any person, but one of them struck the shutters of our shop.

Was your shop shut at that time?—Yes.

At what time was that?—Between four and five.

Was that earlier than usual that you had shut your shop?—Yes.

Why had you shut your shop, was there any reason for your shutting your shop on this election?—The crowd that came up caused us to do it.

Did that crowd afterwards disperse quietly?—Yes.

Will you state what your observation was with regard to any crowd, and as to the conduct of the crowd, whether peaceable or otherwise, on the Wednesday, the second day of the election; did you remain in your shop on the Wednesday?—Yes, I did; immediately after four o'clock, the crowd came up as they had done on the Tuesday; and when any gentleman came out of the Swan, they hooted at him, and spit upon him, and I saw several stones thrown at them; there were two young gentlemen that I remember took refuge in Mr. Parke's shop; they were spit upon; from which one immediately came out again, and got a long stick and went rapping it along the pavement; I saw him several times in the crowd after that.

Was your shop shut at that time?—Yes. I saw another gentleman; I think his name is Smith, of Sowdsden, spit upon and hooted, and several stones thrown at him, but I do not know whether any struck him or not.

Were those the only instances, or did the same thing occur to other persons whom you may not know?—Yes, there were several that were thrown at and spit upon.

At that time, what number do you consider were collected as far as you could view?—As far as I can judge, I should think there were about from five hundred to seven hundred.

Had you any view into the market-place?—Yes.

Do you include in the estimate of these numbers, the people that you saw in the market-place?—I include as far as I could see; that was in a straight line up to the light gates.

Did you see any windows of the Swan broken?—I saw one, and a stone was thrown very near from our door.

Were the blinds of the Swan up or down?—They were up at the time they were spitting upon those persons.

Were they put down?—Yes.

Do you know about what time?—I should think it was about six o'clock.

Did the people increase from the time that you first spoke of as the evening advanced?—They increased when the soldiers came up.

About what time did the soldiers come up?—I should think it was between four and five, near five o'clock, as well as I can remember.

What became of the soldiers?—They got their billets, and went away to their different places.

Did the crowd increase after that?—I do not think they did; they rather diminished.

Did you see any acts of violence or insult after that?—I observed that as soon as they drew down the blinds, and the gentlemen did not appear in the front of the Swan, the people began to disperse, till at last there were but a very small number indeed, and most of those were lads.

About what time should you say that that dispersion had taken place, and that the number was so reduced?—I should think about seven o'clock.

About seven, do you know of any acts of violence or insult being committed?—The only disturbance that there was then, was a young fellow coming out of the Swan with a long stick, and they began to spit upon him, and he laid round him most lustily with his stick, and they began to jostle him and get him out of the crowd.

Did you at that time, or any previous time, see any interference of the constables to preserve order or prevent those offences?—I saw the regular constables of the town, Sparrow and Diggory, and the others; I saw no special constables.

Did any thing else occur that you wish to mention before you come to the period of Mr. Clare's making his appearance?—There was nothing particular happening then; but the lads, when they could find nothing to spit at and hoot at, began to knock one another about; that was the only thing I remember.

Mr. *R. Shoolbred.*

12 June 1835.

What was the first circumstance you observed in respect to the magistrates coming at the time?—The soldiers came out.

Was that before you saw him?—Yes; he came out, I may say, among them.

What did the soldiers do?—They drew up in a line in the market-place.

Was that near the Swan?—Yes, opposite the Swan gates.

What did you next see?—Mr. Clare and several gentlemen went out.

Where did he go, as far as you know?—He went round the soldiers, who stood in front of the Swan.

Did you see him the whole time he was out?—I lost sight of him when he was at the back of the soldiers.

Did you hear what he said?—I heard him when he was on the High-street side of the soldiers, persuading the people to go home.

Was that attended with any result; did the people disperse?—No.

Were they good-humoured to him, or did you see any insult offered to him?—They groaned at him.

How long a time do you think that occupied?—I should think not above a quarter of an hour.

What was the next thing that you observed?—Him going to the Swan; he got upon the front of the Swan, the balcony, and spoke to the people.

Could you hear what he said?—I heard the voice, but could not distinguish; but I thought that he wished the people to disperse.

Did the people then disperse?—No.

While he was in front of the balcony did you see any violence take place any where?—I saw one stone thrown up at the Swan, which broke a pane of glass near to where he stood.

Was that the only stone that you saw thrown?—At that time.

Did you observe, at that time, any gestures from the persons about him to provoke irritation of the people?—The blinds were pulled up and the windows were thrown open, and one of the persons in the inside, with his elbow, or in some way, had broken a pane of glass.

Did you observe any person inside by grimaces irritate the people?—No, I did not.

Did you hear him read the Riot Act?—Yes, some one told him to read it.

And he did read it?—Yes.

What was the next thing you observed after he read the Riot Act?—The people threw a shower of stones upon the soldiers.

Did the soldiers immediately move, or how soon after?—Immediately after the Riot Act was read.

Could you say, from the position you were in, that he gave any order to any body that you could distinguish?—Not that I know.

Will you describe the way in which the soldiers acted?—The first thing that they did when the stones came upon them was to pull their helmets over their faces, for I heard the stones rattle upon them. They rode down the street, and dispersed the crowds.

And some dispersed one way and some another?—Yes.

Those soldiers that came under your observation, did they offer any violence to the people?—They struck them with the flat sides of their swords.

Can you say whether there was any resistance, unwillingness to go, or of any other kind?—There was no unwillingness to go, because they were all running.

Then, as far as came under your observation, was there any reason for the soldiers striking them?—I saw no reason myself for their striking them, only they would not get out of the way as fast as the soldiers wished them; that was the only cause that I could see.

What did you next observe?—I saw several of the horses fall.

Where?—I saw one in High-street, and two in the market-place.

In what part of the High-street was the horse you saw fall?—Between Marshall's and Allen's door, about there; about fifteen yards from the Swan.

Did that horse get up again directly?—Yes.

Where did the other horses that you saw fall, fall?—The one that was killed fell almost opposite Mr. Neve's door.

Is that between the gas pillar and Lichfield-street, but rather nearer the Swan?—Yes.

Where did you see the other horse fall?—It was a little further off in the market-place; but a little further off.

Beyond the gas pillar?—Yes.

Did that horse get up again?—Yes.

Was the rider dismounted off the horse that got up again?—Yes.

Did he get up with the horse?—Almost immediately after.

The one that fell opposite to Mr. Neve's door, did that horse get up again?—No.

Was there any particular circumstance that drew your attention at the time that horse fell?—Yes.

What was that?—There were, I think, three, if I am not mistaken, of the soldiers altogether, and there were several stones thrown; they made as if they wished to go to the church-yard, and it slopes a little from the houses into the gutter, and the horse's feet seemed to me as if they went from underneath it, and it fell on its right side, with the man's leg underneath the horse; his sword fell out of his hand, and he was a short time till he got his leg disengaged from underneath the horse; immediately after he got it disengaged, the first thing he did was to see after his sword; he came back to the horse, and at the time he came to it some other men got to it, and were trying to lift its head up, but it did not seem to me as if it even moved afterwards.

Mr. *R. Shoolbred.*

12 June 1835.

Had your attention been so drawn that you can say where that horse came from, or where he had been standing for a few minutes previous to the time of his falling?—I am not sure; but there were several standing nearly opposite the Swan; but I am not sure whether that was among them; but there was no one near the horses at all from the time they made the charge till that horse fell, when two or three men got round it to endeavour to get it up.

Were you all this time at your own house?—Yes; I was at the window, looking out of the first floor.

Did you hear any shots fired that night?—Yes.

Can you say whether any shots had been fired before that horse that died fell?—I never heard any.

How soon after the horse that died fell, did you hear any shots fired?—Immediately after.

What was the next thing that you observed?—The other soldiers, either two or three, rode off, when this one fell, up to the light gates, and fired.

Were the light gates closed?—Yes.

Was there any crowd in the church-yard as far as you could see?—Yes.

Were they doing any thing?—I cannot say.

Did you hear stones fall in the market-place?—Yes.

Was the market-place at that time pretty well cleared?—Yes.

In that part which you could see, were the shops shut?—All but one, I think, as far as I could see.

Was there any crowd about the horse that fell in the market-place and that got up again, as far as you observed?—I believe there were some people at the end of Lichfield-street.

How long did you continue to look out of your window, so as to be able to observe what was going on?—From between four and five o'clock till between nine and ten.

About what o'clock should you say that the circumstance of this horse that died falling took place?—I should think it was between eight and nine, but I am not exactly sure; as far as I remember, I should say it was between eight and nine.

Had you continued to look out of the window about an hour after that?—Yes.

Did you hear many shots fired?—Yes.

Did you see them?—None, but those at the light gates.

Could you judge in what direction the soldiers fired?—Right up the light gates.

Was the level of the fire-arms such that it was directed towards any part of the people, or was it above them?—That I cannot say.

Were there any persons on the roof of the church?—Yes.

Were they doing any thing?—I did not see them doing any thing.

Do you recollect the light gates being opened?—Yes.

Was the crowd soon dispersed then?—Yes; the soldiers got in and got round the church.

During the time you were looking out of the window, before you retired, did you see or know that any more stones were thrown?—Yes.

You are not able to say from where they came?—No, but I could hear them fall; there were several people round the horse, and there was a stone hit one of the people on the side of the head; I do not know from where it came.

Did you see any resistance offered to the soldiers in the market-place?—No, nothing, unless it was those stones.

Did you see them offer any violence or strike any persons?—Nothing, but with the side of their swords.

Did you come out into the street that night?—Yes.

At what time?—Between nine and ten.

After you had seen those circumstances which you have stated?—Yes.

Where did you go?—I went up to St. Paul's church.

Which way did you come?—I went up Snow-hill. I went down High-street.

Did you see any crowds on your way to Snow-hill?—There were many straggling about, but no crowds.

Did you see any soldiers?—There were a few riding about.

Did you see any resistance offered to them?—Not at that time.

Did you see them offer any violence to any body?—Not at that time.

Did you afterwards that night?—No.

Did you see any soldiers receive any drink?—No.

Did you see any soldier that was intoxicated?—No, I did not.

You say that the crowd was increased at the time the soldiers came in?—Yes, I did.

Was there any irritation or excitement at that time among the people?—The people cheered the soldiers.

Did you see any stones thrown from the Swan, or by any of the constables or peace-officers?—I saw one stone thrown by Captain Jordan.

Do you know whether any stone had been thrown at him before that?—I did not see any.

At what time was that?—When the soldiers were charging the people, when they were going down High-street after them.

Did that stone that you so saw thrown by Captain Jordan strike any persou?—I do not know.

Did any persons take shelter in your shop?—Yes, Mr. Baker did, of Corseley.

Could you see what had occurred which caused him to take shelter?—They called him a Tory and hooted him, and I invited him in.

Did they do any thing besides hooting him?—They were throwing stones at him.

Mr. *R. Shoolbred.*

12 June 1835.

Is there any thing that you have omitted to state that you can state with respect to what you observed on that night?—No.

It has been stated that there was a crowd, and misconduct, and stones thrown, and the Riot Act was read on the Thursday and the Friday; can you give any information with respect to those two nights?—I saw the crowd, but I left my place before the Riot Act was read on both nights.

(signed) *Robert Shoolbred.*

Mr. *Thomas Matthews,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *T. Matthews.*

YOU are an auctioneer, residing at Wolverhampton?—Yes.

Where were you between four and five o'clock on Wednesday the second day of the election?—I was going down Dudley-street, and at about 150 yards from the Swan I observed soldiers, and went into a house, and saw the soldiers pass.

As they passed, did you observe any thing in respect to the conduct of the soldiers, or any of them?—They were coming very regularly, and there were about half of them passed, and the last of all was on a grey horse. I saw him turn his horse to the left on the footpath, and he seemed angry; his horse had liked to fall, and I expected his horse's head would come against the pillar; and he came off the footpath, and he turned his horse short round again, and seemed very angry; after that I heard some one groan or hiss, and he did nothing further.

Did he do any thing?—No, he did not strike any body that I saw.

Did any body do any thing to him?—No.

How soon after this did you come to the Swan?—It was a good while after; there were then some soldiers in the market-place; I should think it may be seven o'clock, or it may be later.

Did you pass the Swan?—I did, a few yards; I was half way between them and the gas pillar, and the blinds were down in the Swan.

Where were the soldiers?—In the centre of the market-place.

Were they on the macadamized part of the road?—Yes.

That is the road that goes through the market-place?—Yes, I waited perhaps two minutes or a minute and a half, and Mr. Clare came out on the balcony with a paper in his hand.

How long had you passed the Swan, and got to that place before Mr. Clare came out?—I should think not more than two minutes.

Had you not seen Mr. Clare in the market-place at all?—No.

What did Mr. Clare do?—He held his head towards Dudley-street, and began to address the people.

Did he read the Riot Act?—He did not while I stopped, but I thought it best to go home, and went home.

Did you while you were there see any thing that was not peaceable?—No, I saw nothing but what was peaceable, no act of violence at all.

Can you give any further information respecting any of those circumstances on the same night afterwards?—Nothing more than three soldiers came down to Charles-street, where I reside; they came down to what we call the New Burying Ground; I was standing at my own door, and there were nine or ten of the neighbours talking together, and they rode all three abreast up the street, and there was no tumult there that I saw.

Did you see any thing done by them?—No, nothing, except compelling those people to go to their houses.

Was the soldier that you saw get upon the causeway and draw hiss word in a continuous line with the rest of the soldiers, or was there any interval between him and the rest of the soldiers?—He was close behind them at first, but by stopping there it threw him back.

(signed) *Thos Matthews.*

Mr. *Henry Walker,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *Henry Walker.*

WHERE do you reside?—In Cock-street.

What are you?—A hop merchant.

Will you give any information respecting the state of the town of Wolverhampton on Tuesday the 26th, with reference to any crowds of people, excitement or misconduct of the people, or any ill treatment that you may have witnessed?—I was about the town the whole of Tuesday and Wednesday; I came into the square booth on Tuesday morning about twelve o'clock; there was a considerable crowd in the square on Tuesday morning and they cheered those who they supposed were for Anson, and they groaned at whom they supposed was for Sir Francis Goodricke, but I did not see any stone whatever thrown, or any violence beyond the usual noise of an election; I did not see any spitting whatever; there were a considerable number of voters waiting to poll, and the consequence was considerable delay, but no spitting whatever; I was about the town all that day; I did not see any act of violence whatever; I was about the town the whole of the Wednesday? I was at the booths in the square frequently, and I did not see any act of violence whatever.

Was the crowd on Wednesday greater or less than on Tuesday?—Less on Wednesday.

But you saw peaceable conduct?—Yes, all that I saw was such.

You have been in Wolverhampton on former elections?—Yes.

From the opportunity you had of judging, was the state of the town, as far as you witnessed it, as peaceable or more so than it was upon former elections?—As far as I witnessed, decidedly more so.

Did you pass the Swan Inn on Thursday morning?—I did.

Did

Did you notice the windows?—I did particularly.

Do you happen to know what number of windows were broken?—I could see only four panes broken.

Did you endeavour to observe all the windows of the inn?—I did.

Will you give any information that you can respecting the state of the town on Thursday evening?—On Thursday evening, about half past eight, I passed down the whole of Dudley-street and through the market-place on my way home; there was a considerable crowd, but they were not congregated in a mob, but were dispersed in knots; I did not see any violence, or hear any hissing or groaning whatever; I went straight home into Cock-street, and when I got home the people were running away as fast as they could, for I understood the Riot Act had been read.

(signed) *Henry Walker.*

Mr. Henry Walker.

12 June 1835.

Mr. *Joseph Foster*, called in; and Examined.

WHAT is your profession?—An attorney in Wolverhampton; I was agent for Colonel Anson in the last election.

You were at the booth in the square on both days of the late election?—I was, except about one hour on the second day.

And except for one hour you continued there during the time of polling on each day?—I did.

Did you during the time that you were so there, observe any extraordinary concourse of people, or if there was any crowd of people, any violence used towards any individuals?—There were many persons round the booth; but I personally did not see any violence towards any particular persons; I did see some few persons spit upon.

Was the crowd considerable?—It was; sometimes it varied.

As far as you were capable of judging, did that crowd conduct themselves peaceably?—They expressed their approbation and disapprobation from time to time; but they did not cause any apprehension of many in my mind, neither did I see any cause of apprehension on the part of any persons.

Do you know of any obstruction offered to the voters by the crowd?—So far as I saw, I should say the voters came up very well to vote; there were many persons, and of course there was an inconvenience, but nothing more than that.

Had you been an agent in former elections?—I had.

Was the inconvenience greater than you witnessed in former elections?—Certainly not.

Do you know whether there was any assistance of the civil power at the polling booth?—There was one John Sparrow occasionally, not always.

As far as you are able to judge, was he able to maintain good order?—He kept the people in tolerable order while he was there.

Do you know of your own knowledge, that any person had any horse-dung thrown at him at the booth?—Not of my knowledge.

Do you know of any person in the booth using irritating language, or doing any thing to provoke the people?—I do not.

At what time did you leave the town that evening?—I left the town in the evening about a quarter before six.

Was any application made to you at any time, as such agent or otherwise, respecting the nomination of extra constables?—There was an application made to me.

When was that?—I believe it was on the Monday, the day preceding the election, I am not certain.

Did you enter into any arrangement, or accede to any arrangement?—They wanted a parcel of constables sworn; I said six was quite sufficient, and I named five, and they rejected six, and no arrangement was come to; and I am still of opinion six would be enough.

From what you saw during the election, are you of opinion that six would have been sufficient?—I am decidedly of that opinion, that is, the regular peace officers; I named the five that are peace officers, because my opinion was they would have been quite sufficient, and I am still of that opinion.

After you left the polling booth, you remained in the town till between five and six?—I did.

Did you observe any irritation or extraordinary excitement while you were in the town?—Decidedly not.

(signed) *Jos. Foster.*

Mr. *Joseph Foster.*

John Dallaway, called in; and Examined.

ARE you in any business?—Yes, a basket-maker.

Where do you reside?—At the lower end of Stafford-road, Wolverhampton.

Were you in any part of the town on Tuesday, so as to be able to say whether there were any extraordinary crowds of people or any excitement?—I witnessed the state of the poll at the square on Tuesday in the afternoon, but I did not see any thing pass there that excited my particular attention, except some hissing and groaning.

Did you see any person spit upon?—No, I did not.

Did you see any person obstructed in getting to the poll?—I did not.

Can you form any estimate of the crowd?—There were about 150, I suppose.

Did you see any occasion for the interference of the constables?—No.

How near were you to the booth?—I suppose I was within 15 yards of it.

John Dallaway.

John Dallaway.

12 June 1835.

Were you at the same booth at the close of the poll on Wednesday?—Very nearly at the close of the poll, not exactly at the moment, but very near about it.

Did you see any violence then?—No, I did not; no more than hissing and groaning; I did not witness any thing else.

Did you witness any insult by spitting?—No, I did not.

Where did you go after the poll had closed?—I advanced towards Dudley-street.

Was there any assemblage of people then?—Yes, there were a good many walking to and fro.

Were they quiet?—Yes, particularly peaceable, only walking to and fro; there were many people about.

Do you remember the soldiers coming up Dudley-street?—Yes.

At what o'clock?—I cannot ascertain; but it might be between five and six.

Up to the time that they came up, was all peaceable?—It was.

Do you know what became of them?—They marched through the market-place, and went to Darlington-street, for I was there when they were billeted off; after that I went to the market-place.

How long did you remain in the market-place?—I should think I must be for two or three hours.

Do you carry on any business in the market-place?—No, I do not myself; I have a brother and mother that do.

Were you with them, or going about the market-place that day?—I was going about the market-place.

While you were in the market-place, between the time of the soldiers being billeted and the time of their coming out again, was there a crowd?—There probably may be 200 or 300 people in front of the Swan; that was after the soldiers were billeted.

Was there more than the usual crowd in the market-place?—There was more than usual about the Swan door, I did not see any particularly any where else.

Do you consider, except the crowd round the Swan door, that there were more than usual on market days?—I do not think there was.

Did you see any of the crowd collected round the Swan door, or the persons collected round the market-place, do any acts of violence, or were they in any way disorderly?—I did not see any thing disorderly whatsoever.

Did you see any stones thrown?—I did not.

Do you remember the magistrate coming?—Yes, I do.

Can you say about what o'clock that was?—I cannot exactly, but I think it must have been between six and seven.

Was the market closed?—It was getting to that time of day that people in the general way clear themselves off.

Were the stalls or any of them removed?—I cannot answer to that, whether they were or not.

Do you know whether the shops generally were shut?—Yes, there were some shops closed in Dudley-street, that was at the time that the soldiers approached; when it was announced that the soldiers approached, the shops were shut.

That was at five o'clock?—Yes.

After the soldiers were billeted, and before the magistrate came out, were the shops closed?—I did not see any closed on that occasion.

What was the first thing you saw Mr. Clare do?—I could not see what he was doing, but I understood he was there to read the Riot Act.

Had you seen him among the people?—No, I did not see him among the people.

Did you see while he was reading the Riot Act any violence of any sort or kind?—Not the least.

Did you see any panes of glass broken in the Swan?—I did not, and do not know of any being broken myself.

When Mr. Clare read the Riot Act, did you see any soldiers?—Yes, the soldiers were drawn out in the front then.

Were they standing still?—Yes, they were.

What was the next thing you saw occur after Mr. Clare read the Riot Act?—The next thing I saw after the Riot Act was read, was, the officer gave the word and they drew swords, and they put spurs to the horses, and commenced clearing the market-place. In consequence of this I flew to the church-yard myself, for they appeared to be very violent, and cutting their swords about, and a great many people ran that way; and I had not advanced twenty paces withinside the church-yard before I heard a shot fired. This alarmed me very much, and I went as quickly as I could through the church-yard towards home, and when I got outside the church-yard I heard two or three more shots fired.

At the time you were in the church-yard, did you see any stones thrown, or any persons from the church-yard throwing stones?—I did not.

Do you know of any horse being killed?—I do not.

Did you see any horse fall in the market-place?—No, I did not.

Can you form any judgment of how long a time might have elapsed between the soldiers beginning to act after the Riot Act had been read and your having quitted the church-yard?—Not five minutes; I am positive it could not be five minutes.

Did any stones, while you were present, fall in the market-place?—Not that I knew.

Could you say from what direction the shots you heard fired came?—I thought that it seemed to come towards the church-yard, from the report, for the soldiers appeared to be very near the church gates when I quitted.

Did

Did you come out again that night?—No; I never came near. I went home. *John Dallaway.*
How did you get into the church-yard?—Through the side gates.

(signed) *John Dallaway.* 12 June 1835.

William Dallaway, called in; and Examined.

WHAT are you?—A basket maker. *William Dallaway.*
Where do you live?—I have a shop and house in the market-place. I do not reside in the market-place, but I am chiefly there.
Where do you reside?—In Piper's-row.
Were you in the market-place the whole of Wednesday the 27th, the second day of the election?—With the exception of about half an hour, when I went down to Piper's-row.
You came in the morning, and staid till what time at night?—I left the shop at about a quarter past nine at night.
And, with the exception of half an hour, you were there the whole of that day?—Yes.
Did you, at any time in the day, more particularly in the afternoon, see any crowd of people?—Yes, there was a crowd of people round the Swan, but not a vast number.
How many should you say?—I cannot pretend to tell how many there was, but there was not a great many. I passed through them twice.
About what time did you pass through?—I went through about five.
Was that the first or second time you passed through?—The first time.
Had you any difficulty in passing then?—No.
Can you form any estimate of the crowd at that time?—I cannot say that I can form any particular estimate how many there may be, but there was not a great many.
Were the crowd peaceable, or were they doing any act?—I heard them hiss and groan.
Did they do any thing more?—No, I did not see any violence at all, but hissing and groaning; I did not stop, but passed through.
When did you return?—About half-past five.
Was the crowd greater or less at that time?—I did not observe any alteration.
Was there any change in the conduct of the crowd?—No, I did not observe any.
Did you see any stones thrown on either occasion?—No, not at that time.
Where did you remain when you returned at about half-past five?—At the shop door.
Had you an opportunity of seeing what was going on in front of the Swan, then, from where you were?—Not from where I was. I could not see the Swan door.
Did you move from your shop door till after the soldiers came?—Not that I recollect at all.
Can you say whether Mr. Clare, the magistrate, came into the market-place at all?—I did not see Mr. Clare till he ascended the balcony in front of the house.
At that time did you see any soldiers?—I could see the heads of some.
Where were they standing?—Near the Swan gates. I could see the tops of the helmets.
Did any thing prevent your seeing the soldiers?—Yes, the stalls in that direction. I could not see. I could see the other parts of the market-place, but not the Swan.
Were you near enough to hear what Mr. Clare said?—Not distinctly; I heard him pronounce how many minutes he would give them to clear the ground.
Can you say how many minutes that was?—Ten.
Was that before or after he had read the paper?—After.
How soon after he had read the paper did the soldiers move?—I should think in less than a minute.
When they did act, be so good as to state what you saw them do?—The squadron that I saw moved towards the end of Lichfield-street and the light gates, driving the people before them.
Did you see any stones fall at the time?—No.
Did you see them strike any of the people?—I cannot say that I saw them strike any of the people, not exactly then; but they drove them towards the church-yard, at least they ran that road.
Did any run in any other direction?—Yes, they ran down Lichfield-street, but the chief of the young men ran towards the church-yard.
Did you see any horse fall?—Yes.
About what time was that?—When the first horse fell, as near as I can recollect, it was about from five to seven or eight minutes after they started from the Swan.
Where was it that horse fell?—Right opposite Mr. Cholditch and Barter's spirit shop.
Did he get up again?—The man got up again and mounted.
Did you see any other horse fall?—Yes.
How soon after did you see the second?—From the time the first horse fell till the other, I should think it was about the same space, or rather more; it may be ten minutes.
Did that horse get up again?—No.
Where was it he fell?—Right opposite the gas pillar, or nearly so, as near as I could judge, it was opposite Mr. Morris's, between Mr. Morris's and the gas pillar.
Were the stalls moved away?—Some of them out of the butter market.
Is the butter market the upper part of the market, near the gas pillar?—No, higher than that.
Were the stalls still standing in the direction of the gas pillar?—There were some of the skeletons of the stalls; but the covers were off, so that there was a clear way between Mr. Morris's and the gas pillar.
Did you hear any shots fired that night?—Yes.

William Dallaway.

12 June 1835.

Can you say about what time you heard the first shot fired?—The first shot was fired in less than one minute after they rode up to the light gates. There were three shots fired in a very few seconds; and the fourth shot that was going to be fired, the serjeant-major arrested the man's arm when he got his carbine to the level.

You say the serjeant-major arrested a man's carbine which was upon a level?—Yes, three shots had been fired before that.

Where was the soldier and serjeant-major at that time?—He was to a yard where the first horse fell; he was nearly on the same spot to a very trifle.

Was he in the narrower part which leads up to the light gates, or in the open part of the market?—In the open part of the market.

When those three shots had been fired, had the horse that died fallen?—No, it was a long while after; it must be at least ten minutes, I think.

Did you, before that horse fell, or after, see any stones fall?—Yes, before and while the horse was on the ground.

Did any of the stones fall before any of the shots were fired?—Yes.

Could you see from what direction those stones came?—They came out of the church-yard, for they could come from nowhere else. I could not see the stones come, but I saw the rebound of the stones; and they could not come from any where else but the church-yard.

Were there many?—I should imagine I saw 20 at different times. I saw no stones thrown from any other direction but the church-yard all over the market-place.

Do you know that the stones struck any body?—No, they fell on the ground and rebounded.

What sized stones were they?—They appeared, so far as I could see them, to be four ounces weight, perhaps five, some more and some less. I could not particularly speak to the size.

Did you see any persons offer any resistance or violence to the soldiers?—No.

Did you see the soldiers offer any violence to any body?—No more than driving them before them and galloping up.

Did you see them actually striking?—Yes, they struck with the flat of their swords, and they were driving them before them.

Can you say whether those persons were unwilling to go?—At the rate they went, it was impossible for any body to go quicker, particularly in a fright. Innocent persons could not have gone out of the way; it was a moral impossibility.

Did any person get under any part of the stalls?—Not that I saw.

Did you hear any exclamation at the time the horse that died fell?—No, not particularly.

No shout?—No.

You remained till near nine o'clock?—Past nine, about a quarter.

Was the market-place clear of people at the time you went away?—Yes, it was clear, except the men that were doing their daily work.

But clear of any extraordinary crowd?—Yes.

Were the soldiers in the market-place when you went away?—Yes, some of them, and some in the church-yard.

Did you hear the stones fall from time to time, or were the stones that you saw when the horse fell the first you heard?—Yes, when the horse lay dead.

Do you know of any stones being thrown after that period?—No, I do not.

Did you see any drink given to any of the soldiers?—No.

Can you say whether any of the soldiers were intoxicated?—Not that I know of.

When you went away after nine o'clock, did you go home?—I went in search of my lad.

Had you some conversation with the soldier whose horse had died?—Yes.

Did he say how his horse had been killed, or any thing about it?—No.

Did you see any thing more that night?—No, not particularly.

Did you hear any more shots fired?—Many.

Could you tell in what direction?—I went round the church-yard, and then I went with a friend of mine into the Cross Keys public-house, and there were many shots fired while I was in that house.

When were you there?—That must be 20 minutes after nine; I heard shots fired very near the house at the other corner of the church-yard.

Did the soldier that spoke to you in the church-yard, whose horse had been killed, tell you whether he had fallen before the same night?—No.

(signed) *William Dallaway.*

Henry Goddard, called in; and Examined.

Henry Goddard.

YOU are a Bow-street officer?—Yes.

Were you in Wolverhampton on the 27th of last month?—I was.

On what business were you down here?—On account of an incendiary fire.

Had you come down on any business whatever connected with the town or the election?—Not at all.

Was that incendiary fire in Wolverhampton?—At a place called the Oaks Field, a mile from Wolverhampton.

At what time did you come into the market-place on that day?—About eight o'clock on Wednesday.

What road did you come?—Up Darlington-street.

Was there any crowd in Darlington-street?—There was, on both sides of the way.

Did you see any soldiers there?—I saw two.

What

371

Henry Goddard.

12 June 1835.

What were they doing?—Parading up and down, keeping the road clear.

Did you cross the market-place?—I came along the left-hand side of the market-place, towards the church-yard; there were, I should suppose, 700 or 800 persons on that side of the way.

Were the booths standing?—The booths were; they were not standing in the market-place, but on that side of the way they were.

Were they uncovered?—They were uncovered, and there were a great many boys underneath those booths; the shops were shut.

Did you go through the church-yard?—I did.

Were the light gates open or shut at that time?—I do not know whether I entered the light gates or the other; I cannot say whether the light gates were open or not. I was with Mr. Corser, and we were hooted and yelled at going through the market-place; whether they hooted and yelled at me I do not know.

Did you go by the church-yard to Bury-street?—I did.

When you passed through the church-yard was there any crowd there?—Not any; there was a soldier on duty, parading up and down; there were a few persons in the avenues leading from Lichfield-street into the church-yard.

You went to see a prisoner?—Yes, a prisoner locked up at Mr. Mortiboy's in Bury-street; I remained there a quarter of an hour, and in going along Bury-street, towards King-street, I heard a screaming and hallooing; I then saw a number of men, women and boys running from the direction of King-street towards Bury-street; when I turned the corner of King-street, I think there were five soldiers on horseback, riding at a slow trot; one of them had a pistol; and when I got to Mr. Burke's, the surgeon's, he fired.

Could you tell in what direction he fired?—I could not.

Where did you go then?—When I got to the bottom of King-street, coming into Dudley-street, I saw two constables leading a man, who appeared to be very drunk.

Did you come up Dudley-street?—Yes, to the market-place.

Was there any crowd opposite the Swan at that time?—There was not.

Did you see any horse?—I saw a horse lying on his off-side, with his head towards the Swan.

Do you know, of your own knowledge, that any person was hit at that time that you saw the soldier fire in the corner of King-street?—I do not; I saw a soldier very near the horse, and three or four persons standing about it; I saw a wound just below the shoulder, and I went through the market-place towards Darlington-street; when I got to a pump at the corner of Cock-street, there was a mob of persons, I should suppose from 200 to 300; a soldier was going down there; he was hooted and yelled at; and when he got a few yards down Cock-street he was surrounded by this mob; he then turned his horse round, pulled him very tight in hand, and appeared to be brandishing his sword, and then cleared the way and rode to the market-place.

Did he strike any body?—No.

Did you see any thing more on that night?—No; on Thursday night, at a little before nine, I was in company with two gentlemen, and the mob were so great that we were obliged to separate; we had been walking arm in arm; I went to Mr. Parke's, the bookseller's, opposite the Swan, upon business. I was asked up stairs into the first floor, and I had not been there a minute before I heard a great deal of hooting and yelling; I looked opposite to the balcony of the Swan, and I saw Mr. Briscoe and other gentlemen come out. I saw him with a piece of paper in his hand, but I could not hear what he said; but I heard him, after he seemed to lay the paper on one side, say he would give five minutes, very loud. I think I heard him repeat it twice, and in that instant the market-place was clear; the people ran in all directions. I observed a soldier come from the Swan and he sounded a bugle, and in about a minute after that there were two men going by, and I saw one of them deliberately throw a stone and break one of the Swan windows; I think it was one of the windows in the commercial room; I did not see him pick up the stone; and he and the other man ran and mixed themselves in the crowd down King-street and Dudley-street. About five minutes after that I went towards the Peacock, and after remaining there about twenty minutes I heard a terrible noise, hooting, and the mob was running, and I think there were four or five soldiers cleared the streets; the gas was turned on from the burners; there were no lamps. I then went on to Mr. Holt's house, which is towards St. Paul's, and remained there till eleven, and while there I heard several reports of fire-arms; I heard six or seven reports of fire-arms from a quarter before ten till eleven o'clock; I then went home by the back way.

When the soldiers fired in King-street, were the people running away or offering any resistance to them in any way?—They were running away; I did not perceive them offering any resistance at that time.

You say you came down to Wolverhampton on business as a police officer, had you taken any part in the proceedings of this election?—Not any.

During the time that you had an opportunity of observing, did you see any soldiers having any drink?—I did not.

Did you observe any soldiers in any way intoxicated?—Certainly not.

Did you see them offer any violence towards the people except in the instance you have mentioned?—I did not.

As to their conduct in other respects, do you consider that they were forbearing or harsh with the people?—Very forbearing.

(signed) *H. Goddard.*

Thomas Jevons, called in; and Examined.

Thomas Jevons.

12 June 1835.

ARE you in any business?—A victualler in Dudley-street, opposite Bilston-street.

Did you pass through the market-place on Wednesday the 27th, in the afternoon?—Yes.

At what time?—Half-past six.

Were you alone?—No; I was with a poll clerk.

At that time were there many people collected?—Yes, there were a great many.

More than ordinary on market-days?—Yes, rather more.

Was there a crowd opposite the Swan?—Yes.

Did you meet with any obstruction in the market-place?—No.

Did you see any disorderly conduct when you passed the Swan or in the market-place?—I did not see any whatever.

Were you interrupted in any way yourself?—No.

Did you return the same way?—No, I did not.

Did you go into the market-place or up Dudley-street again that evening?—Yes, at eight o'clock or a little before eight.

Did you observe any alteration then; can you state what you observed then?—The soldiers were out then.

Did you see any act of violence or disorder?—Not any by the people; none whatever.

Did you see any stones thrown?—Not one.

How long did you remain?—Not many minutes.

What course did you follow?—I came up as far as Mr. Marshall's, in High Green, and there I saw the soldiers out, and a person lying bleeding; I obtained some water from Mr. Marshall's and helped the man up, and as soon as I had done that, the constables came and took the man.

Was he sober?—No, he appeared to be in liquor.

Where was he bleeding from?—From part of the head.

Could you judge at all how he had received that wound?—It was from a blow, I believe; his hat crown was cut through.

You saw the hat crown?—Yes.

Did you take it into your hands?—No, it lay on the causeway.

Could you see that it was cut through?—Yes, I did very plainly.

While it lay on the ground?—Yes, it lay on the side.

Could you from the nature of the cut describe by what kind of instrument it had been cut, whether by a sharp or a blunt one?—It was cut in a longitudinal direction, as though it had been cut by a sabre or sharp instrument.

Were the soldiers at that time patrolling the street?—Yes.

Did you go home then?—Yes, I did.

Did you hear any shots fired?—Yes, several were fired while I was at Mr. Marshall's door, towards the church-yard.

Did you at that time, or at any time, hear any stones fall?—I did not; I did not see any stone thrown whatever.

Had you any opportunity of seeing into the market-place?—Yes.

Did you see any horse lying on the ground?—I did not.

Did you then go home?—Yes.

Did you observe any thing more of the state of the town?—I observed the market-place to be very quiet at half-past six.

Were the people in good humour?—I saw nothing otherwise.

Was the business going on of the market?—Yes.

Did you examine the man's wound of whom you spoke?—No, the soldiers were riding up and down at the time; I had merely time to give the man a drop of water and lift him up.

(signed) *Tho' Jevons.*

Mr. *Rupert Alfred Kettle*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. R. A. Kettle.

ARE you in any business?—I am articled to an attorney.

Were you employed in the late election?—I was employed on the two election days.

In what way?—In bringing up voters from the parish of Whittingham.

Was there any particular polling place to which you brought those voters?—I brought them to the booth in Darlington-street.

During the continuance of the election, and at the time you were present at this booth in Darlington-street, did you witness any interruption of the voters coming up?—None at all.

Without reference to either party?—No.

Was there any crowd?—On the first morning there may have been five or six persons; on the second day of the election I had little to do with bringing up the voters, and I employed myself in walking about and seeing the state of the different booths, and inquiring the state of the poll.

Did you go to the booth in St. James's-square?—I did, but not into the polling place.

At what time was that?—I think it was about one o'clock; I was there about a quarter of an hour.

Was there at that time any considerable crowd?—There was not any considerable crowd; there were many persons about.

Did you observe that the crowd was peaceable, or were there any acts of violence or insult?—Not the slightest act of violence or insult.

About what time did you first see any of the military?—At five or ten minutes after four.

Where

373

Mr. R. A. Kettle.

12 June 1835.

Where were they?—In George-street.

Is that in a line with St. John's chapel?—Yes.

Were the military standing still?—Yes.

Were the men mounted?—They were dismounted.

Were the horses cool?—Quite cool.

About what time on the same day did you pass the Swan Inn?—It must have been about five o'clock, as near as I remember.

At the time you passed the Swan Inn, were any soldiers come?—None at all before the Swan.

Was there any crowd before the Swan?—There was; I cannot say how many.

Did you pass through the market-place?—I did.

Was there more than the usual crowd in the market-place?—There were little knots of persons collected, but I considered them in the crowd which came to the Swan.

Did you, either before the Swan, or in any part of the market-place, see any acts of violence or disorder?—Not at all; I got through the crowd quite easily; they were not a dense crowd, and I saw no act of violence; the bells were ringing; and I saw two empty chaises come during the time I passed through the crowd.

Were they molested?—They were not.

At what time did you return?—I returned a little after six, through the Swan and the market-place.

Was the crowd as great or greater?—Greater.

Was it considerably increased?—Not very considerably.

Did you remain or pass on?—I remained a few minutes.

While you remained, did you see any act of disorder or violence committed?—None; while the blinds of the Swan were down, and I saw, while I was there, two or three persons just showing their faces and peeping through.

Can you say whether any of the windows of the Swan Inn were broken at that time?—I did not observe any broken panes.

Did you pass on?—I did, and came to the Peacock; and I came out again about a quarter before seven.

Where did you come then?—I came as far as King-street and Dudley-street.

Did you observe any crowd at that time?—I did; the crowd had increased considerably.

Were they then peaceable or disorderly?—They were peaceable; I saw no stones thrown; but I heard yelling.

Did you see any persons spit upon, or in any other way insulted?—I did not.

Did you remain there?—Yes, I did; I remained there for perhaps ten minutes.

Were the soldiers then in the streets?—Yes, they were in the streets; when I went they were drawn up before the Swan.

Were they standing still?—Quite still; the crowd appeared thick about the soldiers.

Were you near enough to see the magistrate in the balcony?—Quite near enough.

Did you hear Mr. Clare read the Riot Act?—No, I did not; I saw him come upon the balcony, and I could not hear what he said; but from his gesture and manner I thought that he was advising the people to retire; it struck me so at the time.

While he was in the balcony were any stones thrown?—He was very much groaned at after he had been in the balcony a short time; I cannot say how long; a platter was thrown at him, a piece of delf or some plate.

Can you say whether it struck him?—It did not, it passed between me and him; it passed on the side where I was standing and struck the wall, and fell on the floor of the balcony.

What was the next thing that you observed?—The next thing that I observed was the soldiers drawing their swords.

How soon after Mr. Clare had ceased to read did the soldiers act?—I did not see any reading; I think he must have had his back turned when he was reading.

How soon after did you see the soldiers act?—Immediately after the platter was thrown.

Did you go away then?—No; when the first charge of the soldiers came down the streets, Mr. Samuel Underhill pulled me into his shop; immediately the soldiers drew their swords and turned round; I saw the people that were running past me pick up stones and throw at them; this was after they had drawn their swords, but while they were waiting for the order to dash down the street; before that I had seen no stones thrown except the one at Mr. Clare.

And it was after they were in action that your friend pulled you into his shop?—Yes, it was after they were in action I saw those persons throw the stones while I was in the street.

How long did you remain there?—There was some little delay before I got up to the front window of the first floor.

When you got there, did you continue to look out?—I did.

What did you observe again?—The first thing I saw was a man opposite Mr. Marshall's, the fishmonger's; he was bleeding profusely from the head; there were two or three persons with the pails that the fishmonger had dashing water in the man's face and upon him, to keep him from fainting.

What became of that man?—The confusion was so great that I did not see what became of him.

Did you observe any thing after that as to the conduct of the soldiers or of the people?—I saw stones thrown out of the church-yard.

Did you see any shots fired?—I did; I may say that the stones from the church-yard that I saw were principally thrown by one man.

Mr. R. A. Kettle.

12 June 1835.

Could you see in what part of the church-yard that man stood, whether behind the tombs or not?—He stood in the middle of the light gates, as near as I remember.

Was there any crowd, and if so, a considerable one in the church-yard?—No, there were persons there, but I did not see any great crowd as far as I recollect; I could see through them, they were thin, and all that I saw were close to the light gates. I saw several soldiers ride up to them before the gates were opened, and the people fell back.

Did any of the soldiers that so went up fire?—They did not at that time.

Did those persons after the soldiers turned again reappear?—In a short time they did.

Did the soldiers upon any of those occasions that you saw them, ride up and then not fire, threaten to fire by any menace?—No; after this occurred that I had seen them ride up to the gates, I saw a soldier unbuckle his carbine in a menacing position to the crowd, and, as far as I remember, he loaded it, but at all events, he got it up and put it in again, and drew his sword, and he continued to do this once or twice, pulling out his carbine and showing it to the people, and put it up again; at length, two soldiers came together, this man with the carbine fired: I saw another soldier come up and put his carbine to his shoulder, and strike his flint, but it missed fire.

Were you from the window, when you were below the Swan, capable of seeing that the man actually pulled the trigger, his back being turned to you?—He was a little way on one side, and what makes me remember is, that I saw the flash of his pan, and the smoke arise; seeing the soldiers so firing into the church-yard, my attention was entirely called from what was passing below in the street.

How many shots altogether can you speak to having been fired in the church-yard?—I should think I saw six; I saw four soldiers ride up together abreast and all fire.

Was that after the transaction which you have been just stating?—It was.

Had stones been thrown after the transaction which you have been stating, and before those four soldiers fired?—I do not recollect having seen any.

Could you say in what direction they levelled their pieces?—I cannot.

Were they carbines or pistols?—To the best of my recollection they were carbines; the two I saw distinctly, but the four that rode abreast I cannot say whether they were carbines or pistols; I think the outside that I saw most distinctly fired a carbine, I could see him very distinctly.

Did you see any horse fall in the market-place?—I did not; I could not from the position I was in see the spot where I understood the horse fell.

How long did you remain at that window?—Till about eight o'clock, or half-past eight.

Is there any thing further respecting the conduct of the soldiers or the people, or throwing stones, that you can speak about, except what you have stated?—Nothing that I know of importance.

Did you see any soldiers receive any drink in the course of the night?—I did not.

Were any of the soldiers that you saw intoxicated?—I do not think they were intoxicated; I saw many of them very furious.

When you say furious, do you mean in their way of riding, or by their gestures, or by any act they did?—By their riding; by some of their acts, and by their gestures.

Will you state any acts that you consider to be furious?—I saw a soldier strike a man with the flat side of his sword violently, near Mr. Parke's, or a little below; I saw him hit him several hard blows; I saw him again at the corner of John's-lane hit the same man; he turned his horse away; I saw him turn his horse round back from this man; he again turned his horse round to the direction where the man was going away; he fixed his eyes again upon this same man; as far as I am able to judge, he appeared to be in a great passion, and spurred his horse to this man again, and struck him most violently with his sword two or three times.

From the opportunity you had of judging of the conduct of the man, had the man done any thing to resist the soldier?—He had not; only when the soldier struck him on his back the man walked on as he did before, and appeared not to care for the soldier hitting him.

What did the soldier whom you saw take the carbine from the bucket, and replace it without firing, do with his sword at that time?—Put it into the sheath previously.

On each occasion?—I think he did.

Had you an opportunity of seeing whether the man that you have just mentioned, whom a soldier struck so repeatedly, had resisted, or had attempted to go a different way from that which the soldier desired him?—No, he had not that I observed.

Did that occur more than once that you saw any soldiers take out their fire-arms, and in so doing sheath the sabre?—Not upon that evening.

On any of the occasions that the soldiers fired, could you see whether the shot took effect by striking?—I did not see any one struck.

In your way home, did you meet with any crowds of persons?—I went to Snow-hill, and in coming home about ten o'clock I went down Salop-street; the street then was perfectly quiet, but I saw in some places four or five women, talking with their arms folded, and I saw no crowd and no disorder; when I got about 300 yards from Salop-street, I saw a flash, and heard a shot in Salop-street, as far as I could judge.

When you saw the flash, and heard the report, was it before you?—No, I was turning round to listen to hear if all was quiet.

Therefore, it was in the direction from which you had come?—Yes.

Did you, when you so saw the flash, and heard the shot, ascertain whether there was a crowd behind you?—It was so far that I could not see.

Could you say by whom the instrument which produced that flash was fired?—No, I could not say.

Did

375

Mr. R. A. Kettle.

12 June 1835.

Did you, in your way home after that, notice any thing further?—I heard reports in my way home.

Several?—Several; after I had got near home, I heard one.

Will you state what you observed on Thursday and Friday?—On Thursday, during the day, I passed several times along the market-place, and before the Swan, and there were some colliers standing about; and in the evening, about twenty minutes after eight, there was a crowd before the Swan, and I went up into a shop opposite the Swan to see what occurred. I saw the crowd there; I am unable to say how many they were, but it was not a dense crowd, for I went out of the shop to go through them; and I went through them; and while I was in that shop, I saw a man with a stick beat the mob away, with no one to assist him, from before the Swan; and they all fled before him, and the Swan was apparently clear; perhaps he hit a dozen persons in this way, he went and beat them away for groaning, as I then thought.

They were groaning?—They were groaning, but nothing to compare with the former evening.

Did you afterwards hear the Riot Act read?—I did; at least I saw it read.

Did you remain at your house?—Yes.

Had the crowd returned, and was there any difference in their conduct before the Riot Act was read?—Immediately before the Riot Act was read, I heard a groan; it was the only one of any consequence I heard during that evening.

Were there any stones, as far as you noticed?—There were not.

After the Riot Act was read, did the soldiers act?—Mr. Briscoe came out with a book in his hand on to the balcony, and the people ran away.

At what time did he read the Act?—At twenty minutes to nine, by my watch.

When did the men come out?—The trumpet sounded at ten minutes after the reading of the Act; and before the soldiers acted, I saw constables and special constables come and clear the market-place; they did not leave four persons in the whole space that I could see; I could see all over the market-place. The mob, after they had been cleared away, came back; perhaps I saw twenty at each corner of the market-place coming to look again, and then the trumpeter came a good way out of the Swan, and blew the trumpet, and they all ran away again.

Then, in point of fact, the soldiers had not much to do?—I did not see the soldiers, except in one instance, do any thing on that night, for, as far as I saw, there was nothing to act upon; there were six people ran into an entry, perhaps half women, at the corner of the market-place. I was in the house immediately over it; a soldier rode up to this entry, and he came up to them with his sword drawn, and he looked at them, and he sheathed his sword, and he unbuckled his carbine, and he pulled his pouch out; he was immediately under me, within a few yards from me, and I believe he loaded his carbine; but at all events he was doing something with his carbine for a considerable time, preparing to fire; and he looked at the people in the entry every few minutes occasionally, as he unbuckled his carbine and was preparing it; and a person in my presence said to the soldier, "Do not fire; do not fire;" and the soldier swore at us, and said something about interfering, and then he went away.

What was the expression he used?—I cannot say; I heard him say "Blast;" and therefore I knew he was swearing.

You say that you saw him bring his pouch forward; did you see him load the muzzle or prime?—He turned his back to me when he pulled his pouch forward; therefore I do not know what he was doing; but my impression was that he was loading.

Could the soldier have got at those persons in the entry with his sword?—He could not.

Could he have got at them without dismounting?—No, he could not.

Did you see the soldier draw his ramrod?—I cannot say that I did.

Was the soldier sober?—I am unable to say; but I think he must have been sober, because he appeared to do it in a regular manner.

Did you see any drink given to any of the soldiers on the first night?—I did not.

Or on the second night?—I did not.

Did you witness any thing more on that night?—Nothing more than that I saw the soldiers riding up and down; I did not see any people about.

Can you speak to any thing on the night of Friday?—Yes.

What do you speak to?—I was walking in the market-place and Dudley-street about 20 minutes before nine, and I walked about for 20 minutes, during which time I observed that the people were disposed to play; they were touching each other, and in very good humour indeed; I left it then about five minutes before nine, or perhaps between five minutes before nine and nine. I remained walking about, and I saw nothing stirring at all; the people were disposed to fun, and I was going home; when I had walked to the bottom end of the market-place, or to near Mr. Sidney's shop, I turned my eyes towards the Swan, and saw Mr. Briscoe come out to read the Riot Act.

Can you say whether there was at that time any crowd in Dudley-street, or immediately under the Swan windows?—There was, but not a dense crowd, and they were all disposed to fun.

Had you seen at that time any act of violence?—None whatever.

After the Riot Act had been read, did the soldiers come forward?—They did.

Did the people disperse then?—They were all dispersed before the soldiers came.

Did you see the soldiers commit any act of violence on that night?—Not at all; I did not see them act.

Mr. R. A. Kettle.

12 June 1835.

Were the soldiers all sober on that night?—I was able to see them, but I did not see any drunk.

Did you hear any shots fired then?—I did not.

Could you see into Dudley-street at all from the spot that you state yourself to be in?—No; I could see the Swan.

Did you pass through Cock-street on Thursday evening at any time between nine and eleven?—I did not.

(signed) *Rup^t Alf^d Kettle.*

Mr. *James Cornwell,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. J. Cornwell.

WHAT are you?—A shoemaker, in Cock-street.

You were in the market-place of this town towards five o'clock on the 27th of May?—Yes, I came up Dudley-street.

Did you meet with any obstruction in coming up?—Not the least.

Was there any crowd collected opposite the Swan at that time?—Yes.

Can you form any calculation of the numbers that were opposite the Swan?—No, I cannot; I did not take particular notice; there were a great many.

Did you see any soldiers?—No.

How long did you remain?—I merely passed through.

Did you return the same road?—No, I went direct home.

Did you observe whether the shops in Dudley-street and High-street were shut or open?—I think some towards the top were shut.

Were the shops in the market-place shut or open?—I cannot say.

Was the market going on?—Yes.

Were the crowd that you saw in High-street and the market-place peaceable?—Yes; I heard some groaning.

Was that the only act of disorder you saw?—Yes.

No person was spit upon?—Not that I saw.

Did you notice whether any of the windows of the Swan were broken?—I did not notice any thing of the kind.

Did you at any time in the same night see any soldiers in the street?—Yes; I remained at home the rest of the evening.

Did the soldiers pass up and down your street in the course of the night?—Yes.

Did you notice any crowd?—A crowd was passing down the street, and the soldiers were pursuing them.

At what time?—Eight or nine.

Did you notice any violence?—I thought them furious.

In what way?—In tossing their swords about the people; the people could not get out of the way.

Was any person struck?—I did not see any.

Then did any of those toss their swords about within reach of any individual?—People were obliged to stoop.

Were they riding at a trot or a gallop?—At a trot.

Did any of the people offer any resistance that you saw?—Not that I saw.

Were any stones thrown within your knowledge?—No.

Have you been present in Wolverhampton when other elections have taken place since it has become a borough?—Yes.

From the state of the crowd and the quantity of people, should you say that there was more or less excitement on this election than on former elections?—I think there was less excitement on this than what there was on the election previous, from what I saw.

(signed) *James Cornwell.*

Joseph Cotton, called in; and Examined.

John Cotton.

ARE you a butcher?—Yes.

Where do you live?—In Lichfield-street, in this town.

Do you attend the market?—Yes, regularly.

Were you at a stall in the market on Wednesday the 27th?—Yes.

At what part of the market is your stall?—It is rather on the lower part of the market-place, going towards Darlington-street.

Up to what time did you continue your business?—The usual time, about five o'clock, it is on Wednesday.

Did you continue till your usual time on that day?—I did.

At what time did your stall close?—We took what meat we had at five o'clock home.

Did you go home then?—I did, and came back again.

When you returned, your business being over, was there any crowd in the market-place?—There was round about the Swan, but I did not go very near them; I stood and looked at them near the end of Lichfield-street.

Did you stay any time there?—Yes, I stood, I should think, nearly half an hour.

During that time, did the crowd behave peaceably or disorderly?—I did not see any disturbance more than hooting and making a noise.

Were you near enough to say whether any person at the Swan was spit upon?—I was not.

Were any stones thrown?—I did not see one.

Were you near enough to see whether any persons passing down that part of Dudley-street,

John Cotton.

12 June 1835.

street, in front of the Swan, were pushed about or molested?—There were a great many people where I stood, and I could not see whether they were pushed about or not, at the Swan.

You staid there about half an hour; about what time was it you went away?—About six or seven; I do not know what time it was.

Did you see Mr. Clare, the magistrate?—I did.

Did he come before you went away?—He did; I saw him on the balcony.

Did you see him in the market-place before that?—I did not.

Had you remained on the same spot?—Very nearly on the same spot.

Can you say whether any violence was offered to him, or to other persons, while he was on the balcony; were stones thrown?—I never saw one thrown then.

What was the next thing you saw after you saw him leave the balcony?—The bugle sounded, and the market-place filled with people faster than before; more out of curiosity, in my opinion, than any thing else.

What was the next thing you saw?—I saw the soldiers begin to ride about.

Did the people then disperse?—They began to run in all directions; I stood against the wall; I was afraid of being pushed down.

How long do you think you staid?—Till I saw the soldiers galloping up that way, and one of the horses fall down, and then I went up Litchfield-street; they were going very fast at the time.

Where was it he fell?—I think it was over against the gas-pillar.

Could you see before that soldier had fallen with his horse, from what direction he came?—He appeared as if he came from towards the Swan.

Were there more soldiers with him, or was he single at that time?—He was single.

Did the soldier come off?—I did not see; they both fell together, and I did not see how he got up.

You did not see whether he was thrown off or not?—He fell with the horse.

Before that happened, had any shots been fired?—I had not heard any.

Then you went home?—I did.

Did you remain at home?—Yes.

What did you see as to any crowd or disturbance in Litchfield-street?—I did peep through the door now and then, and the soldiers were galloping up and down the street, and the people were running.

Did you see any act of violence committed upon the soldiers by the people, or committed by the soldiers upon the people?—I did not on either side.

Did you see any of the soldiers have any drink?—No.

Did the soldiers, as far as you can say, appear to be sober?—They appeared to use ill language, some of them did, to the people in the street.

Had those people refused to move?—That I cannot say; I durst not go out of my house.

Can you speak to the next night, Thursday?—No.

On Friday?—No.

(signed) *Joseph Cotton.*

Mr. *John Bate Toovey*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. J. B. Toovey.

WHAT are you?—A banker's clerk, residing in North-street, Wolverhampton.

Did you poll at the late election for the county of Stafford on the first day?—Yes, I did.

Did you go to poll early in the morning?—Yes, soon after nine o'clock.

You found a crowd then?—Yes.

And did not poll then, but returned afterwards?—Yes.

Upon either occasion did you find any obstruction offered beyond that of a crowd of voters?—No, none whatever.

Was there a crowd of people?—Yes, a considerable number of people.

Can you form an estimate of the number at that time?—I should think there might have been five or six hundred.

Were they peaceable?—Very peaceable.

Did you see any person insulted or attacked in any way?—Not at all.

Did you go into the square on Wednesday at any time?—Yes.

Was the crowd on that day as great as on the former day?—No, not nearly so great.

Was the crowd peaceable?—Very peaceable.

Did you see any obstruction to persons on either day?—No, none.

How long a time might you be there altogether on the Tuesday, taking the whole time?—I should think half an hour.

On the Wednesday?—Not many minutes.

Did you pass the Swan Inn about six o'clock on the Wednesday?—Yes, I did.

What road did you come?—Up the market, and down Dudley-street.

Did you get by easily?—Yes, very easily; there was a crowd, but I had no difficulty in passing.

Did you hear any hissing or groaning?—Not at that time I did not.

Was there any disturbance of any sort taking place?—No, there was not.

Was the crowd good-humoured and peaceable?—I heard no disturbance; I did not pay much attention to see what humour they were in, but I saw no disturbance.

Did you see any person spit upon?—No.

Had you any colours?—Yes, I had a laurel.

You did not wait at all?—No, I passed on.

Mr. *J. B. Toovey.*

12 June 1835.

About what o'clock did you return?—A quarter before eight I think it was.

Did you see any soldiers then?—Yes.

Where were they?—In front of the Swan; the whole troop I think was there.

Was the magistrate in the Swan?—He was in the balcony.

Did you then hear any hissing or groaning, or any act of violence?—None whatever.

How long did you remain?—I passed on; I did not stop at all.

Did you pass behind or in front of the soldiers?—In front of the soldiers, between them and the inn.

Was the space clear, or were there people in that space?—I think there were people straggling about in that place.

Did you see any crowd in the market-place?—Yes.

Of what description?—Men, women and children; I saw some women with children in their arms.

How long did you remain in the market-place?—About three or four minutes.

While you remained in the market-place, did the soldiers act?—They drew their swords in about three minutes after I had passed the front of the Swan.

What did they do after that?—They almost immediately turned round, and rode about the market-place in a very furious manner.

Do you mean furious from the pace they went?—Yes, they went at a great rate.

Did you see them ride over any body?—No.

Did you see them strike any body?—No.

Did you see any body do any thing to them?—No.

Were any stones thrown?—No.

Did you hear any stones fall?—No.

Did you see any horses fall?—Yes, I did.

How many?—Two.

Where was the first horse that you saw fall?—I think between Titchfield-street and the gas-pillar.

Did he get up again?—I cannot say.

Where did the second horse fall?—A little nearer the gas-lights; the two horses fell there, but which fell first I cannot tell.

Did you see either of the horses get up again?—That near the light gates I saw get up again.

Did you see from what direction the horse that did get up again, as you believe, came?—I think he was riding up from the Swan towards the light gates in that direction.

At that time that he fell, or before that time, had any stones fallen?—I did not see any stones at all at any time.

Was the horse galloping or trotting when he fell; the horse that you did not see get up again?—I think it was a full trot; it was very rapidly.

Where were you standing at the time you noticed this?—In Mr. Warner's shop.

Were there any persons there?—Yes, a number of people that had taken refuge; Mr. Simkiss was there, and Mr. Warner was there, and young Mr. Warner.

Did you hear any shots fired?—Yes, I did.

Where were you when the shots were fired?—In Mr. Warner's shop.

Were those gentlemen, whose names you heve mentioned, in the shop at the time when the shots were fired?—Yes, they were.

Had the horses fallen, or either of them, when the shots were fired?—I cannot speak to that; they were so near together, that I cannot say which was first; it was a scene of confusion and alarm.

How long did you remain there?—I suppose for five minutes, or rather more.

What became of you?—I went down past Mr. Warner's lower door to go home by way of Darlington-street.

Did any of the soldiers offer any violence, or make any remark to you as you went home?—They did not offer any violence to me, nor was a remark made to me; it was to another person.

What was that?—He said, "If I see any one throw a stone, I will shoot him, if it is my own father."

But, in point of fact, you know of no stone being thrown during that night?—No, I do not.

Had that soldier his sword or fire-arms in his hands at the time?—I think his sword.

You went home then, and did not come out again?—I came a little towards the market-place, but I observed nothing.

As far as you can speak, were the soldiers sober?—I cannot speak to that.

Had Mr. Simkiss left Mr. Warner's shop before you did?—I think I left first. With reference to the people being peaceable in the square on the second day, I wish to add, that I did hear hissing and groaning upon one occasion.

(signed) *B. Toovey.*

Mr. *Joseph Walker*, called in; and Examined.

Mr *Joseph Walker.*

WERE you in the polling-booth in the square on Tuesday the 26th?—I was.

Did you poll?—I did.

About what time in the day?—It must have been about 11 in the morning.

At the time you went, was there any crowd?—There was.

Was that crowd conducting themselves quietly, or was it disorderly?—I should say, not disorderly; they were crushing each other, the voters, which should get in first.

Did

379

Mr. *Joseph Walker*

12 June 1835.

Did you see any obstruction offered by the crowd not voting to voters?—None.

How long did you remain there?—I remained in the square altogether about an hour.

During that time, the conduct was such as you have stated?—Yes, the usual crushing at an election, but no obstruction, any more than a crowd always obstructs.

Did you go on the Wednesday?—I did, with other voters.

Was the crowd as great?—I should say not.

Was their conduct peaceable?—About the same as the day before; a little crushing at the door.

But no violence?—No; groans I heard, and hisses.

But no obstruction of any voter?—No, I did not perceive any; it must have been 11 or 12 o'clock on the Wednesday.

Were you, during the late election, a special constable?—I was.

Were you sworn in in consequence of receiving a precept or summons?—I received a precept, which I have in my pocket, on the Tuesday; but as it was not signed by any magistrate's name, I did not attend to it.

Were you afterwards sworn in?—I was on the Wednesday.

Where?—The public office.

Did you receive a second precept?—I received a message, and was sworn in about half past two, and gave my reason for not attending to the first, that it had not been signed.

About half past five on the day of the 26th, you passed through the market-place?—I did.

Which way did you come?—Up Dudley-street.

Did you observe any crowd in Dudley-street?—No, I could scarcely call it a crowd; there were a good many people, as there are on the market-day; in the evening, opposite the Swan, they were a little more dense.

Was the market-place fuller than it usually is on market-days?—I should say it was.

Should you say that there was any considerable crowd of persons about the Swan and market-place, disconnected from the usual pursuits of the market?—There were a number of persons, and I should say many of them disconnected; but whether it was a considerable number, the term is so definite.

Can you form any estimate of the number?—No, I do not know that I can; but I passed before the Swan into the market-place, through the heart of them, without any difficulty.

During that time were the people peaceable and good-humoured and orderly, or did you witness any acts of disorder?—I should say that they were good-humoured and orderly. I saw no acts of disorder. I stopped for a short time.

Were any stones thrown while you were there?—None.

Were any persons spat upon?—No; I saw other persons, not of the same party, as I was was standing in the crowd, and not molested.

You went home?—Yes.

At half past six did you come from Cock-street, up John-street, to the Swan?—I did.

Was the crowd greater than at the time when you came up Dudley-street, and up to the Swan?—I came from Cock-street up John-street, to within 100 yards of the Swan.

From that spot could you say whether there was any alteration in the numbers of the crowd, or in the conduct?—No, I could not; there was nothing to attract my attention particularly; that was half past six. I went to Castle-street, where I remained till nine.

Castle-street leads into Smithfield, does it not?—It does.

Did you come away at nine?—I did; I came home.

Did you see any crowd at Smithfield?—I did.

Was that upon coming out?—No, before I came out.

About what time?—About eight o'clock, I think it was. I looked out into Smithfield, and saw a crowd of people, a considerable number of women; I should say, chiefly women.

In what part of Smithfield?—The further end of Smithfield from me, about 200 yards from my door.

Were they standing still?—They seemed to be moving; they were a little, I should judge, in a state of alarm.

Were they doing any act of violence?—No.

Did they go away?—They dispersed.

Did any soldiers come?—Two dragoons; while I stood at my counting-house door, I saw two dragoons ride from Queen-street into Smithfield.

Can you tell by what street they came in?—They came by Market-street.

What did they do?—Fire; I saw them fire. I was too far off to see whether it was by a pistol or carbine; and in a minute they were gone, and turned their horses back again.

Have you been able to ascertain whether any persons were hurt upon that occasion?—No.

Could you see the direction in which the soldiers levelled their arms?—No.

What did the soldiers do when they had fired?—Turned their horses, and rode back again, and the people dispersed. I returned home by the churchyard.

That was at nine?—Yes.

At that time did you see any crowd in the churchyard?—None.

Did you see any soldiers?—Yes, eight or ten dragoons.

Were they mounted?—Yes.

Was any act of violence committed by either party at that time?—No; I passed close by the dragoons in the churchyard; they were in single file.

As far as you saw, were the soldiers sober?—Yes; I had no reason to suppose they were otherwise, from what I saw.

Did you see any of the soldiers have any drink?—No.

During the continuance of the election, is it your opinion that the excitement or disturb-

Mr. *Joseph Walker.*

12 June 1835.

ance was greater, or as great, as it had been on former elections?—I should say not greater certainly not so great.

Had you on Thursday been to the Swan?—I had been in the morning, at half past seven.

Did you look at the windows?—I had come out for the express purpose.

Did you count the windows broken?—Yes.

How many were there?—Five; I saw some dragoons mounted then.

Did you take any time in standing to count the windows?—Yes, I did. I was curious to ascertain how many were broken.

Are you certain that not more than five were broken?—Yes, I looked very carefully.

(signed) *Joseph Walker.*

Edward Williams, called in; and Examined.

Edward Williams.

WHAT are you?—A millwright.

Where do you live?—In Horsley Fields.

Were you passing the market-place on Thursday morning, the day after the last day of the election?—I was going up the market, through the light gates; and before I got to the light gates, the corporal ran his horse against me, and his horse took my heel, and cut my heel, and I turned to look round, and he said, "Move on;" and I said, "I am going on;" and he, with the flat side of his sword, knocked my knees, and I fell down, and I got up again, and went into Mr. Cope's shop.

Did you see any thing more of the soldiers?—No.

When he rode up to you, had he given you any notice beforehand?—Not at all.

Whether the soldier meant to tread on you, you cannot say?—He drove his horse against me.

Did you receive any injury?—I cannot say that I was much injured, only that I was knocked down by it.

Had you given the soldier any provocation?—No, I had not.

Edward Williams' mark X.

Mr. *Thomas Meredith,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *T. Meredith.*

WHAT are you?—A builder.

Were you in your garden on Snow-hill about seven o'clock on Wednesday the 27th, the last day of the election?—Yes.

Does the wall of your garden look into the street?—Yes.

How high is it?—When I am in the garden, my head is just above the wall.

Were you looking into the street?—Yes.

Had you been doing or saying any thing?—Nothing at all.

Did any soldier come up to you?—Five soldiers came down the street, all of a furious gallop; and just beyond me they turned back, and one rode furiously up to the wall; and as he came up to the wall, he made two cuts in a furious kind of way, and the second cut the wall, and the mark is there now.

Did the first stroke cut the wall?—No, it cut over the wall; and if I had not reached back, it must have cut me, for the sword was level with me, and no part of my person was above the wall but my head; the second cut struck the house, which is not more than six feet further.

Do you believe, that if you had not reached back, the blow would have struck you?—Yes.

Did that soldier, or any of the soldiers, appear to be intoxicated?—I cannot tell no more than his coming up so furiously.

At the time that this occurred, were there crowds in the street?—There was a vast quantity of people about the street; and they were galloping about, and the people flying in all directions.

Were the people resisting them?—Not at all; I never saw a stone thrown.

Did you see any other persons in danger from the horses?—I saw some children run up to the door to get out of the way of the horses.

Did you see any more that night?—No.

Were there any other persons in the garden beside yourself?—Yes.

Had any of those persons hooted or shouted, or offered any violence?—No.

In no way?—No.

Neither by words nor acts?—No.

Did the soldier cut at any of them?—No, he never made but one cut over the wall.

Did the soldier say any thing to you when he made the cut?—No.

(signed) *Thomas Meredith.*

Mr. *George Ward,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *George Ward.*

ARE you in any business?—No.

You live upon your property?—Yes.

Where do you live?—In Darlington-street.

Did you pass the Swan Inn in Wolverhampton on Wednesday the 27th, between five and six?—Yes.

Which way did you come?—I came up Dudley-street.

Was there any crowd opposite the Swan?—Yes, there was.

How many people?—I should think four or five hundred.

Were

Were they quiet?—They were pushing one another about, and hooting and shouting and roaning those that came out of the Swan; it did not matter who it was.

Did you see them spit upon any body?—No, I did not.

How long did you remain?—I suppose about an hour and a half.

Were you molested in any way?—No.

Did you see any stones thrown?—No, I did not see a stone thrown at any body any where.

Did you see the magistrate arrive?—Yes, I saw him come down the Swan yard, and go into the Swan.

Were the blinds of the Swan down?—Yes, they were all down.

Did you see any persons offer any provocation to the people?—I saw them pushing the blind on one side, and putting their fingers up to their noses.

Was the putting the finger up to the face an insult?—I thought so; I expected to see a stone thrown through the window, because I thought it was a great insult for them to come to the window, and push the blind on one side, and rub the finger up the nose.

How often did you see that happen?—About four or five or six times.

Was that done by more than one person?—Yes, by two or three, I think.

Did the people throw any stones?—I never saw one thrown.

Did Mr. Clare come out?—Not that I saw; I did not see him come out at all.

You saw him go into the Swan?—Yes.

Where were you standing?—Right opposite the Swan gates, against Mrs. Leakin's shop.

When Mr. Clare came down the Swan yard from the back entrance, were there any soldiers?—No, there were not.

How soon after he came, did any soldiers come?—I suppose in five minutes. The trumpeter came down, and blew his trumpet.

Were you in the same spot?—Yes; the soldiers came to the Swan yard, and placed themselves in front of the Swan; about eight or ten, I believe, there was.

Did not Mr. Clare come out?—Not while I stopped.

Did you hear him read the Riot Act?—No; I went straight home. I was never out after on that night.

Did you go home before the soldiers moved?—Yes, I went away when there were about eight or ten.

While you were at the Swan, there was no disorderly conduct?—Nothing but hooting and groaning that I saw, whatever.

Did you see any special constables?—Not one.

Or any constables?—No, none at all.

Did you come out again that night?—No.

When you went home, did you go through the market-place?—Yes.

Was there a great crowd in the market about the Swan?—No, no more than on the market day.

Was the business going on?—Yes, I saw no difference.

Can you say whether it was or was not?—Yes, the butchers were there, I am sure.

Were they doing business, or removing their stalls?—They were not removing their stalls.

Were all the stalls, as far as you could judge, standing at the time you passed homewards?—Yes, all that side they were against the main road.

Were the shops in Dudley-street shut?—Yes, they were all shut as I came out.

Were any of the shops in the market-place shut?—Yes, I think most of them were; some were open, but I cannot say how many.

Did you look out of your window in Darlington-street?—Yes, I was at the top of the road.

Did you see any soldier there?—Yes, I saw two come riding down, and York, the constable, with them, riding on the side with them, and back again.

Was there any crowd in that street?—No.

Did the soldier do any thing?—No; I saw no damage done whatever on that night.

Did you see any of the soldiers on Thursday night?—Yes.

At what time?—At nine o'clock; I was in the street, and saw them come galloping down the street.

Was there any crowd?—No; there were a few people going down quietly.

Did the soldiers offer any violence to the people?—No.

Did the people do any thing to them?—No.

Did you see any soldier ride against any body's door on that day?—Yes; there were three soldiers rode down the street; one stopped and hooted to them to come back, and returned back when he hooted directly; and just as they came over by Mr. Horton's door, there was I and Mr. Horton, and a young lady stood at the door; one came out of the middle of the street, and made a cut at me; if it had struck me, it would have cut my thigh off; but it did not, it cut a piece out of the side of the door.

Had you been standing on the outside of the door when he came up?—I was withinside of the house.

Were you when he came up inside or outside of the place where he struck?—Inside.

Was any body when he came up inside or outside?—We were all on the inside of the house.

Was the door open?—Yes.

Was the soldier sober?—No; he had like to have tumbled off his horse; he seemed to be intoxicated from his looks.

Did he swear to you?—He said something; "b———" I heard him say, but I could not exactly catch the words.

Mr. *George Ward.*

12 June 1835.

Did you see the soldiers strike at any body besides yourself?—No; only the young lady and my son-in-law stood at the door.

Was there any other cut than that you have mentioned that you saw?—No.

Did you see any stones thrown?—No.

Do you speak to the next night?—No, I saw nothing.

How far were you within the door when the soldier struck?—I should think about a foot

Is there a step up to the door?—Yes.

(signed) *George Ward.*

Mr. *Richard Horton,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *R. Horton.*

ARE you in any business?—Yes.

What?—A patten-maker.

Did you pass by the market-place on the 27th, on Wednesday, at four o'clock?—I did.

Was the market going on?—Yes.

Was there more crowd than usual in any of those places?—No, I did not perceive that it was; I did not notice it much.

Was there any particular crowd opposite the Swan?—No.

Had you any difficulty in passing?—None at all.

Did you return about six?—I did, through the church-yard; I came up Bury-street through the old church-yard, and to my own house.

At what time did you come into the market-place the same evening?—At half past six.

Did you go into Dudley-street then?—Yes.

As far as Snowhill?—Yes.

Was the crowd greater?—It was greater than when I passed through it at four o'clock.

Were they well-behaved?—There were groans.

Nothing more?—I did not see any thing more.

Did you stay at all?—I stopped about five minutes opposite the Swan.

Did you see any violence committed or insults offered to any person while you were there?—I did not.

Did you look at the windows of the Swan?—I did.

Were the blinds down?—They were.

Were any windows broken?—I did not see any.

Did you return again?—I did.

About what time was that?—I should think it was about half past seven.

Did you see any soldiers then?—The soldiers were just drawn up in front of the Swan.

Standing still?—They were drawing up in a line.

Did you see the magistrate come out?—I did.

Where did he go?—He came out on the balcony.

You did not see him come out of the inn?—No, I did not.

Did you hear him read the Riot Act?—I could not, there was such a tumult.

Where were you standing at that time?—About 30 or 40 yards from the Swan.

Did you see any stones thrown then?—I saw one stone thrown when Mr. Clare came out.

Did it strike any body?—It did not.

Where did it fall?—It went through the glass.

After Mr. Clare had gone in, did the soldiers act?—Before he went in.

Had he done any thing before they acted?—I do not think he had; I will not speak positively to that fact.

When he had finished reading, do you know what he did with the paper that he had?—I do not know; the confusion became very great.

Did the people disperse?—They did; as soon as the soldiers began to move, the people began to run away.

Did you see them strike any body?—I saw a soldier strike one man; the man appeared to be tipsy; he was knocked down by the blow of the sword, and cut on the cheek.

Had you noticed that man before the soldier struck him?—I had not.

You cannot say what had happened before that?—No, I cannot.

Did you go home through the market-place?—I did.

How soon after the soldiers had begun to act?—As soon as the soldiers had gone down by where I stood, I went towards home.

What o'clock did you go home?—It was near eight o'clock.

Had any shots been fired?—As I went across the market-place I heard a shot fired towards the light place.

Had any horse fallen?—I saw a horse fall in the market-place.

Did he get up again?—I cannot say; I did not notice it.

Where was the horse that you saw down?—At the end of Litchfield-street, nearly opposite to Mr. Morris's.

Where were you when you saw that horse; in what part of the market?—I was nearly opposite to Mr. Warner's shop.

Where were you when you heard the first shot fired?—I was very near Mr. Warner's shop.

Were you beyond it, or had you got to it?—I had not got to it.

Was the horse down before you heard the shot fired?—The horse was down first.

Did you hear more than one shot at that time?—Not at that time.

Did you see or hear any stones fall while you were in the market-place?—I heard some panes broken at the Swan, and I saw some stones thrown by the people in the market-place, and from the church-yard especially.

Mr. *R. Horton.*

12 June 1835.

Was that before or after the horse had fallen?—After the horse had fallen.

Was there any noise or exultation when the horse fell?—Yes, there was a great noise.

Of what kind?—Groaning and hooting at the soldiers.

Then you made the best of your way home, did you?—I did.

Did you see any acts of violence committed by the soldiers that night, excepting those you have mentioned?—No, I did not.

Did you see any of the people do any thing to any of the soldiers that night?—No, I did not; I was not out of my house.

At what time on Thursday did you see any soldiers?—At half-past nine.

Where were you standing?—Near my own door; at Mr. Saunders' door.

Was a gentleman of the name of Ward and a young lady with you?—They were standing at my door; I was standing with my back to the shutters.

How far were you from them?—A yard and a half.

Did you see any soldiers come down?—Yes, they came down the street, and two of them went about fifty yards by my door, and one of them called the other two back; and as they came back, one of them rode across the street by the causeway in a furious manner, and struck at the people that were at my door, Mr. Ward and Miss Pulteney Warwick.

Were they standing outside or inside the door?—Inside the door; the door was open.

From the place that you were standing, can you tell whether they were far inside the door, or how much?—I should not think they were; not above half a foot.

Is there a step to the door?—Yes, two.

Where did the soldier strike?—The side-post of the door.

Was the place that he struck inside or outside the door-post?—Inside the door.

How much withinside of the door did the point of the cut reach?—Not above half an inch.

You went away?—I went into the next door.

Did you hear the soldier say any thing?—He did say something, but I could not say what it was; it was very abrupt language; it appeared to be "B——r," or such language, "get in."

Had you, or any person in your house, given him any offence in any way?—None at all, there was not a word spoken to him.

Were there many persons about?—Very few.

Had those persons insulted him in any way?—I cannot say to that.

(signed) *Richard Horton.*

Thomas Wilkinson, called in; and Examined.

Thomas Wilkinson.

WHAT are you?—A shoemaker by trade.

Do you live in St. James's-square?—Yes.

Were you at home during the Tuesday and Wednesday of the election?—Yes.

Did you, during the course of those two days, see any acts of violence or disorder, or any interruption created by the people?—None at all, except hisses and groans.

Were there many people collected on the Tuesday?—Yes, but not so many as I have seen.

Can you form any judgment how many there were on the Tuesday?—I cannot.

Did you see any body obstructed on the Tuesday in coming up to poll?—No.

Had you an opportunity of looking out all day if there had been any body?—Yes, I was a great deal of the time in front.

On Wednesday was the crowd greater or less?—I do not know; I do not think it was so great on Wednesday till just the close of the poll.

Did you see any person do any thing to provoke the people on Wednesday?—Yes, he clenched his fist at them.

What had the people done before?—Hissing and groaning.

Did you see a chaise come at the end of the poll?—A chaise or a car.

Was any act of violence committed upon any of the persons that got into that chaise, as far as you saw?—I did not see any.

At what time on Wednesday did you first see the soldiers?—A few minutes past four.

Where was that?—On the top of Snow-hill, at the end of George-street.

Were they mounted?—Yes.

Were they standing still?—They were standing and afterwards moved.

Did you see them move?—Yes, I did; I saw them go towards the Dudley way, and then come back into George-street again.

What was the time that you saw them so move and return?—It might be half-past four.

Did you afterwards see the soldiers come into Dudley-street?—Yes.

At what o'clock?—That was between half-past four and five.

Did any soldiers insult or strike, or offend any person in Dudley-street, that you saw?—I saw one of them riding about in a furious manner, and the people flying in all directions.

What time was that?—Between four and five.

What coloured horse was it?—I cannot say.

Was he one of a train of soldiers, or was he single?—He separated himself from the rest in riding among the people.

Did you see him strike any body?—I did not.

Had any body done any thing to him?—Nothing at all.

Did you go home?—Yes.

What time did you come to the Swan after that?—It was a few minutes after seven.

Thomas Wilkinson.

12 June 1835.

Were the soldiers in the Swan yard?—In the passage somewhere; the Noah's-Ark yard.
Were there any in the street?—I cannot say.
Did you go through the yard into the street?—Yes.
Did you see any soldiers in the street?—No, I do not think I did.
Did you go over the way to a shop?—Yes.
Were any insults offered to you?—Hisses and groans.
Was any thing thrown at you?—No.
Did you see any thing thrown?—No, I did not.
How long did you stay at the shop opposite?—I did not go into it; I went then through the market-place into Charles-street.
When you crossed the market-place, was there any crowd at that time?—Yes; but not so great a crowd as there sometimes is in the market-place.
Was it as great a crowd as you have seen at a fair?—No, I think not.
Were the stalls standing?—Yes.
Were the skeletons standing, or were the coverings on?—I cannot recollect.
Did you go up to the church?—Yes, that was the way to Charles-street.
Did you go through the great gates, or through the foot gates?—The foot gates.
Were the great gates shut?—I cannot recollect; shut, I suppose.
Was there any crowd in the church-yard at that time?—No.
Were the shops in Dudley-street shut?—Yes.
Were the shops in the market-place shut?—That I cannot recollect.
Did you remain in the church-yard at all?—No, I went along to Charles-street.
Did you stay in Charles-street?—Yes, I stopped three parts of an hour.
Did any of the soldiers come into Charles-street while you were there?—Yes.
How many?—Three.
What did you see them do?—Two of them had their swords, and one carried his carbine.
Did he use it at all?—Not that I saw.
Did those that had their carbines use their swords?—There was nobody to use them upon.
Was there any crowd in Charles-street?—None at all.
What pace did the soldiers go?—A brisk trot.
Did you go home?—Yes.
Did you see any thing more that night?—No.

(signed) *T. Wilkinson.*

Mr. *Henry Yates*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *Henry Yates.*

WHAT are you?—A broker in Litchfield-street.
Were you in the market-place about seven o'clock on Wednesday the 27th?—I was.
At what time did you come into the market-place?—I was in the market-place about half an hour; half an hour was the outside.
Was it crowded?—It was rather more crowded than what it is generally on a market-day.
Was the business of the market going on?—Yes, in the usual way.
Were the stalls standing?—Yes.
Was it merely skeletons of stalls, or were the covers on?—The covers.
Where did you stand?—About thirty yards from the Swan.
Did you see any soldiers?—Yes, drawn up in front of the Swan.
Were the crowd doing any thing?—The most thing that I saw them commit themselves in, was groaning and spitting upon the people; I saw nothing more.
Could you say who were those persons who were spit upon?—I know one, Mr. Wilcox.
Had he come out of the Swan?—I judge him to come out of the Swan: he came through the crowd.
Did you see any stones thrown at that time?—No, not one.
Did you stand in the rear or the front of the soldiers?—I stood at the end of them; they were drawn up in front of the Swan, but the horses' heads were towards the church; I stood at the end of the horses further from the Swan; where I stood, there were very few people about.
Did you see the magistrate, Mr. Clare, come down out of the Swan?—No, I did not.
Did you see him coming into the balcony of the Swan?—I did.
Where were you?—I was half way between the Swan and Litchfield-street.
Could you hear what he said, or see what he did?—Yes; when I saw him come out, I turned again, and came as near as I could, and heard him say to the people, "Disperse, I entreat you to disperse."
How soon after that did the soldiers move?—After he said that, he put on his spectacles, and there were not many seconds passed before I heard the horses' feet move.
Could you see what the soldiers did?—No, I did not, for directly there was a rush of the crowd towards Litchfield-street, and I was compelled to go with them, and I went home.
Did you see any thing more?—I saw what was passing in Litchfield-street.
What did happen?—There was a great deal of crowd, and a parcel of girls and boys I think principally; I saw as many as seven or eight girls together, and they ran down to the end of Litchfield-street, and looked towards the Swan, and made a groan, and run away, and the soldiers after them.
Did the soldiers do any thing to them, as far as you saw?—No.
Did they do any thing to the soldiers?—I did not see any thing of the sort.

Do

Mr. *Henry Yates.*

12 June 1835.

Do you know of any shots being fired that night?—I heard some fired while I was at home.

Up to what hour did you hear shots fired?—I cannot say, but some time after seven o'clock.

Can you say the time you heard the first shot?—No, I did not notice.

(signed) *H. Yates.*

Mr. *William Walker,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *Wm. Walker.*

YOU are a maltster and hop-merchant?—Yes, residing in Cock-street; I was one of Colonel Anson's committee.

Were you in the course of the last election at the booth in Darlington-street?—I was.

On what day?—On both days; nearly the whole of the time.

During the time you were there was there any extraordinary crowd collected?—No more than in this room; it was equally as quiet as we are here.

Did the whole of the polling go off quietly?—Quite.

Did you see any obstruction offered to any voters?—Not the least.

Did you receive a precept on either of the days to act as special constable?—I did.

Was it delivered to you personally or left at your house?—Left at my house.

Did you obey it?—I waited on Mr. Clare, and stated that my ill health would not permit me to serve, and stated that the summons not being signed I had not considered it obligatory.

(signed) *W. Walker.*

John Rumblow, called in; and Examined.

John Rumblow.

WHAT are you?—I am foreman to Mr. Adams, the tailor.

What parts of the town of Wolverhampton were you in on Tuesday, the first day of the late election?—I was down in Darlington-street.

Was the poll at Darlington-street carried on quietly?—Yes.

Was the town generally, as far as you saw it, quiet?—As far as I saw it, it was.

Were you at either of the polling-places on Wednesday?—I was at Darlington-street, and the poll was then quiet.

Were you at any time on Wednesday in the market-place?—Yes.

At what time?—At all times, for I was walking about all day.

Had you an opportunity of seeing the market-place at various times?—Yes.

Were you there towards five o'clock?—Yes, I was there from five to six, thence to seven.

Was there any considerable crowd in the market-place about six o'clock?—Yes, there was a crowd, but I did not consider it a considerable crowd, not at first.

At what time did you consider that the crowd became considerable?—About half-past six, as soon as the soldiers came; I could not say to half an hour; but as soon as the soldiers came out.

Did you know that the soldiers had been up there before, and had been sent to quarters?—No.

Do you mean the first time that the soldiers appeared or the second time?—The first time that I saw them.

When was that?—I should think it was from half-past five to half-past six.

Where were they then?—Before the Swan.

Were they standing still or moving?—At first they were sitting upon their horses.

Afterwards?—They were very soon ordered to charge.

At what o'clock do you believe that to have been?—I should think it was about half-past six.

Where were you at the time they were ordered to charge?—Looking out of the Swan window.

How long had you been in the Swan?—I should suppose half an hour or three quarters of an hour.

In what part of the Swan had you been during that half an hour?—I spent about a quarter of an hour in the yard; thence I proceeded up stairs into the large front room.

Were there many persons in that room?—Yes, about 20, I think.

Were the blinds up or down?—When I first went in they were half up, so as we could draw them on one side and look out; they could not see our heads.

Were you at the Swan on any business, or connected with either side?—No, for no business; I went to the Swan room for protection, as I saw the yard was to be cleared.

Had any acts of violence or any thing to alarm you taken place before you came up to the Swan window?—I saw nothing on the part of the people; but hearing that the soldiers were ordered out, I expected something.

Did you while you were in the Swan Inn look out of the window yourself?—Yes.

Did you while there see any acts of violence committed by any body?—I saw no act of violence committed by the people.

Were any windows broken while you were in the room?—One square.

How long had you been in the room when that was broken?—About half an hour.

Had you yourself looked out of the window shortly before that window was broken?—It was then broken; the stone came in at the window where we were.

Were you making any grimaces or signs?—No, I was not.

John Rumblow.

12 June 1835.

Was the magistrate in the room when you came in?—Yes, I saw him there when I was there; I could not say that I saw him at first; but I afterwards saw him while he was there.

Did you see him go into the balcony?—Yes.

Were you behind him?—Yes.

How near?—About two between; I think there were two between.

Was he pressed to read the Riot Act?—Yes.

Did he object to doing so?—No, not that I heard; I heard some one near him advise him not to read it so soon; however, he read it immediately.

Did you remain in the room after he had read the Riot Act?—Yes.

Did you hear any orders given to the soldiers?—Yes, I heard orders given, but to distinguish what they were I could not; but they charged immediately; I heard a voice below.

Were any orders given from the room?—I heard none.

How long did you remain in that room?—I remained till dusk, till I could see no longer.

Were the blinds drawn up after the Riot Act was read?—Immediately the Riot Act was read the soldiers charged, and then the blinds were all drawn up.

Did you look out of the window?—Yes.

Did any stones fall after that?—Just at this time that the blinds were being drawn up, a tone came in.

Did any stones fall in the market-place or parts of which you had a view?—Yes, some came from the church-yard.

Was there any crowd in the church-yard?—Yes, a great crowd.

Could you distinguish what the crowd in the church-yard was doing?—I could distinguish that they were throwing stones.

Were the light gates shut or open?—They were shut at this time.

Did you see any horse fall?—Yes.

How many?—One; I saw one fall, and he died; but I saw one, which was the same horse, as far as I could judge for once, in Dudley-street.

He got up again there?—Yes.

Did he pass on immediately into the market-place?—He went down Dudley-street and came up again.

Where did he fall in the market-place?—Very nearly opposite Alexander Gibbon's, chemist and druggist; more the way of the Swan.

Is that opposite Morris's, the hatter's?—I am a stranger in the town, and cannot say.

Had you observed the horse that fell there for a few minutes previous to his falling?—Yes, I was looking at the same time; I should think there were perhaps eight horses standing in a line, and this one fell, and I saw immediately that they pulled the harness off.

Was the horse standing still or in action?—Standing still.

Do you know Mr. Simkiss?—Yes.

Had you seen him at the Swan before the horse fell?—Yes.

How long?—I should think it was half an hour or more; I cannot say exactly.

Do you know of any shots being fired?—I saw the soldiers fire.

Where was the first shot that you know of taking place?—I saw two soldiers ride up to the light gates and fire through the light gates.

Had the horse fallen at that time opposite Gibbon's?—No.

How soon after this firing did you see that horse so fall?—Very near an hour.

About what o'clock do you suppose it was that the horse fell?—About half-past seven or eight.

How long a time do you consider it to have been after the Riot Act was read that the horse that died fell upon the spot where he died?—It must be very nearly an hour and a half or two hours.

Did you, at the time that horse fell, or afterwards, hear or see any more stones fall in the market-place?—Not after the horse fell dead.

Were any more windows of the Swan, except the one that you speak of, broken, as far as you know?—I saw two; there were two broken that I noticed, and then afterwards another was broken; there might be more; I cannot say; that was all I saw.

While you were in the room, was any window broken from within by any person in the room?—Not that I saw.

Were there any stones lying on the floor of the room when you were there?—The stones that came through the window, when I was looking through, rebounded against the wall.

Did you see any of the soldiers struck by any stones, or by any other missiles?—I saw, as I was looking through the window, what I considered a piece of brick fall upon the helmet of a soldier, and it scattered immediately to pieces.

Where was that soldier?—Right opposite the Swan; that was before they charged.

Did you see the soldiers use any violence towards any of the people, excepting the instances you have mentioned?—Yes.

Be so good as to state them?—I at first saw a gentleman that was attempting to come into the Swan, and a soldier was battling of him with the flat of his sword on the shoulder; and Mr. Clare or a friend very near him called out not to strike him, for it was a friend of theirs.

Did they say that?—Yes.

You heard that expression?—Yes.

Will you state the words that were used?—"Do not strike that gentleman, for he is a friend of ours."

Did

John Rumblow.

12 June 1835.

Did the soldier cease striking him?—The soldier made reply, that he did not know their friends.

Did you see any other act of violence?—Yes; I saw the same gentleman in the great room of the Swan; the next I saw was a man who was walking down Dudley-street, and a soldier rode up to him and told him to walk on; he was walking on, but very slowly; but I saw him strike him with his sword in the forehead, and made it bleed very much; I saw the man instantly afterwards, apparently to me, as if he were dead; I saw him carried off.

Was he sober?—Yes, he was not staggering that I noticed; before this he was walking very straight, as I considered.

Did you see any other act of violence?—No, I did not.

About what o'clock was this last circumstance of the man being cut?—About 20 minutes after the Riot Act was read.

Did you see the soldiers use any violence towards any persons in the market-place?—I saw them battle many down by Mr. Warner's; I saw them ride up and battle many.

In what way?—Strike them with the flats of their swords.

Were those people unwilling to move?—No; they ran when they saw the soldiers coming; the soldiers rode too fast for them.

How late did you remain at the Sawn?—Till dusk.

Where did you go after that?—I then went to another public-house.

Where was that?—It was somewhere in Stafford-street.

How long did you stay there?—For an hour.

Did any soldier come in while you were there?—No.

What time did you leave that public-house?—About ten o'clock; I think from ten to eleven.

Where did you go then?—Home.

Did you, in your way home, see any soldiers?—Yes.

Did you see them guilty of any violence?—I was coming up the street, and as I was going to turn the corner there was a flash of a carbine came into my face, and I returned back again.

How near was that person, who fired that carbine, to you?—Thirty yards.

Could you see the soldier?—No.

Do you know it was a soldier?—I could not see him during the flash; I then saw the soldier on horse afterwards.

Did you see any other person?—No.

Had the person a carbine or pistol?—I could not distinguish what it was, but I saw the soldier on horse shortly after.

Were there any persons near you at the time you saw this flash?—There was a friend with me; but no one else, except two or three walking in the street

As soon as you saw this flash, did you hear any report?—Yes.

And the piece discharged?—Yes.

Could you judge at all what height this flash was from the ground?—Yes.

About what height?—About six feet.

Had you any thing to drink at the public-house?—Yes, I had something.

In point of fact, you were perfectly sober?—Yes.

(signed) *John Rumblow.*

Thomas Rudge, called in; and Examined.

Thomas Rudge.

YOU are a file-maker?—Yes.

Where do you live?—In Market-street.

Is that the street leading from Queen-street into Smithfield?—Yes, it leads in a direct way from Queen-street to Bilston-street.

Were you at home in your own place with your wife on Wednesday night, the last day of the election?—Yes.

Between 10 and 11 in what room were you?—I was in the room above the ground floor.

Was the window shut?—The window was up as far as it could go.

Were there any curtains drawn, or any shutters shut?—No, neither.

Was there a light in the room?—No.

Who was in the room besides you?—My wife.

Any body else?—No.

You were sitting with your wife, and leaning towards the window, so that you could see into the street, what did you see?—I saw a female.

Where was she?—A little to the right of my house.

In the street?—Yes, a little way in the street, not far.

On the highway?—Yes.

What was the next thing you saw or heard?—The next thing I saw was some soldiers come from the direction of Tower-street.

How many?—I cannot state.

Did they come up near your house?—Yes; there is a road leading directly opposite my house; and they came in that direction.

Did any of those soldiers say any thing?—As soon as they came up there was an observation from this female.

What was that observation?—I cannot say.

What did you hear next after that?—I heard one of the soldiers say, "Take that woman into

Thomas Rudge.

12 June 1835.

into custody;" soon after that the words were, "Shut your doors and windows, or we will fire upon you."

Have you reason to know that those words came from the soldiers; were the soldiers about at the time?—They were about 10 yards from my house. I suppose the words came from the soldiers.

What was the next thing you heard?—Soon after that a shot came from that direction.

Did that enter your house?—No.

Where did it strike?—It struck a brick about half a yard from the frame work.

Did you upon hearing that report hear the brick struck?—No.

How did you ascertain that that brick was struck?—From the direction that the fire came, exactly in my face; I thought it came through the window.

Did you see the soldier fire?—Yes.

When did you examine the place which you say was struck?—Next morning.

Did you then observe the mark of something which had struck?—Yes.

Was any bullet found?—No, not that I know of.

Was the place that was struck above or below, or on the right or left of your window?—On the right of my window, about the height of my head.

What did you do upon that?—I immediately retired from the window; I considered that I was in danger.

Could you see the soldier that fired?—Yes.

Was there any gas-light in the street?—No, there was not.

Could you distinguish with what arms he fired?—No, I could not; it was a fire-arm of some description.

Was he on horseback at the time?—Yes.

Were there other soldiers with him at the time?—Yes, there were four or more; I cannot say how many exactly.

Did you take an accurate observation as to the place the shot struck, when you say that it was about the height of your own head, as you were standing up?—No, I did not; not from measurement, only from mere observation.

At the time that the soldier did fire, were you sitting down or standing up?—I was standing up.

Are you capable from any observation you have made, to say, that the mark upon the brick had not been made before that day?—I believe it not to have been made; I cannot say for certain.

Is there a passage near your house?—Yes.

Had any persons run down that passage that you are aware of?—I cannot say whether persons had run down there or not; I cannot say.

What became of the woman whom you had seen?—I cannot say.

(signed) *Thomas Rudge.*

James Biddle, called in; and Examined.

James Biddle.

WHAT are you?—A brass-founder, in Smithfield, Wolverhampton.

Were you at home about half-past ten on Wednesday, the last day of the election?—Yes.

In what part of the house were you?—At my bed-room window.

In what floor were you?—Second.

The floor over the ground-floor?—Yes.

Were you looking out of the window?—Yes.

Did you see any soldiers come up?—Yes.

Where did they come from?—They came out of Tower-street, and turned down into the street leading to Bilston-street; then they returned back four of them, and they came right fronting to my door; and one of the soldiers said to the people that stood at the entry end, "shut that door."

Had those people said any thing to them?—Not that I heard. And he asked if it was a public-house, and they made some answer, I cannot tell what, and immediately he fired.

Were the persons gone from that entry?—I cannot swear that they were there at the time he asked them to shut the door.

Was the entry on the same side of the way as your side?—Yes, there is no building on the other side for a hundred yards.

Had those persons done any thing to molest or offend him?—Not that I heard.

Was there any crowd or disturbance in the street?—No, all was peaceable and quiet.

Does your house command any view of the street leading from Tower-street into Bilston-street?—I live on the side of it that leads into Bilston-street.

Do you know of your own knowledge of any carts being placed in the street that leads from Bilston-street into Smithfield?—No, there were some men fetched one cart out of Smithfield from right fronting my own window.

What did they do with it?—Took it from before my own door.

Did you see them do it?—Yes; I did not see them place it; I saw them take it from opposite my own door; then after they came and fetched the other cart, and took that away.

Where do those carts usually stand?—Right opposite to my window they are fixed, and taken away by the horses in the morning, and brought there at night.

About what time was it that those men took those carts?—I think it might be twenty minutes past ten, or between that and a quarter.

Did

James Biddle.
12 June 1835.

Did you afterwards see those carts?—One was brought back before the soldiers came up, and was left before my own window, but nearer a deal than it usually stands.

Do you know any of those persons who moved those carts?—No, I do not.

Did you afterwards see any of those carts in the street leading from Bilston-street to Smithfield?—No, I did not go out at all afterwards.

How many persons were employed in removing those carts?—I think there were four in one, and I cannot say how many there were in the other.

Was there, besides those four, any person that accompanied them?—No.

Do you know who brought them back?—No.

Do you know whether any of those persons was a special constable?—I cannot swear.

Do you know whose carts they were?—The commissioner of the town.

Had you been at any time on that day before the Swan inn?—I passed through the market-place at about half-past five.

(signed) *James Biddle.*

Mr. *Reuben Wood,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *Reuben Wood.*

DO you reside in the market-place of Wolverhampton?—Yes.

Were you at home on Tuesday the 26th of May?—Yes.

Did you see any crowd of people, or any misconduct, on Tuesday the 26th?—No.

Were you at home on Wednesday the 27th?—Yes.

Was there a more than usual crowd of people in the market-place towards the Swan, say four o'clock on the Wednesday?—Yes.

Was it much more than usual?—No.

Can you form any judgment as to the number of persons collected at the market-place and about the Swan inn?—No.

Did you notice the Swan inn between four and five o'clock?—Yes.

Were the blinds down or up?—Down.

Did any person put those blinds aside, and make use of any gestures towards the people?—Yes.

Could you distinguish who those persons were?—No.

Were those gestures offensive?—Yes.

What were they?—Putting their fingers to their noses.

Was that done afterwards?—Several times during the evening.

Were the blinds put aside always for that purpose, or were they always drawn up?—At the time I saw them they were put aside.

Did you see any stones thrown, or any violence used towards any body at that time?—No.

Can you say whether persons had any difficulty in passing by the Swan, or were insulted in any way?—Some few.

In what way were those who were insulted treated?—No more than hissing and groaning.

Was any personal violence offered to any body?—No.

Was your attention drawn to what took place at seven o'clock?—Yes.

Where were you?—At the room window of my master.

How long before you went to your master's window, had you been observing the Swan?—Two hours and three quarters.

Does that command a view of the Swan?—Yes, right facing it.

Could you from that see the church-yard and the light gates?—No.

Did you see the magistrate, Mr. Clare, come into the crowd at all?—No.

Are you able to say from your attention to what was passing, that he did not come into the crowd?—I am not.

At what time was it that you saw any soldiers first?—A little before seven.

Where were they?—Drawn up before the Swan.

Did you see Mr. Clare any more that night?—I did, about eight o'clock, or a little before that time.

Was that the first time you saw him?—Yes.

Where?—On the balcony of the Swan, and all the blinds were drawn up, and the gentlemen came on the balcony.

How long had the soldiers been drawn up before the Swan, before he came?—I suppose three parts of an hour.

When he was there, what did he do?—He did not do any thing; I did not perceive him do any thing.

How long did you see him remain there?—Five minutes.

During that time were any stones thrown?—No.

Was any insult of any kind offered, or outrage committed?—No; the market-place was clear at that time.

Were the stalls standing?—No, they were removed.

Generally removed?—They were moved up to one place in the market-place, all put up.

Were the shops shut?—Yes.

You could not see into Dudley-street?—No.

When was the first time that you saw the soldiers move from before the Swan?—A short time after; about seven or a few minutes afterwards.

Was that before you had seen Mr. Clare in the balcony?—Yes.

What did they do then?—Disperse the people in the market-place.

Mr. *Reuben Wood.*

12 June 1835.

In what way did they disperse them?—By hitting them with their swords and ordering them off.

Did the people disperse quickly?—Yes.

Did they offer any resistance to the soldiers?—No.

Did you see any stones fall?—I did not.

Do you know of your own knowledge whether the soldiers fired at all?—Yes.

About what time did they fire?—About ten minutes before eight.

How long should you say they had moved in dispersing the people before they fired?—Before I saw them fire, they had moved about half an hour.

Had you, before you saw them fire, heard any report of fire-arms?—I had not noticed any.

Did you see any horse fall?—Yes.

More than one?—Yes.

How many?—I saw several horses fall; I did not notice the number.

Will you mention the spots where you saw any fall?—I saw one fall opposite to Mr. Shaw's door, the ironmonger, and the rider came off him, and he got up again, and the rider mounted his horse and rode away; I saw another horse fall by Mr. Cope's, and I saw the horse that died fall from a sudden check in being rode up towards the light gates, and its feet slipped from under him.

You do not know why he fell, but you saw that he was suddenly checked?—Yes, and his legs slipped from under him.

At what time was that?—About half-past seven.

Was that before any shots had been fired, or after?—I had not heard any shots fired.

Had any stones fallen, so far as you know?—There had, in the market-place.

Did that horse that so fell and died, get up again?—Yes, he came from Mr. Wright's and stood the last horse in the rank.

Where was that rank?—They stood with their backs towards Mr. Morris's, and there he fell, and in a short time afterwards he died.

Did he get up again from the place where he fell, opposite to Mr. Morris's?—No.

Had any shot been fired before he fell the second time where he died?—No, not that I had heard.

Did you see any constables employed at any time in dispersing the people, before the soldiers were engaged in doing it?—No.

Did you see them afterwards?—Yes.

Did they act independently of the soldiers, or with the soldiers?—They acted with the soldiers.

Did you see the soldiers use any violence towards the people in any way?—Yes.

In what way?—By beating them without asking them quietly to go away; and genteel persons, and the nobility of the town who were passing along through the market-place; a soldier would ride up to them, and he would go and point his sword to them, and hit them if they did not directly turn back; and they would go back perhaps five or six yards, and then they would meet another soldier, who would serve them in the same manner, so that they did not know which way to go.

Did you see that take place yourself?—Yes.

And had you yourself seen them so beat?—Yes.

And were you near enough to say that the soldier had not spoken to them previously to so striking them?—Yes.

Did you see any soldier drunk that night?—No.

During this time were you at the window?—Yes.

Facing the Swan?—Yes.

Did any soldier say anything to you in Mr. Horton's shop at any time as to the quantity of shots he had fired?—On the Thursday afternoon there came a soldier into the shop, who said he had three stones thrown at him, and one hit him on the helmet, and the other hit him upon his knee, and one upon another part, and he then said that he would take his oath that he had fired 14 rounds of ball cartridges.

Should you know that soldier again if you saw him?—Yes.

Where was he billeted?—At the Hop-pole.

Did you see the same soldier that evening?—Yes, as soon as the soldier was called out, about half-past eight, in the lane that leads in to the Hop-pole.

Mounted?— Yes.

Was he sober?—No.

Did you see any person on the Wednesday night that was a cripple struck by a soldier?—I saw a poor old man that was walking with two sticks just as the mob were dispersed; he was coming down by Mr. Morris's, and a soldier rode up to him and struck him with his sword, which fetched him to the ground.

Was there a crowd of persons round the old man?—No, the space about him was free and clear.

Was he able to get up?—He got up in about two minutes afterwards.

Do you know any thing of the soldiers on Friday night?—No, I was looking at them, but I did not notice them particularly.

Do you know whether they committed any acts of violence?—No, they were much more peaceable on the Friday than they were on the Wednesday.

Did Mr. Clare appear twice upon the balcony on the Wednesday?—I saw him only once.

Might persons have come to the window of the Swan between six and eight without your noticing it?—Yes.

Then

Then you were not constantly looking at the Swan?—I was looking at the Swan and things that caused my eyes to turn from it; I was at the door and window. Mr. *Reuben Wood.*

Did you leave the door and window during that time?—No. 12 June 1835.

Did you go up and down stairs during that time between six and eight?—No.

(signed) *Reuben Wood.*

John Mowbray, called in; and Examined.

WHAT are you?—Assistant to a nurseryman. *John Mowbray.*

Do you live in the market-place?—Yes.

Were you, on Wednesday the 27th, looking out of any window which commands a view of the market-place?—Yes.

At what o'clock?—About five o'clock.

Was the market-place full?—There were a great many people then, but in one particular part more than another.

In what part?—Near the Swan.

Can you form any judgment as to the number of persons in that part that you speak of, near the Swan?—I should say from 700 to 1,000.

Were they orderly and peaceable?—Quite so, from all appearance.

If they had been riotous and had insulted the people, could you from the position that you were in have seen it?—I could, for I was elevated above the first floor.

Did you see the soldiers come?—Yes, I did.

At what o'clock was that that you saw the soldiers?—At ten minutes before four; the clock had not struck four when I saw the soldiers first; when I saw them first they were passing the lower part of the market-place, going down into Darlington-street to receive billets.

Have you any thing which makes you so precise about the time?—No, I had not; I think it was about four when they passed through the market-place.

The soldiers afterwards went up to the Swan again?—Yes.

At what o'clock was that?—The clock had not struck six then, I think.

What became of them when you saw them the second time; where were they; how were they placed?—They were placed in a line down the turnpike road, with their faces towards as it might be in an angle with Lichfield-street, facing the Swan, in a line down the market, with the horses' heads rather facing to Lichfield-street.

Did you see Mr. Clare then?—I did.

When did you first see him?—It must be a few minutes after six.

Where did you see him?—When I first saw him he was walking round the soldiers.

Was there any body with him?—There was a gentleman with him.

Could you tell what he was doing?—No, I was too far off.

Where did you next see him?—On the balcony.

When was that?—About 15 minutes after, I should think.

Could you see what he did?—From the appearance and the expectation he was reading the Riot Act; there was something in his hand that he was addressing the people from.

What was the next thing you observed?—The soldiers dispersing in all directions about the market-place.

Up to that time can you say whether any stones had fallen?—No, I saw none.

Did you afterwards see any?—Yes, I did.

Can you tell from what quarter they came?—They came from the direction of the church-yard.

Did the place where you were command any view of the church-yard?—No, not the church-yard at all; in a straight line with Mr. Cope's, looking to Mr. Wright's.

Did you see any horses fall?—I did.

How many?—Four.

Will you state where you saw each of them fall?—The first that I saw fall was by the liquor vaults of Choldich and Barker, at the corner of Lichfield-street.

Did that horse get up again?—Yes.

Did you see a second fall?—Yes.

Where?—Between that space and the lamp-post.

Did he get up again?—Yes.

Where did the third fall?—Opposite to Mr. Morris's, nearer to the lamp-post.

Did he get up again?—No, he did not.

Where did the fourth fall?—Near Mr. Shaw's; that was at eleven o'clock at night, when the soldier was using his exercise to turn back a person.

Do you remember any shots being fired?—Yes.

Had any shots been fired before the first horse fell?—I am not able to speak to that.

Can you say at what time the first shots you heard were fired?—Not to a certainty.

With respect to the horse that died, could you say where he was for two or three minutes before he so fell?—No, not in that space of time; I could tell from what direction he came.

From what direction did he come?—He came from towards Mr. Simpson's, but not so far.

Was it from the market, or from Dudley-street that he seemed to come?—Between Mr. Simpson's corner and Mr. Lakin's, to the space of six and seven yards; it was between Dudley-street and Mr. Simpson's.

John Mowbray.

12 June 1835.

Was it between Dudley-street and the corner houses of the market that the horse seemed to come?—Yes, from that direction he did come.

Were there any persons near the horse within your observation just at the time that he fell?—No persons within six or eight or ten feet or more, but not within that space.

Did you see any of the constables acting on that day?—I did see several.

Where?—I saw Mr. Bache near Mr. Simpson's, near Mr. Morris's, and near Mr. Choldich's, and I saw Diggory also.

Were they acting in the execution of their duty?—Yes.

Were the people resisting them at all?—They were obstinate; they did not rebel to strike; but they were very obstinate.

About what time was that?—That was as near seven as I could tell; it might be a little past seven.

Was it after the soldiers acted or before?—A considerable time after.

Were any soldiers throwing at the time?—It might be at that time, or a few minutes after; they were throwing near the time.

Had you an opportunity of seeing whether the soldiers were drunk or not?—No, I never left the house.

Did you see the soldiers have any liquor?—No, I did not.

Was the conduct of the constables temperate or violent?—Very violent; one exceedingly so, and one very temperate.

Can you give any instance of misconduct on the part of the constables?—Three; brutality I may say.

Were those cases without provocation?—From appearance.

(signed) *John Mowbray.*

William Danks, called in; and Examined.

William Danks.

WHAT are you?—A locksman.

Did you work at St. James's-square?—Yes.

Where do you live?—In Bell-street.

Were you at work in St. James's-square on the two days of the election?—Yes.

Were there any great crowds of persons on either day?—Both days the square was full.

Can you form an estimate of the number on the first day?—No, I cannot; there were full a thousand.

Did they behave well?—There was nothing amiss, except that sometimes there was hissing and groaning, and at other times there was an acclamation.

Did you see any body ill-treated?—No, I did not.

Did you see any body prevented from getting to the polling-booth?—No.

Did you see any body crushed when he had polled?—No, no further than they would begin to push one against the other.

After the poll was over, was the whole quiet?—It was in ten minutes.

Was the crowd as great on the second day as on the first?—I should think greater.

Were the people quiet?—Yes.

Was there hissing and groaning?—Yes.

Any thing more?—No, I did not see any thing more.

Did you see any person molested?—No, I did not.

Did you see any thing else on Wednesday night?—Yes, at eight o'clock, on the corner of Queen-street, I was passing along: I saw three soldiers, and they struck at me, and I went into a shop to prevent being injured by them.

Had you offered any resistance to them?—Not at all.

Did you see any persons offer resistance to them?—No.

Did you see any stones thrown at them?—Not at all.

Did they do any thing more to you afterwards?—Not to me; I saw them knock a man down; they were striking at three or four.

Where was that?—At the corner of Queen-street and Dudley-street.

Did you see any thing more done there?—I saw the three soldiers that struck at us ride down Dudley street as hard as they could ride, and they came back one by one, and the last of the three that came back put his sword into his scabbard, and drew his carbine; another rode up to him, and said, "No, no, no!"

Had the one who sheathed his sword received any attack, as far as you know?—Not at all, that I saw; the street was clear before he could come back again.

Did you see any thing more?—At half-past nine I was at the last house in Bell-street, and I heard the report of fire-arms and the trampling of soldiers, or of some horses, and shortly after heard a second report, and coming out of the door, in a few minutes saw two cartridge papers burning.

Do you know that they were cartridge papers; did you take them out?—I picked one up, and it smelt strong of powder; I put it down again.

Do you know any thing more?—No, I do not; I know nothing further than that.

(signed) *William* ✕ *Danks.*

Joseph

Joseph Ward, called in; and Examined.

Joseph Ward.

12 June 1835.

WHERE do you live?—Workhouse-lane.

Do you work in St. James's-square?—Yes.

Were you at work there on the two days of the election?—Yes.

Was there any great crowd on either days?—Yes.

On Tuesday, how many people were collected?—Sometimes more and sometimes less; I cannot positively say how many.

Were there four or five hundred?—At certain times there might be those.

Were they quiet and orderly?—They were like other elections are; when one of Colonel Anson's party came, then they seemed to be cheerful; and when one of Sir Francis Goodricke's party came, they hissed and groaned.

Did you see anything more done?—No; when the chaise came in, just as they were shutting up the poll, there was a little horse-dung thrown.

By whom was that?—It was when the lawyers came.

By whom?—It might be thrown by the people.

Was that the only act of violence that you saw committed?—Yes, I believe it was.

Were you in company with Danks?—Yes.

Were you coming up about eight o'clock on Wednesday night from Queen-street to Dudley-street?—Yes.

Was any thing done to you by the soldiers?—Yes.

What was it?—I was coming up Queen-street and Dudley-street, and just at the top of John's-lane a soldier struck a fellow-workman of mine on the hat; the next soldier came directly and struck me six or seven times.

Did he hurt you?—Yes, he did; he bruised my arm so that I felt it the next morning.

Had you done anything to that soldier?—Not said a word. I was going up Dudley-street to know the state of the poll.

Did any thing else happen to you that night?—No, I made the best of my way home. I never was so ill used in my life by any body.

Did you stand still when you were struck?—No, they told me to go back again; and I was going back again, and the man said, "Go down that way;" and the man came with his horse round me and struck me five or six times. Whether the man was mad or drunk I do not know; but he must have been something of the sort, I think.

Did you see any stones thrown?—No, I went into a house as soon as I could.

Was there any crowd?—No, not much. I went into a house.

Did you see any violence offered to the soldiers at that time?—No, the mob were as quiet as they could be.

(signed) *Joseph Ward.*

Mr. *George Wynne*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *George Wynne.*

ARE you in any business?—I am with my father, who is in business in Wolverhampton as a factor.

Where do you live?—At Graizeley, which is just out of the town.

Were you in the polling-booth in St. James's-square at three in the afternoon of Wednesday?—Yes, from three.

Was there any disturbance there?—None.

Was there any crowd?—Considerable.

Did the people conduct themselves quietly or disorderly?—Not quietly or disorderly, except in language.

Was there any hissing?—Yes, very little; it was only when voters came up, and they came up very seldom.

Was there any violence used towards voters that you saw?—I saw none.

Was there any interruption to any of the voters that you saw?—None.

Did any thing happen to you in the way of assault?—My hat was struck off.

Had you any difficulty in taking the offender?—None at all; I conducted him several yards towards the constable.

Did the people at all interfere with you in so doing?—Nothing, except by saying the man was so drunk that he did not know what he was doing. which I myself perceived.

But no interruption was offered?—No.

Did you perceive horse-dung thrown?—Yes,

At whom?—At Mr. Manby at the moment of getting in.

Were any stones thrown?—None then.

Were any afterwards thrown?—When the carriage had got 30 or 40 yards off there were two stones from a remote part of the crowd.

(signed) *G. W. Wynne.*

Herbert Davidson, called in; and Examined.

Herbert Davidson.

ARE you in any business?—Rule-maker.

Were you at the Swan about five o'clock on Wednesday, the last day of the election?—Yes, about five.

Did you see any person at the windows of the Swan use any gestures or grimaces to insult the people?—I saw some persons peeping through the blinds and I stopped there about five minutes, and I saw one gentleman dressed in black; I believe his name is Manby; I saw

Herbert Davidson.

12 June 1835.

him in the square taking the evidence; I saw him put his finger to his nose in an insulting manner; I saw the people groan after him.

Can you say that that person was not taking snuff?—Yes, I can say so; for I saw nothing in his hand.

Did you remain there any time?—Yes, I remained about ten minutes.

During the time that you remained there, were the people quiet?—They were hissing and groaning; but I saw no stones thrown.

Were any stones thrown while you were opposite the Swan?—No.

Were any people insulted in any other way?—I saw a person going down High-street, who was spit upon.

Was there a great crowd?—Yes.

Can you form any judgment as to the number?—I cannot.

Were the shops shut?—Some were shut and some were not.

Did you afterwards go on the church?—Yes, that was at a quarter past eight.

At that time were there any persons on the roof of the church besides yourself?—I should suppose there were 10 or 12; but they were mostly boys and girls when I went on.

Were there people in the church-yard?—There may be some; I saw two or three inside the gates.

Were the gates shut or open?—They were shut to; but I cannot say whether they were locked or not.

Was there any crowd in the church-yard, or on the walk round the railway?—There was.

Can you form any judgment as to the number of people there?—I should think there were between 50 and 60.

Were there any in the inner railing where the tomb-stones were?—No, there were not.

Were the people in the church-yard doing any thing?—No; I saw one collier throw one stone; that was all I saw while I was on the leads.

How long were you on the leads?—From a quarter past eight to half past or 25 minutes to nine.

And during that time did you see more than one stone thrown?—No, I did not.

Were the bells ringing at that time?—They were.

Did the number upon the church increase?—Yes.

How many, before you came away, did you see there?—Between 40 and 50, I should think.

At the time that you were upon the church did you see any of the soldiers ride up to the gates?—Yes, I saw six ride up to the gates.

Together or separately?—Together; and I heard them fire when I got upon the leads.

Had you known of any shots being fired previously?—No, I had not.

Did you see any of those soldiers that rode up to the church gates fire?—Yes, I did.

Could you see whether they fired with their pistols or with their carbines?—With their carbines.

Could you see the direction in which they held their pieces?—Towards the light gates.

On a level with the people, or above them?—On a level with the people, because we could see by the flash that they fired close to the bottom of the gates.

Did you hear any body order the soldiers to fire?—Yes; I saw Robins, an attorney in Darlington-street; he came out of the Swan gateway. I could see distinctly from the west end of the church, and he ran up with the soldiers. There were 12 of them at first, and six went down the market-place, and six to the light gates; and the six that went to the light gates were first, and when he got up opposite Copes, we heard him say fire.

Is the Copes within the line of the market-place, or is it within the line of the houses that come up to the light gates?—Within the line of the houses that come up to the light gates.

Is it the corner of the market-place, and of that approach to the light gates?—Yes.

Did the soldiers fire directly you heard them ordered to fire?—Yes, they did directly, all together.

Was there any noise of talking in the church-yard at that time?—No, I did not hear any thing at that time.

Were the bells ringing?—No, they had stopped then.

How long before that had the bells stopped ringing?—About five or ten minutes.

Was there any officer with the soldiers when they fired?—No, not one; I could see distinctly across the market-place from where I stood.

Did you see any horses fall?—Yes, I saw one fall.

Where did that fall?—Opposite Mr. Morris's, the hatter, as far as I could see.

What part of the church did you stand upon?—The west end of the nave.

Did that horse that fell ever get up after he fell?—I could not see distinctly; but I think he rolled over; I do not think he got on his legs.

Had he fallen before those shots were fired, or after?—After, five minutes.

About what o'clock was it that those shots were fired?—Those shots were fired at 20 or 25 minutes after eight; I had my watch in my pocket at that time.

Were those the first shots that you yourself knew of being fired?—Yes.

At the time the horse fell were any stones thrown from the church-yard?—No, I did not see any.

If they had been thrown, was your attention so drawn that you must have seen them?—Yes, for I was looking towards the market-place almost the whole time.

After you quitted the church-yard where did you go?—I went to the Cross Keys.

Which way did you go?—Through the north gate.

Did

Herbert Davidson.
12 June 1835.

Did you see any more of the soldiers at that time?—No, I did not.

Did you see any thing of the soldiers on the following day?—Yes, when I was coming up the Cleveland-road, there was one first and then three afterwards.

Did you see them do any thing?—No, nothing at all.

Were they sober?—They were, as far as I could judge.

Did you see the people do any thing?—I saw a crowd at the top of Salop-street; but I did not see them do any thing.

Did you see a crowd on the following evening?—Yes, I did.

Where?—In the market-place; I was in the church-yard at the time, and in coming down I saw them.

Were they peaceable?—I heard them shouting.

Were they doing any thing else?—I did not go near them.

Did you see the soldiers?—Yes.

Did you see the soldiers molest or offer any violence on that night?—No, I did not.

(signed) *Herbert Davidson.*

John Ganderton, called in; and Examined.

John Ganderton.

ARE you a locksmith?—Yes.

Where do you live?—I live in Temple-street.

Were you in Cock-street about ten o'clock on the Wednesday evening?—Yes.

Were you alone, or with one of your shopmates?—With one of my shopmates.

Did you see any soldiers?—I did.

How many?—Four.

Were they moving or standing still?—They were moving when I saw them first.

Was there any crowd?—No more than me and my shopmate.

Did you see those soldiers do any thing?—They came from the top of Cock-street to the confectioner's shop, and they turned; and they ordered the confectioner to turn the people out that were in, and to close the door; if they did not, they would ride in; and I went down the street, and when I got as far as Mr. Cornwell's, the four fired.

Did you see them fire?—Yes, I did.

Were they before you, or behind you?—I was before them; but they turned round and then I saw them fire.

Could you say in what direction their pieces were levelled?—Yes, I could.

In what direction were they?—They were straight.

Did they all four fire at once?—No, one after the other.

At how great a distance do you think they were from you?—I should think it was about the distance of twenty-five or thirty yards.

Was your companion hurt?—No.

What became of the soldiers then?—As soon as they fired, we ran down Cock-street, and they followed us as far as the new hotel.

What became of you then?—We went down to the new hotel, and they followed us as far as the Fold, which is opposite to the new hotel.

You saw no more of them?—No.

(signed) *John ⋈ Ganderton.*

Thomas Moss Phillips, Esquire, called in; and Examined.

T. M. Phillips, Esq.

DO you reside at Wolverhampton?—At the Birches, four miles from Wolverhampton.

Were you at the polling booth in Darlington-street on the morning of Tuesday the first day of the election?—I was.

How long did you remain there?—About three hours.

During the time you were there, did you see any disorderly conduct, or any interruption to voters?—I did not.

Was there any crowd in Darlington-street?—Nothing at all to speak of.

Were you at other booths during that day?—I was at all the booths during that day.

Did you at any of the booths observe any tumult or disorder?—I did not.

Did you on the Wednesday observe at any of the booths any disorder?—Merely groaning and hissing.

At what booth was that?—In St. James's-square.

Were the numbers of people great there?—Yes, there were a great many persons there.

Did they offer any interruption to the voters, as far as you saw?—As far as I saw they did not.

Do you know of any stones or filth being thrown at any body from your observation?—I did not see anybody.

Or any person spit upon?—I did not see any body.

At what time were you in the booth at St. James's-square on the second day?—About eleven o'clock, I should think; it may be half-past eleven, I could not speak to a quarter of an hour.

Did you cross Bilston-street about eight o'clock on Wednesday the 27th in the evening?—I did, in the evening of Wednesday.

Did you see any soldiers there?—I did; I saw two soldiers in Dudley-street.

Did they come to you in Bilston-street?—Yes.

Did they do any violence?—I was endeavouring to pull a poor man on one side, and the soldier

T. M. Phillips, Esq.

12 June 1835.

soldier was using his sword right and left against the persons in the causeway; at that time the main street was clear; there were a great many persons in the causeway.

Was there any officer with the soldiers?—They were two privates; there was no commissioned officer with them.

When you say that they were using their swords right and left, were they cutting within reach of any person?—They were close to the causeway.

Was any person within reach of the point of the sword?—Yes.

Did they in fact cut any body?—I cannot speak to that fact; I saw a person fall.

Was he cut?—I cannot speak to the fact.

How near was that person to the soldiers?—Close to them.

Did you see any resistance offered to the soldiers?—No; on the contrary, I saw the people flying in every direction.

Did you see any stones thrown?—I did not see one.

Do you know whether any stones had been thrown in Dudley-street?—I do not.

Do you know what become of the person who fell?—I do not.

Did he get up again?—He was carried away.

Did he walk again?—I left him in that situation.

You did not ascertain whether he had been touched by a sabre or not?—I dare not.

Were you afterwards in King-street?—I was at a house in King-street between eight and nine; there were several gentlemen at the window besides myself.

Did you from that house see any soldiers?—I did, I saw two soldiers.

Were they guilty of any violent or outrageous conduct?—Using the flat side of their sword upon two or three people that were running away; I believe that it was the flat side of their sword; I am not aware that any wound was inflicted.

Did those persons, as far as you saw, offer them any resistance?—None whatever.

Did you on that night see any soldier intoxicated?—The soldier that I saw from the window in King-street, was intoxicated.

Do you know of any shots being fired yourself that night?—I do not know of any myself being fired.

What reason have you for supposing the soldier to be drunk?—The expression of his countenance was that of a drunken man, and his demeanour also.

(signed) *Thomas Moss Phillips.*

Samuel Hill, called in; and Examined.

Samuel Hill.

WHAT are you?—A toy smith.

Were you at or near the Swan on Wednesday evening, the second day of the election?—Yes.

Where were you?—Near to the Swan.

In High-street?—Yes.

At what time was that?—Near seven o'clock.

Did you come about seven?—Yes.

Did you remain any time?—About ten minutes.

While you were there, did you observe any great crowd?—Yes.

Can you form any judgment as to the number of people?—No, I cannot.

Were they peaceable?—I did not see any violence at all.

Did you see the magistrate in the balcony?—I did.

Had you before that seen him any where else?—No I had not, not that day.

Did you hear him read any thing?—I saw him pull something out of his waistcoat pocket, and there was a great shout, and I did not hear what he said.

Where were the soldiers?—At the Swan.

What did the soldiers do then?—They began to charge.

Did you see any stones thrown?—I saw one thrown by Captain Jordan.

Who is Captain Jordan?—He is the high constable of the hundred.

Had you seen any body throw a stone at him previously?—I had not.

How long before you saw the high constable throw that stone had you observed him?—For about five minutes; I had not come to the spot above ten.

Had your eye been kept upon him?—Yes, upon him and upon the Swan.

Are you able to say that no stone had been thrown at him; was your attention so drawn to him, that you can say that no stone had been thrown at him before he threw the stone?—Not while I was there.

At what time was this?—About seven o'clock.

Was that after the Riot Act was read?—It was.

Were the soldiers acting at that time?—They had begun to make a charge.

Did you see any body go up to the high constable when the stone was so thrown at him?—Mr. Dicken went to him and spoke to him.

Could you say whom Captain Jordan threw the stone at?—No; when the soldiers began to charge, the people ran down Dudley-street and many ran down John-street, but not at one particular person, because there were many together.

Did he use any expression at that time?—Yes.

W at was that?—"Blast them, I will cut their heads off!"

Did you see any panes of glass broken in the inn?—The first pane of glass, I believe, was broken on the inside by one of the gentlemen taking up the blind, and it caused a great shout among the people.

Did

Samuel Hill.
12 June 1835.

Did you see any broken from the outside?—No, I did not.
Did you see any act of violence by the people at that time?—No, I did not.
How long did you remain at the Swan?—About ten minutes, and then I went in the direction towards the church.
Did you see any soldiers in the direction of the light gates?—I did.
How long did you remain there?—I suppose I remained there about ten minutes; I went home as quick as I could.
Did any firing take place while you remained?—Yes.
About what time was that shot that you heard?—I should suppose about five minutes past seven.
Did you see any horse fall?—I saw one.
Where did that horse fall?—Near to the corner, at Choldich's.
Did he get up again?—Yes, he did.
Did you see any other horse fall?—No, I did not.
Was any shot fired before the horse that you saw fall fell?—I believe it was fired first, but I will not be certain.
Did you see any soldier fire?—Yes.
Where?—I saw a soldier firing in the direction of the church-yard.
Was he alone, or with other soldiers?—He was by himself then.
Was it with his pistol or with his carbine?—I cannot say.
Were there many people in the church-yard?—Many.
Were they doing any thing?—I did not see them.
Did you hear stones fall in the market-place?—I did not.
How long were you altogether before the Swan and in the market-place?—About twenty minutes.
And during that time did you see any stones fall?—No, and heard none.
Did you see a soldier endeavour to fire, and his piece not go off?—Yes.
Where was that?—In the church-yard. I went from Cope's into the Horse-fair, and there I stood by the Black Boy, and two or three more, and the soldiers were riding round the church-yard with their horses; there were four together, and there was a man stood in the Horse-fair near myself, and the soldier said, "Stop that man!" and he snapped his pistol three times.
Did he snap his pistol three times?—Yes.
Did the man run away?—He did, as fast as he could.
Did the pistol go off?—It did not.
Did you see any other soldier fire or attempt to fire?—Not then or after.
Did you see the soldiers strike any person?—The gates were opened and one of the soldiers, whether he was a serjeant or a quarter-master, I cannot tell you, told them to charge, because there were some people on the top of the Horse fair, near to Shelton's.
Did they charge?—They did; I Heard the fire, but did not see them.
How many were they?—I believe there were four.
Did you hear four reports, or how many?—I cannot tell the number.
Is there anything more that you know?—No.
Did you see any gestures or signs made by the people at the Swan window to provoke the people when you were standing there?—I did.
Of what nature?—When the soldiers came in first the gentlemen in the room drew up the blinds and put their fingers to their nose and made grimaces with their mouths.
At what o'clock was that?—That was somewhere about four, as near as I can recollect.
How long did you stand opposite to the Swan at that time?—About a quarter of an hour I suppose; I would not say the time to a quarter of an hour; I cannot tell, but I should think it was about four.

(signed) *Samuel Hill.*

Mr. *John Lewis,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *John Lewis.*

DO you live in Queen-street?—I do.
Are you in any business?—I am a linen merchant.
Were you, at about half-past eight on the 27th of last month, in Queen-street, between your house and the chapel?—Yes.
Did you see any soldiers?—I did.
How many?—I think there were four.
From what direction did they come?—They came from the direction of Dudley-street.
Did they come at a rapid pace?—They came at a rapid pace till they came to where the streets divide; there are four streets that meet at the chapel.
Did they halt there?—They did.
Did any of them fire?—Yes.
How many?—There was one of them fired in the direction of Smithfield down Market-street, and his carbine, as near as I can guess, was level; it was not elevated, it was as near level as I could guess.
At the time that he so fired was there any crowd or any people provoking him?—Not at all there; in the part of the street where they came up there was no crowd; I could see down to Dudley-street and there were a great many people there.
In the direction in which he fired were there many people?—I could not see that, and I did not.

Mr. *John Lewis.*

12 June 1835.

Did you see any other soldier fire?—Yes, he fired directly in the face of me and my son, as we were going up.

Will you be so good as to state where you and your son were standing when that soldier fired?—I should think we must have been 30 yards from the soldiers.

And where were the soldiers?—The soldiers had moved up near to the chapel, where the streets divide; they had spread themselves over the whole of the road.

And you and your son were within 30 yards of them?—Yes.

Were you going towards the soldiers?—Yes.

Was any provocation given to the soldiers from the direction in which you were coming?—When I was coming up the street it was perfectly peaceable, and I saw nothing of the sort, and there was no crowd there.

Can you say in what direction the soldier that fired towards you and your son held his carbine?—I cannot say; there might be five or six people between me and the soldiers.

Did you see any other that fired?—No, I then went home; but before I could get home, after I turned my back upon the soldiers, I heard other reports, but I do not know whether it was the same soldiers; I am of opinion that the street was more quiet and freer from people on that day than it is usual on a Wednesday at that same hour.

Have you any further knowledge respecting the conduct of the soldiers or the conduct of the people on that night?—I have not.

(signed) *John Lewis.*

Samuel Wilkes, called in; and Examined.

Samuel Wilkes.

IN what trade are you?—An iron-founder.

Do you live in St. James's-square?—Yes.

Were you there during the two days of the election?—Yes.

Were there any great crowds of people on either of those days?—No great crowd.

Did they conduct themselves peaceably?—Yes, I thought so.

Did you see any interruption of the peace or any molestation of any persons on either of those days in St. James's-square?—No.

Was there any excitement or any disposition to violence?—No, there was not.

Was there any noise or interruption of the voters by the people?—No.

Was there any occasion for the interference of the constables to preserve peace and good order?—None, that I saw.

Have you been present at former polling in St. James's-square?—Yes.

Do you consider that there was more or less crowd of persons, or more or less peaceable conduct on this occasion than on former occasions?—They were more peaceable on this occasion than the last.

(signed) *Samuel Wilkes.*

Mr. *Richard Fryer,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *Richard Fryer.*

ARE you in any profession?—I am a solicitor.

Were you in St. James's-square at the close of the poll on Wednesday the 27th?—I was.

Was there any crowd of people there?—A small crowd; 300 perhaps.

Were they peaceable in their conduct?—There was a little hissing and groaning, but nothing further.

Did you see any stones thrown, or any violence offered to any person?—No; and I should have seen it if it had happened, for I was on horse-back, and saw every thing that occurred.

Were you, on Wednesday night about nine o'clock, in Dudley-street?—Yes.

In what part?—In Mr. Gow's shop.

At that time did you see any crowd in the street?—Not more than usual.

Were there soldiers in the street?—Yes.

Did you see those soldiers act in any way?—I saw them stop people in the street, and prevent them from proceeding.

Did they stop them in a mild and quiet way, or with violence?—With violence.

Will you state what that violence was?—I saw them turn back some servant women, as they appeared to be, and would not let them proceed.

What was the violence?—Merely rudely repelling them, preventing them going home.

Where did you then go?—I proceeded the back way to my house to avoid the soldiers.

Through what street did you pass that you saw any crowd?—At the bottom of Lichfield-street, the street in which I reside.

Will you be so good as to state what you observed there?—A crowd of people rushing away from the soldiers.

Can you form any judgment as to the number of persons in that crowd?—I should say not more than sixty or seventy, if so many; but I cannot give an accurate estimate.

Were they principally men or women?—Composed of a variety of persons of both sexes.

As far as you know, had they been doing any thing to the soldiers?—I saw nothing of the sort; they were retreating.

Did you see any soldiers?—Immediately after them I saw three or four soldiers.

What were they doing?—Pursuing the people.

Were they committing any acts of violence?—Not in the first instance.

Did they do any thing to you?—They stopped me, pointing their swords towards me.

Did they touch you?—No; but their swords were within a very short distance.

Did

Mr. *Richard Fryer.*

12 June 1835.

Did you tell them you were near home?—I told them I was within twenty yards of home.

Did they prevent you from going home?—For a time they did.

How long a time?—Perhaps a minute; I cannot speak to the duration of the time accurately; probably a minute.

Did they give any reason for stopping you?—They said they would not allow me to proceed home.

Was that after you had told them that you were within twenty yards of home?—Yes, they said I should not.

Did they let you pass home?—On the intercession of several neighbours they allowed me to go home.

Had you threatened to report them?—When I got to the threshold of the house I told one of the soldiers that I would report him.

What did he do upon that?—He pointed his carbine to me, and made a rush at me, and at the same time, I do not like to use such vulgar expressions in a deposition, but he said, "Damn you, you bloody b——," and, "I will send the day-light through you," or words to the like effect; I do not speak to the very syllable.

But you know there were those words?—Yes, though I may not place them right.

When you say he made a rush at you, what is to be understood by that?—He spurred his horse forwards with considerable velocity; he rammed his horse forward.

Had he his sword in his hand at that time?—He had the sword suspended by his side.

Sheathed?—I cannot speak to it being sheathed.

Where was it that he levelled his carbine at you?—Within two yards of the door as soon as he got his horse to face the door.

Was that when he made the rush or after?—It was a simultaneous act, as it were, he did it in a moment.

Did he draw the carbine out of the bucket?—I could not see that he drew it up.

Did he raise it with his two hands?—That I cannot tell in the moment of alarm.

Did he snap the cock?—According to my opinion he did.

Did he then draw off?—I banged the door in the first instance, and when I again saw him he was at the bottom of the street, and in the street there is an angle, and he shortly after fired down the other angle; but at what I could not perceive.

Did you come to the door again?—Yes, I did.

How soon after?—In a moment or two.

Where did you see the soldier then?—At the bottom of the street where it makes an angle.

How far was that from you?—Probably 20 or 25 yards.

What was he doing then?—He fired his piece off shortly after.

In what direction did he fire his piece?—Down a lane; I was not able to see.

Could you see in what direction he fired his piece, whether on a level or not?—I am no able to say.

Did you afterwards see that soldier dismounted?—Yes.

Where was that?—On the same spot from which he fired.

What did he do when he dismounted?—He seemed to rest against his horse while he re-loaded.

Do you consider that he was sober?—I consider that he was intoxicated from the appearance.

At the time that he rushed with his horse at you where were the other three soldiers?—They had disappeared in some direction.

About what time did this take place?—About nine in the evening.

Can you state whether it was before or after nine?—No, positively not; from the appearance of the eveining, I should say that it was about nine o'clock in the evening.

Did you go out again that night?—No.

Should you know that soldier again if you were to see him?—Decidedly not.

Can you mention any of the neighbours of whom you spoke that interfered?—Yes.

Did you use any provocation, or any offensive language to the soldier?—I only used, I believe, one expression, and it was to this effect: "I insist upon going home, and strike me at your peril."

(signed) *R. Fryer.*

Joseph Wisedill, called in; and Examined.

Joseph Wisedill.

ARE you a gimblet-maker?—Yes, and live near to the Union Mill in Horsley-field.

Were you at the close of the poll in St. James-square, on Wednesday, the second day of the election?—Yes.

Was there a great crowd?—Yes, but every thing seemed to be perfectly still and quiet.

Did you see any persons ill-used or molested?—No, I did not.

Did you go into Dudley-street?—I did.

Were many persons there?—Persons were passing and re-passing perfectly silent.

At what time was that?—After I left the square, after four o'clock.

Did you see any persons interrupted in Dudley-street after you were there?—None at all.

Did you go as far as the Swan?—No.

Did you go about seven o'clock into the market-place?—Yes.

Did you see any persons in the windows of the Swan Inn?—I saw some gentlemen come to the windows of the Swan when there was a car in the Swan-yard.

Joseph Wisedill.
12 June 1835.

What did they do?—Pull the blinds aside and put their fingers to their noses.
Were they taking snuff?—I cannot tell.
Did you then come to the next door to the Swan?—Yes, I proceeded through the crowd and came next door to the Swan, and stood on the step there.
Were there any soldiers in front of the Swan then?—Yes.
Where were they drawn up?—They came to the Swan yard.
Did you see Mr. Clare, the magistrate?—I saw him come to the window of the balcony.
Did he say any thing?—He turned to the people where I stood, and told them to disperse.
Did they disperse?—No, they stood still.
Did they take any notice of him?—No, and there was no violence done to him.
Did not they take any notice of him in any way?—No, not at all.
Did you not say ouce before that they groaned at him?—They groaned at him when he turned towards the soldiers.
Did you hear him say any thing to the soldiers?—I heard him tell the soldiers to clear the streets.
Where did he say that from?—From the balcony in front of the Swan.
Was there any officer with the soldiers?—Yes, he was at the head of them.
Did you remain there?—I left the place and went down King-street.
Did you leave the place before the soldiery moved?—No.
Did you find any difficulty in going down King-street?—No; I went down King-street, and people followed me.
Up to the time that you stood at this place, were any stones thrown?—I did not see any.
Did you see any thrown at the inn?—I did not see any thrown.
Can you say whether any stone was thrown at him, or at the persons in the balcony, while he was reading the Riot Act?—I did not see any thrown.
Can you say there were none thrown?—There were none that I saw.
Where did you go then?—I went home, and in the course of an hour after I went to the Horse-fair.
And did you see any persons coming out of the church-yard?—No, but I saw soldiers trotting in different directions in the Horse-fair, in ones and twos.
Did you see those soldiers do any thing?—No, I did not.
Did you see any body do any thing to any of them?—No.
Did the soldiers, as far as you were able to judge, appear to be sober?—They appeared to me to be intoxicated.
How many should you say you saw whom you considered intoxicated?—Seven out of the eight that I saw.
About what time did you leave the Horse-fair?—About eight o'clock.
Did you see any thing more of the soldiers that night?—Nothing at all.
Did you hear any shots fired that night?—I did not.
Did you see any thing of the soldiers the following night?—No, I was not out the following night.
Is there any thing else to which you wish to speak that has been omitted?—There is nothing else.
Had you been drinking that evening?—No.

(signed) *Jos. Wisedell.*

Mr. *Benjamin Robins,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *Ben. Robins.*

ARE you a solicitor residing in Wolverhampton?—Yes.
In what street?—In Darlington-street.
Were you on Wednesday evening the 27th, the last day of the election, at the Swan or at the market-place about seven o'clock?—I was in the Swan hotel at that time.
Did you go into the market-place afterwards?—I did not, till I left to go home, which was half past 10.
Did you remain in the Swan without going to the church-gates between 7 o'clock and half past 10?—I did not; I believe I never went out of the house.
Did you give any orders to any person, military or any other, to fire upon that day?—None whatever.

(signed) *Benjamin Robins.*

William Shadwick, called in; and Examined.

William Shadwick.

YOU are one of the ringers of the church of Saint Peters?—Yes.
Do you live at Horsley Field?—Yes.
You are a stone-mason?—Yes.
Were you, as one of the ringers, engaged in the church on the last day of the election?—Yes.
At what time did you begin to ring?—At half past four or near to five, and rung till nearly eight.
Did you ring pretty much without intermission, did you go away during that time?—Yes, we walked on to the leads sometimes.
How often did you go on the leads?—About twice.
The first time that you went on the leads, did you observe any people there?—Yes.
Many?—Not many.
How many should you say?—I think about 20.

Can

William Shadwick.

12 June 1835.

Can you say then whether the soldiers were out?—They came in at the time that I was on the leads the first time.

Did they pass by the market-place?—Passed up towards Lichfield-street.

Did you see them doing any thing?—No, not at that time.

How long did you remain on the leads?—About ten minutes.

Did you, during that time, see any thing more of the soldiers?—No, not at that time.

Have you any idea what time that was?—I should think it might be hard upon seven.

Was the market-place full then?—Yes, or thereabouts.

Did you see the soldiers among the crowd, or doing any thing to the people?—No, I did not then.

Was there any crowd in the church-yard at that time?—No.

Were the light gates shut or open?—Shut.

Did you, at that time, see any stones thrown?—No.

How soon after that did you come up again?—That was about half-past seven.

How many people were then on the roof of the church?—I should judge then about 40; the people came running up rapidly; there was a great noise in the market-place, and I should think that was as great a number as were up, between 40 and 50.

How long did you remain upon the leads at that time?—Perhaps for a quarter of an hour.

During the time that you were on the leads for that quarter of an hour, did you see any stones thrown from off the leads?—No, none.

Was there any crowd of people in the church-yard then?—Yes.

Did you see any stones thrown from the church-yard?—I did not.

Were the soldiers in the market-place then; did you see them?—Yes.

What were they doing?—Riding up to the people with their swords and carbines.

Did you see any soldiers come up to the light gates?—Yes.

How many?—Four or five, I think.

Did you see any of them fire?—Yes; at least I heard the report and saw the flash.

How many shots did you see fired?—That I will not say particularly; about twice whilst I was there.

At the time that the soldiers rode up, did you see any stones thrown at them?—I heard the rattling of some stones, but I did not see them.

Where did they rattle?—Against the light gates, where they caught in those parts.

Was there any noise of shouting or hooting from the church-yard?—Nothing particular that I heard.

Did you see any horse fall?—Yes.

Where was that?—That was near to the gas pillar.

Did he get up again?—No.

Had any shots been fired before he fell?—Yes.

How many?—What I said; all of them.

Were any fired afterwards?—Yes.

How many shots were fired after he fell?—I cannot state it exactly how many there were.

Did any person throw a stone or drop a stone from the leads?—There was a little boy dropped a stone, and I checked him by giving him a box on the ears.

But beyond him there was no other?—There was not.

Was there any noise made by the lads?—Yes; I only heard a scream, but there was no shout, or nothing in that way.

Did you see the church gates forced open?—Yes.

Was that after the horse had been killed?—Yes, it was.

And after the shots had been fired?—Yes.

Do you know of your own knowledge how the gates were fastened?—No; I know that they were forced open.

After the gates were forced open, did the soldiers come into the church-yard?—Yes; they drove the people round.

How many people should you say were collected in the church-yard just before the gates were forced open?—I am sure I cannot tell; there might be 60; but there was not a great multitude of them; there was plenty of room for many more.

Were there any persons within the railings where the tombstones were?—Yes, there were.

How many?—Not a great many; there were a few jumped over as the soldiers fired; there might be 20 or 30, or something of that.

Do you, when you give the numbers in the church-yard as 60, include those within the railings and those behind the tombs?—No; I was talking of those near to the bank.

When you speak of the people within the inner railing behind the tombs, are those in addition?—Yes.

Did you see any soldiers fire in the church-yard?—No, I did not; it was up at the gates.

Are there more ways than one to the top of the leads?—Yes.

Were there any persons on the tower of the church?—Yes, there were.

Were those persons besides the 40 or 50 that you have mentioned with you?—Very likely there might be, but they were all ordered off together.

When you left the leads did you leave the people behind?—No.

You have mentioned the first time you went up to the leads; were there any persons there?—Yes, about twenty.

Was that before the soldiers charged?—Yes.

David Biddulph, called in; and Examined.

David Biddulph.

12 June 1835.

WERE you a bell-ringer in the same church?—Yes.

Were you on the roof of the church on the Wednesday?—Yes.

At what time did you go up first?—I was there early in the morning; the time I went on the leads might be between five and six.

Did you see any persons on the leads when you went up?—There were about five or six.

Did the number increase when you were up?—Yes.

How long did you stop?—Till near eight.

The whole time?—The whole time.

About how many persons were there at last?—I suppose nearly 50; between 40 and 50.

Were there any persons on the tower besides?—There were a few there, about nine or ten.

Was there any shouting or any noise made by the persons on the leads or on the tower?—Only by one woman that saw a soldier being struck.

Was there any stone thrown?—One boy threw one or dropped one, and Shadwick boxed his ears and turned him off.

Did you see the soldiers in the market-place?—I did.

Did you see them when they moved into the market-place?—I saw them when they were going to their quarters, and I saw them when the officer came out, and when the trumpeter blew his trumpet and called them together.

Did you see them move then?—I saw them come into a direct line, as they generally do stand.

What did they do after that?—I heard hissing and groaning by the people, and after that I saw them draw their sabres and disperse the people.

Did you see many stones thrown at them?—I did, many more stones from out the church-yard.

Were there many people in the church-yard?—I suppose about 60; there might be more or less, but not many more.

Can you say where the persons got those stones from?—Yes, out of Pig-stye-walk; I saw some colliers bring some few in their frocks.

Can you say what description of stones they were?—They were large ones; they seemed to be like paving stones; some larger than my fist.

Did you see whom they were thrown at?—Yes, the military.

Did you see any of the military struck?—I cannot ascertain that, but I saw stones thrown; I could hear the stones rebound from the pavement in the market-place.

Do you recollect the horse being killed?—Yes.

Did you see the horse fall?—I saw one fall before him.

Did he get up again?—Yes.

Could you see where the horse that was killed came from; from what quarter?—Not particularly, because there were many people passing to and fro.

Was there any noise made when that horse that died fell?—Yes, I heard a report of some people that was near a-shouting, but they seemed to be near to Lichfield-street.

Did you hear any shots in the church-yard?—Yes, after that I did, when they threw the gates open.

Were any shots fired before the horse that died fell?—Yes, there was.

Many?—Two or three; I cannot state how many.

How long before?—Two or three minutes.

About what o'clock was it that the gates were forced open?—About half-past seven, or rather after.

What became of the people then?—The military drove them in different directions.

Were any stones thrown from the church-yard after the military got in?—I cannot say that, for we were ordered down from the top of the church.

Did you then quit the church?—Yes, by notice so soon as we could get the people off from the top of the church.

Did you go away then?—Yes.

Did you see any thing more of the soldiers?—I went home; I heard them passing to and fro by my house, but nothing more.

(signed) *David Biddulph.*

Henry Roughley, called in; and Examined.

Henry Roughley.

ARE you one of the ringers?—I am; I was up several times in the course of Wednesday evening; I went up at a quarter to eight.

When you went up, did you see many people on the leads?—Yes.

How many?—I suppose in the whole there might be forty, or a little more; but not a great many more.

How long did you stay there?—About a quarter of an hour.

While you were there, did you see any person throw from the leads?—No.

Did you see any throw from the church-yard?—Yes.

What was thrown?—According to my idea, they were stones.

Were there many?—Not a great many; I suppose there were a score.

How many persons do you think there were in the church-yard at the time?—There might be fifty, or there might be more; I cannot say exactly.

Were the light gates open at that time?—Yes.

Were there fifty people when the light gates were open?—I suppose there were fifty.

Did

Henry Roughley.

12 June 1835.

Did you see stones thrown after the light gates were open?—Yes; the soldiers had just driven the people into the church-yard, and they were retreating.

Did the soldiers come into the church-yard?—Yes.

Did they clear it soon?—They cleared it almost in the manner of the twinkling of an eye.

Did you see any horse fall?—No.

Did you see any soldiers fire?—I did not.

You went away home, did you?—No; we went down to the Bird-in-hand yard, to a public-house by the Pigstye-walk.

How late did you stay there?—We were kept there till, I suppose, about a quarter past one, from fear of the soldiers.

Did any of the soldiers come to the public-house while you were there?—Yes.

Did any constables come in with them?—No.

Did the soldiers do any thing when they came in?—Two soldiers came in, and used blackguard language, and I think one of them was almost tipsy.

Do you know where their horses were?—No, I do not.

Did they do any thing there?—Yes.

Did you leave the house before them?—We went out nearly at the same time.

How many hours had you been in the public-house?—It was about ten minutes past eight when I went.

Had you been five hours in the public-house?—Yes.

Had you been drinking the whole of the time?— No.

Were you perfectly sober?—Yes, we had no ale after ten o'clock.

(signed) *Henry Roughley.*

Joseph Cox, called in; and Examined.

Joseph Cox.

YOU are a bell-ringer?—Yes; I was with the last witness, Henry Roughley, and what he says I believe to be correct.

Is there any thing that he has said that you did not see yourself?—No, I do not think there is.

Were you with Roughley in the Bird-in-hand public-house?—Yes.

Is all that he has said about the soldiers true?—Yes.

(signed) *Joseph Cox.*

Joseph Butcher, called in; and Examined.

Joseph Butcher.

ARE you a bell-ringer?—Yes.

Did you go on the roof of the church that night?—Yes.

At what time did you go up?—About six o'clock.

Were there any people on the roof then?—Yes, some few.

How long did you remain there?—About a quarter of an hour or 20 minutes thereabout.

Was there any disturbance in the market-place when you were there?—There were then people laughing and that; no disturbance.

Did you see any soldiers at that time?—Yes, but doing no harm to nobody, and nobody doing any harm to them; they were in Pigstye-walk, walking about, leading their horses into the stable.

What was the next time that you went up on the leads?—The next time was half-past six.

Were there more people on the leads then or not?—Yes; there were more.

How many were there then?—I suppose about 20 or 30.

Did you stay any time then?—No great while.

Was there any disturbance in the market-place, or any where else, then?—No, not that I saw.

Was all peaceable?—Yes.

When did you go up next after that?—The next time was about a quarter before eight, when they were clearing the church-yard.

Were the light gates open then?—I did not notice.

Were there any soldiers in the church-yard then?—Yes, they were in the church-yard, because I passed them.

Did you see any stones thrown?—No.

Did you hear the noise of stones falling?—No, I cannot say that I did.

Did you see any soldiers fire?—I know I heard the report several times; but I did not see any.

Were there many people in the church-yard at that time?—Yes, there were a good many.

Were the soldiers doing any thing then?—At the time I came through, they were driving the people out of the church-yard.

J. Butcher's × mark.

William Clifford, called in; and Examined.

William Clifford.

ARE you a shoemaker in Cock street?—Yes.

About what o'clock were you in front of the Swan on Wednesday, the last day of the election?—About seven o'clock.

Where were you standing?—Just by Mr. Lakin's, the hatter's, at the corner.

William Clifford.

12 June 1835.

Was there much crowd?—Yes, there was a pretty good crowd there.

Was there a crowd in the market-place also?—Yes.

How many people should you say were assembled?—I should think there were seven or eight hundred, or from that to a thousand.

Do you include in that the people in other parts of the market-place or round the Swan—The people all round the market.

Were they peaceable?—Yes, they were at that time.

Were they doing any thing offensive or troublesome to any body?—Not at that time.

Did you see any body spit upon?—I did not.

Did you see any stones thrown?—I did not.

Did you see Mr. Clare the magistrate?—I did.

Did you see him come into the market?—No, I did not; I saw him come on the balcony.

At that time were there any soldiers?—The soldiers were in front.

Were you standing behind them or before them?—Behind them.

Was there then any excitement or any violence?—There was no violence; there was hissing and groaning.

Were there any stones thrown then?—I did not see any.

Did you see any persons come to the windows of the Swan?—Yes.

Were the blinds up or down?—The blinds were up.

Were you long before you saw Mr. Clare?—I was not there ten minutes before I saw Mr. Clare.

Did you see any persons make any signs and gestures from the Swan to provoke the people?—Yes, I did; I saw them laughing and sneering at the people, and I saw one gentleman put his finger to his nose.

Did you hear Mr. Clare read the Riot Act?—Yes; I could hear him reading something; what it was I do not know.

How soon after he finished reading did you see the soldiers move?—They moved before he had done reading.

Do you know who the person was that put his finger to his nose?—I do not.

After the soldiers moved, what did you do?—Walked on my road home.

Which was your road home?—Straight through the market-place.

Were you molested or interfered with by the soldiers?—I was not.

Did you hear any stones thrown then?—I did not.

Did you at any time after, in the evening, see any soldier in Cock-street who struck any body?—I did.

What was he doing?—Standing against the wall.

Near your house?—Just opposite.

Where were you?—In the sitting-room, just opposite.

About what o'clock was that?—Between eight and nine.

Was it light?—Quite light.

Had that person done anything to the soldier?—Not that I saw.

Had you noticed him so long before, that you could say whether he had done anything or not?—The crowd was running from the market-place down Cock-street, and that man seemed to be standing against the wall to be out of the way.

What did the soldier do?—The soldier ran up to him and cut him on the top of his head.

Did you see the soldier cut him?—I did.

Did you see any blood?—I did not.

Do you know what became of that man?—I do not; he walked away; I saw the man put his handkerchief to his face, but I did not see the face.

Can you say whether the hat was cut through?—Yes, I saw the opening.

Did you see the hat open?—Yes.

It did not fall off his head?—No.

To what part of his face did he put his handkerchief?—To his cheek.

Had the hat previously covered that part of the cheek?—No, but the hat was knocked down to his face.

In what part of the hat did you see the cut?—Right across the centre of the hat; it may not be quite the centre.

Did you see anything more of the soldiers that night?—I saw them between one and two o'clock in the street, and I heard them fire; who it was I do not know.

Did you hear the soldiers?—Yes.

How many?—Four.

Were they doing anything?—Not at all; there was not a person in the street.

Did you see any soldiers in the street intoxicated?—Whether they were or were not I cannot say, but they appeared to be so.

How many soldiers did you see that appeared to be intoxicated?—Two particularly.

In what direction was the firing you heard?—Down Cock-street.

How many shots did you hear?—Four.

From where was it that you saw those soldiers?—From the sitting-room over the shop.

You did not go to bed till one o'clock?—I was in bed, and there was a row, and I got out to see what was the matter, and this firing was just before the other troop arrived.

(signed) *William Clifford.*

Mr. *John Pare,* called in; and Examined.

DURING the late election, did you see any disturbance at any time at the booth in Darlington-street?—None.

Did you see any disturbance at the booth in St. James's-square?—None.

On either day?—On neither day.

How long a time were you at the booth in St. James's-square on either day?—One hour on the Tuesday.

How long were you there on the Wednesday?—One hour on the Tuesday and a few minutes on the Wednesday.

What time did you first see the soldiers on the Wednesday?—About four o'clock.

Where was that?—In George-street.

Is that nearly opposite St. John's church?—Yes, in a line with it.

Were the soldiers standing still?—Yes.

Were they mounted or dismounted?—Dismounted partly, some of them on their horses.

At nine o'clock did you pass by Dudley-street?—I did.

Did you see any soldiers there?—I did.

Were they conducting themselves peaceably?—They were.

Were the people conducting themselves peaceably?—They were.

Were any stones thrown at that time?—None.

Had you any difficulty in passing the crowd?—None.

Did you see any shots fired at that time?—Not at that time.

Were you in Cock-street at any time that night?—Yes.

About what o'clock?—At ten.

Did you see any crowd of persons there?—None.

Was any person with you?—A female.

Were you taking care of that person?—Yes.

How many soldiers did you see there?—Four.

Did any of them fire?—Two of them.

Did you see any reason or any provocation why they should fire?—None whatever.

How near to you were they when they fired?—About 50 yards behind me.

Had you passed them?—No, they came behind me after I had gone down the street.

Can you tell in what direction they fired?—Down the street direct.

How are you able to say that?—I turned round and saw them; I saw the flash of a pistol.

Could you at ten o'clock at night, fifty yards off, tell in what direction they fired?—I imagine I could.

Could you see any thing of the barrel or muzzle of the fire-arms?—No; I judged from the flash that came from the barrel; I saw both the pistols fired; they were fired together, and I judged from the flash that came from the barrels of the pistols.

Was it only from seeing the flash, at the distance of 50 yards, that you are able to form your opinion as to the direction in which the pistols were fired?—I had no other way of judging.

Do you know whether the piece that was fired, was a pistol or a carbine?—I do not know.

Had you turned round before the piece was fired?—I turned round at the moment they were firing.

Did those soldiers afterwards pass you?—They did.

Had they any fire-arms in their hands then?—I could not see.

How near, when they did pass you, were you to them?—They were in the middle of the street, and I was on the causeway.

How many yards were you from them?—Not more than six or eight.

Could you not see whether they had fire-arms or not?—I might have seen if I had looked, but I did not think of looking.

Did you afterwards see any soldier in what is called the Town Well Fold?—Not in the fold; I saw them go into the fold.

Do you know what became of them?—They came back again.

Did they go in a rapid pace?—Quietly.

Did you at any part of the evening see any stones thrown?—None.

Are you able to say whether any of the soldiers you saw that evening were intoxicated from any thing you observed?—I imagined in my own mind that they were, from their firing so promiscuously, but I have no other reason for supposing so.

Can you speak as to the Thursday or Friday night?—I was in town on the Thursday night, and the soldiers were parading then; I saw Mr. Briscoe, the magistrate, at the head of them.

Where was that?—In Snow-hill.

Was any violence offered to any of the soldiers on that occasion?—I did not see any.

Did you see them use any violence towards any body?—No.

Can you give any information with respect to Friday?—I was walking up Dudley-street, and was turned into John-street by the constable.

Was there any constable with the soldiers you saw in Cock-street, on Wednesday night?—There were.

How many?—I saw several.

At the time they passed you, how near were they to the soldiers?—They seemed to be accompanying the soldiers.

(signed) *John Pare.*

SEVENTH DAY.

Saturday, 13th June 1835.

Mr. *Richard Evans,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *R. Evans.*

13 June 1835.

ARE you in any business?—I farm a good deal.

Do you reside in Wolverhampton?—Yes.

Did you go to the poll at the late election on either of the days?—On the first day, about three o'clock.

Did you go alone or with a friend?—A friend or two started with me. I went into the polling-booth alone.

Did you meet with any obstruction in going into the polling-booth?—Not the least.

Did you see any crowd of persons in St. James's-square at that time?—Yes, a great number.

Can you form any estimate of the number?—No, I cannot.

Were they conducting themselves, when you went there, peaceably?—Tolerably so; there was nothing like riot.

Did you meet with any obstruction in going into the booth?—None but the crowd.

How long did you remain in the booth?—Two minutes.

Did anything happen to you while you were in the booth?—When I mentioned that I voted for Sir Francis Goodricke, some missile came upon me, and groans were heard.

Did that missile strike you?—I could feel it against my hat; my back was, of course, towards the crowd.

Did anything occur to you after you quitted the booth, or was anything done to you?—As soon as I started, a friend or two joined me, and the mob began pelting furiously then.

Was that in the square?—Yes, immediately.

What did they throw?—Missiles, and stones, and brickbats too. I shall feel it as long as I live.

Were you hurt?—Very materially; I shall never have my right arm right again, I am sure.

Were the bruises you so received, received in St. James's-square?—They followed me a considerable distance; there are no less than five or six different openings between the square and where they followed me; and they tore the skin off my knuckles.

Had the people that so ill-treated you followed you from the square?—Yes; but I should think there were from 2,000 to 4,000 which joined this mob.

Did anything happen to you after you got out of the square?—Yes; this was passing those different outlets.

What became of you then?—I have no recollection. They knocked me flat upon my face; I walked to some place, but I did not know what I was about.

Did you afterwards receive any further insult?—I did not; I was protected.

Did you afterwards go to the magistrate, and make any deposition?—Not at all; I was not able; I did not leave my house for 10 days.

You say this attack upon you occurred first while you were in the booth, and immediately on your leaving it?—They did not attack me personally any more than by the missiles.

Did you apply, upon first being aware of any attack being made upon you, to any of the constables for protection?—I did not.

In fact, did any of the civil power afford you any protection?—Not till I was secured in the warehouse.

(signed) *R. Evans.*

William Gibbons, called in; and Examined.

William Gibbons.

WHERE do you live?—In Walsal-street.

What are you?—A locksmith.

Were you in the market-place of Wolverhampton on Wednesday, the last day of the election?—Yes.

About what time?—About seven o'clock, I think.

Which way did you come into it?—Straight up Dudley-street.

Was there any crowd when you passed the Swan?—There was a crowd on the causeway, but not on the road, as I went.

Did you see any soldiers when you passed the Swan?—Yes; they stood in a rank.

How long did you remain?—Not two minutes, I think; I went on, on my business, through the market-place, and returned in two or three minutes.

When you did return, did anything happen to you?—Yes; as soon as I got near Mr. Simpson's, the front soldier that stood to the right struck me under the ear.

With what?—With his sword.

Was there any cut?—There was a cut under there in three or four places.

Did that knock you down?—Yes, it did.

Did you get up again?—Yes; and he struck me again, so that I could not remember anything after.

Were

William Gibbons.

13 June 1835.

Were you struck the second time by a soldier?—Yes, several times I was struck by the same man.

Did the soldier say anything to you when he struck you?—No; for I took no notice of it; it came with such a suddenness that I cannot say.

Was that man standing still, or was he in motion?—He was in motion.

Were the rest of the soldiers in motion, or were they standing still?—I cannot say.

You became insensible?—Yes, I did.

Where did you find yourself after that?—In Mr. Fuller's.

Do you know how you got there?—No. When I got into the house, I could remember everything.

Do you now know how you got from the place where you were struck, into Mr. Fuller's?—No, I could not say.

Do you know in what way you went to Mr. Fuller's?—No, I was insensible.

Can you say how the soldiers were drawn up at the time of your being there?—They were formed right facing the Swan; the first in front was the first I came to.

Is that cut on the forehead one that you received at that time?—Yes, it was.

You are sure of that?—Yes.

Were you sober at the time?—Yes, I was.

(signed) *William Gibbons.*

George Gregory, called in; and Examined.

George Gregory.

WHAT are you?—A painter.

Where is your shop?—In King-street.

Were you crossing from King-street to John-street on Wednesday, the last day of the election?—Yes.

At what o'clock was that?—About eight o'clock.

Had you been at your shop for some time previous to that?—I had.

Did you see any soldiers?—Yes, there were two.

Where was that?—They were opposite John-street.

Did they say or do anything?—Yes; I was going to cross the road, and one of the soldiers came to me, and said, I must go back; I told him I could not, for I lived in John-street; as I was going across the street, I thought he would let me go. He rode against me, and knocked me down with the flat of his sword, and I set to and run across; and one of the other soldiers said, let him go, he is going home; and he turned his horse back after I got up.

Did you see anything more that night?—Yes; I did come out; I merely came out to the top of the street; there was no crowd at that time.

You saw nothing more of the soldiers or of the people?—No.

Did you observe any stones thrown that night?—No, I did not.

Were you, between seven and eight o'clock on the following morning, on Thursday, in Cock-street?—I was.

Were there any crowd of people in that street at that time?—No; I did not see any.

Did you see any soldiers?—Some soldiers; they followed me from the Swan, as I came by the Swan to go into the Market-place.

How many?—Two soldiers. There was one soldier followed me all the way with the point of his sword towards my back; the horse's head came over my shoulder. I was with a fellow shopman, and we were loaded; we could not walk very fast; and the soldier said, "go on, you d——d villain."

In fact, did he touch you?—Yes, he touched my back with the sword, but he never hurt me; he pushed me on with it.

Did it make any mark upon the back?—No.

Did it pierce or cut?—No; it was the point of the sword, but the sword bent against my back; I do not know that myself.

Were you at work near St. James's-square during the two days of the election?—I was.

Had you opportunities of seeing what was going on in the square?—Frequently; for I ran up every hour, and every hour and a half.

Did you see any disturbance?—No, no more than cheering the persons going to vote.

Did you see any persons pushed or crushed, or molested in any way?—No, I did not.

When you were, on Thursday morning, passing along Cock-street with your fellow workman, what were you carrying on your back?—Paint in tin kettles.

Did the sword touch the kettle or your back?—It never touched the kettle.

(signed) *G. Gregory.*

William Perry, called in; and Examined.

William Perry.

WHAT are you?—A japanner.

Living where?—In Brickkiln-street.

About how far is the Peacock-inn from George-street, according to your judgment?—I should calculate it to be about 150 yards.

Were you standing near the Peacock on Wednesday, the second day of the election?—I was.

Did you see any soldiers?—I did.

Where were they?—They were halting in front of George-street.

William Perry.

13 June 1835.

Were the men mounted or dismounted?—Mounted.

Do you know what o'clock it was?—It wanted five minutes to four by the two church clocks, and the hall clock.

At that time did you see any disturbance among the people anywhere?—Not at all.

(signed) *William Perry.*

Evan Evans, called in; and Examined.

Evan Evans.

YOU are a tin-worker?—Yes.

Where do you live?—In Bell-street.

At what time did you go home on the last night of the election, Wednesday?—A little before nine o'clock, to a few minutes I cannot tell; somewhere about nine o'clock as near as I can guess.

Did you remain at home?—I did, till I was in bed; I did once open the door, but nothing happened then.

Were you about 10 o'clock with your wife and brother-in-law in any room of your house?—Yes.

In which room was that?—In the lower kitchen.

Is that on the ground floor?—Yes.

Is that a room towards the street?—Yes.

Did anything happen?—Yes.

What was it?—At the time I sat in a chair I heard the report of a gun, and there came something through the door, but I did not know what; it was momentarily. Upon something that was said, we got a candle and looked, and found a ball.

Where?—About a yard and a half from where I sat.

Be so good as to state how big the room is?—It is but a very small room.

Is it 10 or 12 feet across?—That is as much as it is, I think, but I am not much judge in these things; it is a very small kitchen.

Is the door in the centre or on one side?—It is within a foot on one side of it.

How were you sitting with regard to that door; were you in a line with that door?—No, the table was between me and the door.

The door opens into the street?—Yes.

Where was the table?—Under the window.

Were you then on the same side of the room as that on which the door opens into the street?—Yes.

Is there a staircase out of that room?—Yes.

In what part of the room is that staircase?—It is at the cross corner of the room from the door, but it is not quite in the corner.

Where did you find the bullet lying?—A yard and a half or two yards from the stairs, but about a yard and a half from where I sat. I cannot tell to a trifle, it may be the same distance from the stairs.

While you were sitting in the chair, and when the shot was fired, which way was your face turned?—I think it must be looking towards the fire-place. I cannot tell justly.

Was the ball therefore on your left or on your right, as you sat?—On the left.

Be so good as to say whether it was about the centre of the room, or whether it was nearer either side, and which, that you picked the ball up?—I think it was about the centre.

Where was your wife sitting at the time you were sitting in the chair?—She was sitting on the face of me, on the other side of the table.

Was she sitting nearer the centre of the room?—Nearer than I was.

Just about the time that you heard the report, do you know whether or not she stooped?—She was stooping.

Did you that night look at the place and the door through which the ball had come?—Yes.

Be so good as to state about how high from the ground you observed the mark in the door?—About four feet six or eight, as near as I can judge.

Did you in your examination find that the ball had struck any other part of that room?—Yes.

Where had it struck?—The corner of the stairs, on the left-hand side of the stairs as we go up.

How do you know the place that it struck?—Because it made a deep impression, and we tried the ball against it on the next morning, and it seemed to fit that place.

What height from the level of the floor was the place that it struck on the stairs?—I am sure I cannot tell, I never measured it, but it may be 14 or 16 inches higher than it was in the door; I cannot say to an inch or two, but it might be from 14 to 16 inches higher.

Had anybody tried at your door, as far as you know?—Not that I know; I did not hear any one in the street, barring the soldiers.

Did you afterwards go up stairs?—Yes.

Soon?—No, it may be a few minutes after, or 10 minutes, for I made an alarm and several gentlemen came in.

Did you hear any soldiers?—I heard somebody coming by like soldiers, and I opened the window and saw two soldiers opposite, and those two soldiers had turned their horses right under my window.

Did you hear either of those soldiers say anything?—I heard one of the soldiers say that if

Evan Evans.

13 June 1835.

if he saw any door open he would fire in; which it was, I do not know, I did not see his face, they had both their backs towards me. I might stand there a minute or two.

Did they afterwards fire?—Not that I heard, for I shut my window and went to bed.

Did you, when you looked out of window, see any crowd, or any disturbance in the streets?—I saw no crowd, but a soldier and a constable.

Was there any person with the soldier?—I think there were two with him.

Did you go out again that night?—No; no more than opening the door.

You did not go out into the Market-place?—No, I never was any higher than Dudley street; that was between eight and nine, and then I was ordered back again.

Had the door been opened shortly before the shot was fired?—It had not; it was closed a little after nine.

Did you examine the outside of the door as well as the in?—Not that night.

The next day?—Yes.

Will you describe the hole that was made?—It appeared to be three inches in the way that it struck, where it made the damage of the wood; it came in a slanting direction upwards.

Were you examined before any gentlemen at the Peacock?—Yes, I was before several.

Did you give your name to be Evan Edwards?—No.

You cannot read?—No.

Did you make your mark at that time?—No.

Did you know that you signed your mark to the name Evan Edwards?—No, I did not.

Was Mrs. Deacon in the room of your house at the time?—Yes, in the upper floor.

Was she brought to bed yesterday?—She miscarried yesterday morning, and is very ill.

(signed) *Evan* × *Evans.*

Mr. *John Devey*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *John Devey.*

ARE you in any business?—Yes, a japanner.

Do you live in St. James's-square?—Yes.

Were you in St. James's-square during the Tuesday and the Wednesday of the election?—Yes, a considerable portion of the time.

Had you an opportunity of seeing the proceedings that were going on in the square?—Yes.

Was there much crowd on the Tuesday?—Not much; less, I may say, than on other elections.

Was the crowd orderly and well conducted, or were they riotous and violent?—There was excitement; not, in my opinion, amounting to riot.

Did you see any acts of outrage, or assault, or insult committed?—A good deal of groaning and hissing occasionally, when a candidate appeared; and I saw two gentlemen going from the poll who were groaned upon and wiping their coat.

Did you see anybody spit upon?—No, I did not.

Did you see any molestation offered to persons so as to prevent them getting up to poll?—No.

Was the crowd greater or less on the Wednesday?—Towards the close of the poll, greater the latter part of the day.

Was the excitement greater or less on the Wednesday, at the time you speak of, towards the close of the poll?—Greater.

Did you see any acts of violence committed on the Wednesday?—No, not with my own eyes; I saw a mob certainly.

Have you anything further to speak to?—No.

(signed) *John Devey.*

Mr. *Thomas Aubray Hales*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *T. A. Hales.*

ARE you in any business?—Factor for Schofield & Co.

Where do you live?—At Chapel-Ash; my counting-house is in Horsely-fields.

Were you at any time on Wednesday, the second day of the election, in the evening, at a house in Queen-street?—I was.

Whose house was that?—Mr. Grass's.

Where did you come from to Mr. Grass's?—From my counting-house.

At what time?—I left my counting-house at half-past seven.

Did you observe anything particular, in respect of the soldiers or the people, in your way from your counting-house to Mr. Grass's house?—I did not.

What occurred while you were at Mr. Grass's house, in respect to any conduct of the people or the soldiers?—I was standing at the upper window, and observed a great crowd at the end of Queen-street.

Which end?—The end next Dudley-street. I heard some one say, "The soldiers are coming," and the people commenced running away. I observed a party of dragoons charge out of Dudley-street down Queen-street.

Can you say how many?—I cannot state the number.

At what pace did they come?—Some of them at full gallop; not all.

What did they do?—I saw them violently beating the people with the flats, and also with the points of their swords.

Did any of the people resist them?—I did not see that.

Mr. *T. A. Hales.*

13 June 1835.

Were any stones thrown that you saw?—No.

What next occurred?—I heard a trampling of horses' feet.

Were you still at the window?—I was sitting at the window, not close to the window. I went to the window and saw a soldier striking at something under the window. I heard a shout, and then a door open or shut violently; I should say it slammed to. I looked under and I saw the soldier go away into the street again; he was soon after joined by several other soldiers. He said something to them which I did not hear, and they went to the other side of the road. I then heard him say, "There is a nest, or set, of d——d scoundrels in that house, we will fire through the door." I entreated them not to fire. I assured them that there was no improper person in the house, and then I observed the others sheath their swords, and handle their carbines.

How many of them?—I saw two at that time, but one had previously sheathed his sword, at least he had no sword in his hand.

Did any remain with the sword unsheathed?—I did not see one; I believe they had all their swords sheathed. I then said, "There has been no breach of the peace committed here, fire at your peril." The soldiers soon after went away; soon afterwards there came two soldiers again, one of which I recognized to be one of the soldiers whom I had seen before. He said, "There is something suspicious about that house, I have a good mind to fire through the door." I again warned him of the consequences of it, and again assured him that there was no improper person in the house, they then rode away.

Did anything further occur?—Nothing further occurred afterwards. I afterwards saw them beating several persons, and I saw them beating Mr. John Walker as he was going across the street.

Had you seen Mr. John Walker give them any provocation?—Not at all.

Had you had your observation so directed that you could say whether Mr. John Walker had given provocation or not?—I had not.

Should you know the soldier again that you so addressed?—I believe I should.

During the whole time that you were paying attention to the circumstances you have stated, did you see any stones thrown at all at the soldiers?—Not one.

Were there any constables with the soldiers during any part of this time you have mentioned?—There was none that I observed; but I recollect two gentlemen in plain clothes ride on horses up Queen-street and back again, but whether they were constables or not, I cannot speak.

Did they appear to be acting with the soldiers?—They rode up directly after some soldiers.

In communication with them?—I did not observe that they had any communication with them.

You cannot speak to the number of soldiers altogether?—At one time I can say certainly that there were four.

Is that the most that you saw, do you think?—I cannot positively say, but I believe I saw more.

In point of fact, did any soldiers fire, as far as you know, in that street?—Certainly not.

Does the door, through which the soldiers threatened to fire, open into the house in which you were?—I believe it does, but I could not see on account of the top of the window ledge immediately to the door.

Do you know whether any persons had retreated into the door of which the soldiers were speaking?—I could not see any.

You cannot say whether they had or not?—I did not see them.

Can you, from the position in which you had been standing in that room, say whether persons had or not?—I cannot say.

Did you the next morning pass by the Swan?—I did.

Did you happen to look at the windows of the Swan?—I did.

Were any of them broken?—They were.

Can you state how many were broken?—I counted four.

Were those all that were broken, or all that you saw?—All that I saw; I cannot say that they were all that were broken.

Was the street in front of the Swan being new paved on the Thursday?—It had been macadamised; there were a quantity of stones lying about.

(signed) *T. A. Hales.*

Benjamin Price, called in; and Examined.

Benjamin Price.

WHAT are you?—A butcher.

Where do you live?—In Darlington-street.

Do you attend in the market?—Yes.

Were you in the market-place on Wednesday, the last day of the election?—Yes.

All day?—Yes.

At your work?—Yes.

Were you interrupted in your work at all by the crowd?—No.

Were you able to carry it on as usual on market-day?—Yes.

Did anything happen to you at any time on Wednesday night?—Yes.

What was it?—I was taking my stall things down to my own shop by the Angel; I put them in; I was waiting; going down John's-lane, about eight o'clock, there were some folks running down John's-lane, and I ran after them, and some soldiers met me, and struck at me.

How

Benjamin Price.

13 June 1835.

How many?—Two of them.

Which way were the soldiers coming?—Up the street; and I turned again and went through the fold.

What did either of the soldiers do to you?—Struck me with their swords.

Did they make the cut which you have in your hat?—Yes; I had some bread and meat in my hat at the same time.

Was the bread and meat in your hat cut?—I cannot say; I did not look at it.

Had you said anything to either of those soldiers; or offered them any provocation?—No; not the least in the world.

Did you see any stones thrown while you were in John's-lane?—No, I did not.

Did anything more happen to you that night?—No.

(signed) *B. Price.*

Robert Finchett, called in; and Examined.

Robert Finchett.

OF what regiment are you pensioner?—Fourth, King's Own.

Were you in the market-place on Wednesday, the last day of the election?—Yes, I was.

At what time did you come into it?—At about eight o'clock.

Were the soldiers at that time moving about?—Yes, they were; rank entire.

Was the market-place crowded?—Yes, in different places; against the church gates in particular; there were a great many at the top of Cock-street and Dudley-street, and the Swan, and Lichfield-street.

Did the soldiers disperse the people?—Yes; they dispersed them out of the market-place.

Did you assist in clearing the market-place?—The stalls.

Did you find any difficulty in doing that?—No, not the least; neither from the soldiers nor from the inhabitants.

Were you employed for two or three hours?—I suppose we were two hours and a half employed; near to 11.

Did you see any horse fall?—Yes, I did; one.

Did that horse that fell get up again?—No, I never saw him rise no more then; his head moved, and the man had very near been over the horse's head, and one of his gloves fell over the horse's head.

Where did the horse fall?—Right opposite Mr. Morris's door.

How long had you been in the market-place before the horse fell?—I should think about an hour, or an hour and a half it might be; but from the confusion and the throwing of the people I could not give evidence clearly upon that; I dare say it was an hour and a half before the horse fell.

Can you speak at all as to the time you came into the market?—About eight o'clock, I should guess it to be; but the certain time about the horse falling I cannot prove, but I saw it fall.

Had any shots been fired before the horse fell?—No; I never saw one.

Nor heard?—Nor heard.

Did you see any stones thrown before the horse fell?—Yes; there were a few came from towards the church gates.

Did any fall at the time the horse fell?—Yes, before the horse fell some stones came.

Did you see any officer with the soldiers?—Yes, I did, with his blue coat on.

Did you hear him give any orders to the soldiers?—Yes, I heard him order them to fire.

At what time was that?—It was getting towards dusk; I should think about nine o'clock, or after nine.

Was that after the horse fell?—Yes, immediately after the horse fell.

Where was he when he so said that to the soldiers?—He was walking his horse between Mr. Terrett's and Mr. Morris's, the hatter's, on the left of the men.

Were the soldiers together or dispersed at that time?—Some dispersed, and some were together, where the horse fell down.

Did the soldiers upon that fire?—Yes, directly on that they went towards the light gates and fired.

Was there any crowd in the churchyard at that time?—Yes, there was.

Were the light gates open or shut?—That I cannot say; I was not near enough to know that difference.

Did you hear any other person tell the soldiers to fire?—No, I did not hear anybody say "fire." I heard a constable, named Joseph Sparrow, say, "Go it, go it."

Did you see any people on the church?—Yes, I did.

Can you form any judgment of the numbers?—I dare say 20 or 30, you may say.

Do you know anything more of that night?—No.

Is it your usual occupation, moving the stalls?—No; I went out of a free good will to assist a cousin.

(signed) *Robert × Finchett.*

Francis Harris, called in; and Examined.

Francis Harris.

ARE you a confectioner?—Yes.

Where?—In the market-place, High-green.

Did you receive a precept to act as a special constable?—Yes.

When did you receive it?—On Tuesday.

Francis Harris.

13 June 1835.

Did you act in consequence?—Yes.

Was that precept signed by anybody?—I will see, I have it in my pocket; No.

Did you, however, attend before the justice?—Yes.

When was that?—On Tuesday evening.

Were you sworn in?—Yes.

Did you receive any orders from the justices, or from any other person, as to what duty you were to perform?—No further than to keep the peace.

Was there any arrangement made for the meeting of the special constables?—Not at that time.

Did you afterwards receive any orders?—Yes; on Wednesday, at about four o'clock, Joseph Sparrow called and ordered me to come to the Swan.

Did you in consequence come to the Swan?—I did.

At what o'clock was that?—At half past four.

Was there any crowd in front of the Swan?—Not particular.

Did any disturbance, or any breach of the peace, take place?—Not in the least, while I was there.

How long did you remain there?—Perhaps 10 minutes. I then went into Queen-street, and saw no disturbance; and then went into Snow-hill, and saw the military coming down, as I think.

About what o'clock do you think that was?—I should think somewhere about five; and I returned up Dudley-street about 20 minutes past five, and went home.

Did you pass the Swan?—No; I went through John's-lane.

Do you keep a stall in the market-place?—Yes.

Did you then fetch the things from your stall to your own house?—I went up and fetched some of them, and my young man brought the remainder.

Was that earlier than you usually do on market days?—No; it was rather later.

Was there any disturbance in the market at the time you so fetched your things?—I saw none; I remained at home till about eight o'clock, and then I came out on my duty as special constable.

Where did you go to?—To the market-place, to meet the special constables; there were no orders where to meet afterwards.

Did you do anything as such special constable?—Yes, I ordered the people to go home peaceably.

What occasion had you to order the people home?—None at all.

Why did you order them?—Because there was an order from the magistrates.

From whom did you receive that order?—From nobody.

Then, in fact, you had no order, but still you ordered the people to go home?—Yes.

Did the people attend to your directions?—Many of them.

Did any of them not attend?—I did not know that they did; they moved on when they were ordered.

Did everybody that you desired to move on move?—There were many women did not move; they said they had lost their children.

Did you do anything to them?—I took them into my shop.

What else did you do, as a special constable?—When I saw any disturbance, I went to assist the military, and ordered the people to go home, protecting the persons through the market-place.

Will you state what disturbances you saw?—I saw the soldiers beat the people.

Did you interfere with the soldiers?—No.

What disturbances do you allude to, that you interfered upon seeing?—Shouting, and running away when the soldiers came.

Did you interfere with the people running away?—No; no further than telling them to go home, and if any stopped, to clear them away.

Did you clear any away?—Yes; every one that stopped.

Did any stop?—Not after the military came; as soon as ever the military had charged, when they had gone up to the market-place they came again, and then it was my duty to order them off.

Did you see them come again, and did you go and order them off?—Yes.

Did you, during the whole of that time, see any stones thrown, or know that any stones were thrown?—Not till about 11 o'clock.

How long a time do you consider that you were in the market-place between 8 and 11?—I think I was in all the time almost.

And you say, that between 8 and 11, you having been in the market-place nearly the whole of the time, no stones were thrown?—Not that I saw.

Did you take any person into custody that night in execution of your duty as a special constable?—No.

Did you see any person assaulted or struck?—None; but what the soldiers struck.

When you speak of the market-place, do you speak of it generally, or of any particular part?—I sometimes was as high as Mr. Alexander Gibbon's, and sometimes as low as Mr. Sidney's; but I never went out of the market-place.

Were you in from time to time the whole of the market-place?—Not above twice to the top.

Where were you principally?—About my own premises, and about my own doors.

Were you in any alarm about your own premises that night?—No.

Was your shop shut?—Yes.

At what time?—Immediately the horn was blown, my lad was ordered to shut up.

Was that before or after you had your tea?—After I had had my tea.
You are sure of that?—Yes.
What is the usual time that you shut your shop up on market nights?—At 10 at night.
At what time was the horn blown, and the soldiers came out?—I think seven.
Was your shop shut three hours earlier than it is usual on market nights?—I think it was.

(signed) *Francis Harris.*

Francis Harris
13 June 1835.

Mrs. *Mary Evans*, called in; and Examined.

WHERE do you live?—In Lichfield-street.
Are you the wife of Mr. Evans, dealer in cheese, in Wolverhampton?—I am.
Were you in Lichfield-street about nine o'clock on Wednesday, the last of the election?—Yes, in my own shop.
Did you see any soldiers there?—Yes.
About how many?—I cannot say; they had been up and down repeatedly; but I did not go to the door at first.
Had you seen any crowd of people before you saw the soldiers?—Crowds of boys, and women and children.
Did you observe those boys and women and children do anything?—No, not the least.
How many soldiers did you see?—At the time that I was at the door, there was one in particular that I noticed; there were not many soldiers.
How many did you notice?—Not more than two together in our street.
Did you observe any of them violent?—Yes; that was the reason that I noticed them.
Will you state what that violence was?—I was standing at my own door, the upper part of the door was open, and the lower part was shut; and Mr. Richard Fryer, a neighbour of ours, was coming up round the corner, coming home; and just under our shop window there was one of the soldiers pointed his sword to him, and using such language as I cannot repeat; and I called out to him when I saw his sword pointed, and I said, that gentleman is coming home, he lives next door; and he used such language again, that he did not care where he was coming, and pushed him with his sword.
Did the soldier touch him with his sword?—Yes, he had it against him.
Did that gentleman get home?—He went home, and he rapped at the door violently.
Did you see the soldier do anything more than you have mentioned?—No.
Had Mr. Fryer, when you saw the soldier push with his sword, given any offence to the soldier?—No. There were not more than 12 people in the street. Mr. Fryer went home; and after that I heard Mr. Fryer saying that he would report him; and then he said that he would blow his brains out, or light into him, or something of that kind. I durst not put my head out to see what he was doing; but we called to him.
Was that all you heard of that soldier, and of Mr. Fryer?—Yes; Mr. Fryer went in, I believe; the soldier turned away, and fired his carbine, and said to Sturke, "I do not know whether I have killed any one or not, but I have levelled at them."
You heard that?—Yes.
Where was the soldier standing when you saw him fire; how was he standing with reference to Noah's Ark?—He was very near the Noah's Ark, and just below our windows.
Was his head turned towards the street which is in front of the Noah's Ark?—I cannot say that.
Could you see which way he directed the fire-arms that he fired off?—No.
Could you see where his sword was at the time he so fired?—No, I never looked.
Did you see anything more of that soldier?—That I cannot say. A soldier came up to our door; I did not close the door; and there was one of the soldiers came up, and asked for some beer or water, I cannot say which. I directed the servant to fetch some beer, but I cannot say whether it was the one that had been insolent. There was another that rode very tipsey, and he put out his hands to shake hands.
With you?—I cannot say to whom it was. I said I will shake hands, for fear he should fall from his horse, and I then shook hands; it was over my door.
Did the soldier that fired from nearly the Noah's Ark get off his horse after he had fired?—That I cannot say.
Can you say whether he loaded his piece again?—I cannot say.
Did you afterwards see any of the soldiers fire?—No; I heard them after I went to bed, below our house, towards Bury-street.
Did you at any time during that night see any violence used by any persons towards the soldiers?—No; I went into my own bed-room, and went to bed very soon.
Did you hear any groaning or shouting?—I heard groaning at the time the soldiers were riding down after the boys.
Were there any constables in the street, at any time, that you saw during that night, acting?—No, there was not any necessity for anything of the kind.
About what o'clock was this that you shut up, and saw no more?—I was up in my own room before 10.
At what o'clock was it you saw Mr. Fryer?—I think about nine, but I cannot say.
Was it light or dark?—As light as it is now, pretty near.
Were you frightened on Thursday night?—Yes; I dare say at about the same hour; about nine o'clock, or within a quarter of an hour. In the course of the evening there were a great many boys and women running up and down; then there came a soldier galloping after

Mrs. *M. Evans.*

Mrs. *M. Evans.*

13 June 1835.

after them; we had closed the shop shutters, and I was standing at the door; I saw a soldier up and down; he went towards the horse fair and then returned; and I was standing at my door when he told me, if I did not shut my door he would pierce me through, and used other dreadful language, which frightened me.

Did he do any act as if he would pierce you?—I withdrew in a moment.

(signed) *M. Evans.*

Samuel Tennant, called in; and Examined.

Samuel Tennant.

ARE you a boatmaker?—Yes.

Living in Salop-street, Wolverhampton?—Yes.

Were you at home till near nine o'clock on Wednesday the second day of the election?—Yes.

And did not come out?—No.

About nine, or a quarter before nine, did you come into the market?—Yes.

Did you remain any time in the market?—Not above two or three minutes; they would not let me.

Who spoke to you?—The soldier on horse first.

What did any of them say to you?—The soldier said the first word, "You must not go across here;" I said I wanted to look for my little boy, about four years old; and he said, "You shall not," and turned me back again.

Did he offer you any violence?—No, not there.

Did you then go down Cock-street?—Yes, to go home again.

Did you see any soldier there?—Two followed me down there.

Did they do anything to you?—One of them said, "Damn you, move your pivot," and I went on; I said, "I am going;" and he said, "Damn you, move your pivot faster," and struck me with the back of his sword.

Were any part of your clothes cut?—No, he struck me with the back part.

Was there at that time any crowd in Cock-street?—They were running down before them.

Were the people doing anything offensive to the soldiers?—No, they were running down.

While you were in the market-place and in Cock-street, did any stones fall?—No.

Did you afterwards run in that street?—Down in Worcester-street, at the lower end of Cock-street; when I saw the horse prance, I thought he was going to strike me again, and ran away.

How near were the soldiers to you at that time?—About 40 or 50 yards; when I started to run, he let fly after me directly.

Do you mean that he fired?—Yes.

Could you see that shot fired?—When I turned my head I saw the smoke.

Did you see any ball strike near you?—Yes, about a yard from me.

On your right or left?—On the left hand; I was on the footpath.

Did you stop?—No, I went on.

How do you know that it was a ball that struck that?—Because it cut the ground before it as it went.

Could you see that it was a ball?—I could not see; I guess it was a ball, from the ground being cut up.

Do you know anything more of that ball?—No. Then I went the next morning where I thought it stopped over-night, and my companion picked one up.

How far was that, where you picked up a ball, from the place where the other struck the ground?—About 50 or 60 yards.

Did you, after the ball so struck the ground, and you had been fired at, turn round to look at any of the soldiers?—Yes.

Did you see any of them fire?—Yes, I saw the second fire down the Townwell-fold.

Could you see what arms he fired?—To the best of my eyesight, I thought it was a carbine.

Where was his sword at the time?—At the side of him.

Sheathed?—Yes.

Were you running, when you saw them running down Townwell-fold?—Yes; I was making the best of my way out of his road again.

Were they running away from him?—Yes.

Did you look behind you at the time you saw him fire?—Yes; I was near the top of Salop-street then, and I turned down and went away.

Did you, during the whole of this time, see any stone thrown at any of the soldiers?—No, I did not; no groan and no hissing, and nothing of the kind.

About what is the distance from Townwell-fold to the top of Salop-street?—I cannot tell the distance.

Was the shot which was fired down the Townwell-fold fired, before or after the shot was fired after you?—After; that was the first shot that struck the ground; the second was down Townwell-fold.

Have you the bullet?—Yes *(the Witness produced the bullet)*.

Is the bullet you now produce the one you picked up in Salop-street?—Yes.

Is one side of it flat?—Yes, nearly flat.

Samuel Tennant's Mark ×.

Thomas Ansell, called in; and Examined.

Thomas Ansell.

13 June 1835.

ARE you a file-maker?—Yes.

Where do you live?—At Pounteney's-fold, leading out of Dudley-street.

Were you in the parlour of the Castle public-house a little after seven on Wednesday, the second day of the election?—Yes.

In what street is the Castle?—Dudley-street.

Did you see any soldiers in the street from the window?—I saw six riding down the street in great speed, and people running into houses or entries where they could run. I saw one soldier come back after the rest. There were five returned, and one came back afterwards by himself, just opposite the Castle window. As I was observing what he was doing, he sheathed his sword, and deliberately drew out his pistol: he cocked his pistol, and rode opposite to the pig-market, and there he deliberately fired his pistol up the pig-market.

Can you say whether the gates of the pig-market were shut?—Yes, they were shut.

Were any persons in the pig-market?—I cannot say; I believe not.

Do you know the extent of the pig-market, which reaches up into the Market-street?—I do not know the extent of it.

How many yards do you estimate it at?—At about 50, or thereabouts.

At that time that the soldier fired that, did you see any provocation given to the soldier?—The place was perfectly clear from the Castle to Queen-street; I believe there was not a soul. I afterwards went home, and was in my house in Pounteney's-fold about nine o'clock.

Did you see any persons run down Pounteney's-fold?—Yes, I saw several times people running down, and soldiers following them.

Did you see the people doing anything to the soldiers?—Nothing at all.

Did any soldier do anything at all to you?—Yes.

What was it?—I heard a great rush coming down the yard, and a soldier rode straight to my shutters, struck the shutter, and forced it open. I asked why he did it; he demanded to know whom I had got in my house.

Did anything more pass?—No.

Did he go away?—Yes. The answer I gave him was, I had no one but my wife and myself.

Did you see the soldiers?—Yes, I saw them come down the yard to search, to see who was about.

Did they offer any violence to anybody?—I did not see them.

When you came down Pountney's-fold home, can you say whether any of the large stones had been moved in the passage?—Not when I came down.

Do you know of your own knowledge that any were moved at any time on that night?—Yes. After I had come home from the Castle, I had occasion to go out again; and when I came up into the middle of the passage, I saw eight or nine or ten large stones, some of them may be 20 or 30 pounds, and they were placed in a kind of zigzag.

Was that the usual place of them?—No.

Had you ever seen them placed so before?—No; they were removed from the side of the wall, where they were put to keep off the carts, the passage being so narrow.

About what o'clock was it you saw that?—I saw that about half-past eight.

Do you, of your own knowledge, know who put them there?—No, I do not.

(signed) *Thomas Ansell.*

John Harper, called in; and Examined.

John Harper.

IN what business are you?—I am a labourer.

Where do you live?—I live in Townwell-fold, Wolverhampton.

Were you in Darlington-street on Thursday night about nine o'clock?—I was at the top of it, where I was employed.

Were you doing anything?—I was putting up my master's shutters.

Was there any crowd?—There had been, when I first commenced; but when the soldiers came up to me there was not.

How long was that?—About half an hour.

What did they do?—Never spoke to me; they began to lay on me with their swords.

How many?—Three came up, and they all three beat me in their turns, as the horse of one turned away, the other got a blow at me.

Did any of them say anything to you?—They told me to "go along, d——d rascal, or else I will cut your head off with my sword."

Did they all say that?—One in particular, I cannot speak to more.

Were you injured?—I felt the effect of the blows for several days after, on my head and shoulders, and they knocked in the crown of my hat.

Had any person offered any violence to the soldiers, as far as you saw?—Not in my sight.

Were you at home at 10 o'clock on Thursday night?—I was at home before 10 o'clock.

Did you hear any shot fired?—Yes, I heard the report of two.

Do you know who fired them?—No, I cannot say.

About what o'clock was that?—It must be a little after 10.

Were both the shots fired about the same time?—No, a considerable distance between the two.

John Harper.

13 June 1835.

How long an interval?—Perhaps a quarter of an hour.

Were those the only two shots you heard fired?—The only two.

Did you see any soldiers that night, after the first shot was fired?—I did not.

(signed) *John Harper.*

William Gould, called in; and Examined.

William Gould.

ARE you a cabinet key maker?—Yes.

Do you live in Salop-street?—Yes.

Were you at the Swan on Wednesday, the last day of the election?—Yes.

How long did you stop there?—I came near about 20 minutes before four o'clock, and then I went up and down Dudley-street.

How long a time were you about there?—I was up and down the street, I suppose, till about eight o'clock, and opposite the Swan.

About five o'clock did you see any crowd about the Swan?—There was a few, very few indeed, nothing more than the regular market-days; there were a few boys pushing one another about, just at the balcony. Mr. Sparrow, the constable, was walking about; when one or two boys got together, he begged of them to be civil and quiet.

Did you see him obliged to do his duty as a constable in taking anybody up?—I did not see any occasion for it.

Did you look at the Swan windows at all?—Yes; I saw soldiers come up the street; they walked as low as the Pack-horse, and came back again.

Did the soldiers go off to their quarters?—They came up Dudley-street, and there was a concourse of people, and I saw one of them draw his sword and turn again.

Did you see what he did?—He only threatened them; he did nothing at all to them.

Had anybody done anything to him that caused him to turn?—Not in my presence.

About what o'clock was it that they came the first time?—I suppose about 20 minutes after four.

How long was that after you had been there?—I should suppose it would be about three-quarters of an hour after I had been there.

Did you see any persons at the windows of the Swan when you came up?—Yes; there was a parcel of boys stood by, and I went and placed myself at Mr. Shaw's, the brazier's.

Did you see any persons at the windows of the Swan?—The blinds were down, and one or two came and peeped.

Did those people that peeped do anything else?—Nothing at all in my presence.

Did you see any of them use any offensive gestures?—There was a parcel of boys hissing and groaning, and they turned the curtains on one side. And just at that side of the balcony, whether one put his hand to his nose or was wiping his mouth, I cannot say; but I thought he was putting his finger to his nose to the boys. I cannot say.

Can you say whether he was taking snuff?—I cannot say.

Was the market-place full at that time?—Yes, it was quite full.

Did you remain till the magistrate came?—Yes.

Did you see Mr. Clare?—Yes.

Where were the soldiers when you first saw Mr. Clare?—In front of the balcony.

Where was Mr. Clare?—He walked down the yard, and walked in front of the soldiers, and Mr. Sparrow and Mr. James Chorer and Captain Jordan were with him. Mr. Clare was in the front, and the rest were in the rear.

How far do you think Mr. Clare went from the inn?—He came as far as the stalls. There were some butchers' shambles, and there were some people at the top; they had such a heavy load, I thought they would have tumbled down with them, and Mr. Sparrow ordered them down, and Mr. Clare, in the front of them, bade them to disperse away.

Was Mr. Clare on the other side of the macadamized road?—He came as far as the military reached, and went in the rear of them.

Did the people disperse when the magistrate went among them?—They dispersed from the shambles, but did not seem to disperse from the ground.

Did you see Mr. Clare come back and go into the balcony?—Yes.

Were the blinds drawn up then?—As soon as Mr. Clare got up, the blinds were drawn up, both right and left, both the windows of the balcony, all.

Did he come out?—He opened the right-hand balcony and came out.

Were there people with him?—No, he came on the balcony by himself, and stood within-side the railing part.

Did he do anything?—Mr. Clare hung over the balcony railing to speak; but they hissed and groaned, and they would not allow him.

Were any stones thrown at that time?—No.

Did you see anything done to insult Mr. Clare, or to interrupt him?—Nothing at all. Mr. Clare then turned round from the front, and looked down Dudley-street to speak to them, and they hissed and groaned, and made a larger noise than before.

Was anything thrown then?—No; Mr. Clare turned round, and put his hands in his pocket, and put a pair of spectacles on, and then, as soon as he turned round from Dudley-street, a stone went through the window.

What was done next?—Then Mr. Clare put his hand in his pocket, and pulled out something; but before he had time to pull out something, the soldiers made a start to clear the market-place, and two went to the light gates.

Did Mr. Clare read anything?—Not that I saw.

William Gould.

13 June 1835.

You cannot tell then why he put his spectacles on?—No, I did not see him read anything.

Then two rode up to the light gates?—Yes, and two followed them.

Did they do anything?—Yes.

Were any stones thrown?—Yes, from Lichfield-street.

Did any come from the light gates?—I was too far off to see.

Where were you?—At Mr. Shaw's, the brazier's.

Did anybody molest you?—No.

Were the shops shut?—They began to close them then, when the soldiers began.

Can you say at what time the shops were shut in Dudley-street?—I cannot tell, for I did not go down that road again.

Did you see any horses fall?—Yes.

How many?—There was one fell by the gas-pillar; I did not see him get up again.

Was that the first horse you saw fall?—Yes.

Do you in fact know whether that horse did get up again?—I cannot tell whether he did again. I did not see him afterwards.

Did you see any other horses fall?—Yes.

Where?—I saw one fall opposite Mr. Choldich's.

Did he get up again?—Yes.

Was that the second that fell?—It was, that I saw.

Did you see any more?—No.

At the time that the first horse fell, had you heard any shots fired?—Yes, there were two fired into the churchyard.

Did you see them?—Yes, I saw the soldiers go up to the light gates, and fire, two of them.

How long do you consider it was after the soldiers had moved first that they fired?—I should suppose it to be about eight or ten minutes.

Did you see any soldier fire anywhere else?—Yes, some went up the Bird-in-Hand-yard, and fired.

Was that before the horses fell, or after?—After.

How long do you think after?—About 10 minutes or a quarter of an hour, I should suppose.

Do you know yourself whether there were any persons in the Bird-in-Hand-yard at that time?—I cannot tell.

Had you seen any persons run into the Bird-in-Hand-yard?—Yes.

Had those persons done anything to the soldiers?—I cannot tell.

Did you see any stones thrown about the time that the first horse you have mentioned fell?—No.

Was the market clear when you went away at eight?—It was clear; I believe very near.

Did you see the constables with the soldiers, or were the soldiers unaccompanied by anybody?—I saw the constables with the soldiers.

Did you see the constables do anything?—They cleared the top of the street.

Did you see them go willingly?—I saw none go unwillingly, only they could not push them so fast along, they were so thick on the ground. I saw one very crooked, he wanted to go to the right, and they made him go the other road.

Did you see any violence used by the soldiers towards any of the people?—Yes, I did; I saw one soldier lay on a man on his back with his sword, at the corner of John-street.

Was that after what you have been speaking of, or before?—After.

Did you afterwards go into Cock-street?—Yes.

About what time was that?—It was very nearly at half-past eight o'clock.

Did you see any soldiers in Cock-street?—Yes, I stood at the top of Cock-street till nine o'clock, and then came down Darlington-street, and then down North-street, towards the Red Lion.

Did the soldiers that you speak of that came to the Red Lion and Darlington-street, do anything to anybody?—Yes, they fired twice at the Red Lion. I heard a piece go off, but I did not see.

Did you see him do anything yourself?—No.

Did you afterwards see any soldiers near Townwell-fold?—Yes, I did.

How many?—Two.

About what o'clock do you think that was?—Near 20 minutes past nine.

Did either of them fire?—Yes.

Do you know the direction in which they fired?—I followed them down Cock-street. Mr. York, one of the constables, was going down Cock-street, and I walked in the rear, and Mr. York was taking the people before him, and the soldiers behind him, and I was stopped just by Mr. Miller, the baker's, and I got face by the hotel. Mr. York said, "Here they are, fire;" and when they did that, I drew back a little, and turned up Townwell-fold, and then Mr. York brought the two soldiers back, and he placed them in front of the hotel, and he said, "Stand there till I come back;" and I passed on and got straight off.

Did you see any of them fire?—I did not see them fire, I saw the soldiers go into Townwell-fold, and a moment after I heard a report.

Did you see the soldiers come out again?—Yes.

How long were they down the fold?—Not half a minute.

When they came out had they their swords drawn?—No.

William Gould.

13 June 1835.

Had they fire-arms in their hands?—Yes.

What description of fire-arms?—It was not a pistol, it was the other piece.

At the time that you saw the soldiers go down Townwell-fold, was there any crowd about, that you saw?—No, not that I saw; they went straight down before me.

Had you seen people go down Townwell-fold shortly before?—Yes, I had.

Were the number of persons you had seen go down considerable?—A great many people there was.

Had those persons, as far as you saw, done anything to the soldiers?—Not that I know of.

Do you know, as far as you saw, whether they were guilty of any act of disorder?—Not that I saw.

Did you see anything more of the soldiers that night?—No; I went straight home.

Are you sure you heard York give the order?—Yes.

(signed) *W. Gould.*

Mr. *John Bill*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *John Bill.*

DO you reside in St. James's-square?—Yes.

Are you deputy constable for the manor of Stow-heath?—Yes.

Is the manor of Stow-heath extending to Wolverhampton?—I believe so; I do not know.

Do you know for what limits you are a constable?—I am not prepared to answer.

Were you appointed at the leet?—Yes.

Was that in October last?—Yes.

Have you not, during the nine months since you were appointed, ascertained for what limits you are a constable?—For the manor of Stow-heath.

How far does the manor of Stow-heath extend?—I do not know.

Have you any pay for acting as deputy constable?—Not as yet.

Are the deputy constables ordinarily paid?—Not that I know of.

Have you, since you were appointed as deputy constable, ever acted as such?—Not more than once or twice, before my own house.

When was that?—I cannot say.

Have you never acted, except on your behalf?—I have never been sent for from home more than once.

Were you in St. James's-square during either of the days of the late election?—Yes.

Were you there as a constable?—I was deputy constable; but I was not ordered there.

Did you go there for your duty?—I thought I had a right there; I was not called upon by the magistrate.

Did you take your staff in your hand?—No.

Have you a staff?—Yes.

Was there any crowd?—Yes; at times there was a crowd, at other times not so much.

Did you see the crowd on either day do anything at the election, or were they peaceable?—They were, with the exception of one or two stones being thrown, as I saw.

Could you distinguish the persons who threw them?—No.

Could you at the time?—No.

Did you endeavour, being a constable, to check the throwing stones?—I did.

In what way?—By going to the parties where I thought the stones came from, but could not mark out the individuals.

Did you see any carriages come on the last day of the election?—Cars.

How many?—Four or five.

Did you see any violence or insult offered to the persons in those cars?—To one.

What was that?—Two stones, and horse-dung thrown.

Did you endeavour to apprehend those persons?—No, I did not; for John Sparrow was there, and interfered.

(signed) *John Bill.*

Benjamin Armstrong, called in; and Examined.

B. Armstrong.

YOU live in Bennett's-fold?—Yes.

What age are you?—Seventeen years of age.

Are you in any business?—Yes; shoemaker.

Were you in Townwell-fold on Wednesday night, the last day of the election?—Yes.

At what time did you go there?—At about nine.

Were you in anybody's house, or only in the open space?—I was in no one's house.

What made you go down there?—I ran to get out of the soldiers' direction.

Did many persons run down at the same time?—Yes.

How many people were there?—I cannot say.

Where had you run from?—Out in the New-road from the town.

Darlington-street?—Yes.

Had you seen any of the people that ran down at that time do anything to the soldiers?—No.

Did any soldiers come down?—Yes.

How many?—I cannot say to two or three; I saw one come first, and I did not look behind me afterwards.

When you say behind you, did the soldier pass you?—No

Did you see that soldier do anything?—No.

Did

B. Armstrong.
13 June 1835.

Did you see any soldier do anything?—Yes.
State what that was?—I saw him fire a ball.
Was the soldier that fired the ball the one you had seen first?—No.
Where was the soldier that fired the ball?—He was facing the New Hotel.
Was he in the street or in the fold?—In the street.
Had he come into the fold at all, as far as you saw?—No.
How far do you think you were from him when you saw him fire the ball?—It was about 10 yards.
Could you see with what arms he fired?—No.
Were you struck at all?—The shot passed through my hat.
Have you the hat here?—Yes.
Did you feel the shot go through?—I felt my hat knocked back.
About what o'clock do you think this was?—It was about nine o'clock.
Was it light?—It was dusky.
Did you see any person standing with the soldier at the time he fired?—No.
Did you hear any shot fired but that one?—No, not in Townwell-fold.
Did you show your hat to anybody that night?—No.
When was the first time you showed it?—On Friday night. I did not take any notice of it before that; I had not discovered it before.
Did you tell anybody what had happened to you before Friday?—No.
Who was the person you told then?—My brother.
Have you measured the shot hole in the front and the shot-hole in the back of your hat, and does it appear that the distance from each shot-hole to the crown is nearly the same?—Yes.
Did you call out when the shot struck you?—No.

(signed) *B. Armstrong.*

John Pinson, called in; and Examined.

John Pinson.

WHAT are you?—A locksmith.
Where do you live?—In the New-piece.
Did you go home between eight and nine on Wednesday, the last day of the election?—Yes, about half-past eight.
Were you that night in Townwell-fold?—Yes.
At what time?—At 10 minutes or a quarter past nine.
What made you go into Townwell-fold?—I had gone after my wife.
Were you far down the fold, or near that part which opens into the New Hotel?—I might be 10 or 12 yards down the fold.
Did you see any soldiers?—Only one.
Where was he?—In front of the New Hotel gates; in the street.
Did you see him do anything?—I saw a crowd, and six or seven ran past me down the fold, and one cried out, "They are going to fire;" and I immediately turned round to look, and received a shot through the upper part of my arm.
Did you see who fired?—I saw the soldier fire.
Did you see more than one soldier fire?—I did not.
Did you hear more than one shot?—I did not.
What became of you after that?—I was led to Mr. Colman's shop.
Did you hear any more firing that night?—No, I did not; I was led away.
Did you see any stones thrown?—No, I did not.
Was any ball lodged in your arm?—No; it took a piece of flesh away.
Were you standing up, or stooping down?—Standing at the time.
Do you know of anybody else being wounded at the same time?—Yes; this boy that has since had his leg cut off; he was wounded with the same shot; he cried out that he was shot at the same time; he went about four or five yards, and fell down.
Did you see that boy before he cried out?—I did not see him.
When you saw the boy, was he nearer to the hotel than you?—No, he was not; he was lower down the fold.

(signed) *John Pinson.*

[Sir *Frederick Roe* here directed the witness Benjamin Armstrong, whose hat was shot through, to put his hat on, and to stand by the side of the witness, John Pinson, whose arm was shot through; and it appeared on measuring, that the shot-holes in the boy's hat when on his head, were 19 inches above the level of the wound on the arm of Pinson.]

Mrs. *Eleonora Steelyard,* called in; and Examined.

Mrs. *E. Steelyard.*

ARE you married?—Yes.
What is your husband?—He works at the chemistry business; he is a locksmith by trade.
Where do you live?—In Worcester-street.
Were you at your own place in Worcester-street between 10 and 11 on the last day of the election, Wednesday?—Yes, I was.
Did you hear something, and go to the door to look?—Yes.
What did you see?—I saw a soldier on horseback beating a man along the street with his sword.
Did you take your candle in your hand?—Yes, I did take it in my hand.

Mrs. *E Steelyard.*

13 June 1835.

What did he say to you?—He d——d my eyes, and told me to take that blazing candle in.

Did he attempt to strike you?—Not then he did not.

Did he afterwards?—Yes, I put my candle in, and returned to shut the door, and held the door about six inches wide, and I saw him capering the horse to attempt to get as close as he could, and I slammed the door to, and as soon as I had done that, the blow came.

Where?—On the door-case and the door too.

Did you look out again?—I heard the pieces of the sword fall.

Did you look out?—No.

Did you see that the sword was broken?—No, I did not.

(signed) *Eleonora* × *Steelyard.*

Mr. *Edward Hayling Coleman,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *E. H. Coleman.*

WHERE do you reside?—In Salop-street.

Did you pass through the market-place in the afternoon of Wednesday, the last day of the election?—I did.

About what time?—About seven.

What road did you come?—I came up Cock-street.

Which way were you going?—Into Dudley-street.

Was the market crowded at that time?—Rather so.

Was the crowd more than usual on market days?—Yes.

Was there in fact a considerable crowd at or about the Swan Inn, and that part of the market-place?—There was.

Was that crowd peaceable, or did you see any acts of disorder or violence?—Disorder, such as hissing, and some groaning.

But nothing further?—Nothing further.

Did you see any stones thrown?—No.

Did you see any persons spit upon or insulted?—No.

Did you remain any time, or were you passing down?—I passed through, without remaining.

Did you see the magistrate at that time?—I did; but I had passed a little way into what is called High-street, when I saw the magistrate.

Did you stop then, or did you pass on?—I passed on rather more quickly.

Did you see him in the balcony?—I did.

At that time were any stones thrown, that you are aware of?—I did not see any, nor hear any.

During the two days that you were about the town professionally, can you say whether there was much appearance of excitement, or tendency to violence, or whether you consider that the town was peaceable and orderly?—There was a tendency I thought to excitement, but I did not witness any acts of disorder myself.

Did you see any soldier have any drink on the night of Wednesday?—Yes, I saw one soldier have brandy and water given him.

Where was that?—In the market-place.

Do you know who gave it him?—I do.

Who?—I would rather not mention the name unless it is absolutely necessary.

Where was it given?—In the street; it was a person with a constable's staff.

When you say "brandy and water," do you know exactly what the liquor was?—Yes.

At the time that you saw the soldier have the brandy and water, was he alone, or was there any other soldier with him?—There were several soldiers about at the time, because I spoke to one to guard me to Mr. Thompson's.

Was anything said by the constable that gave the brandy and water?—"Here, take this brandy and water."

Were you present at the opening of one of the dragoon's horses, which died on the night of the 27th?—I was.

When was that horse opened?—I think it was Friday morning.

Where did the examination take place?—In the Swan-yard.

Who were present at the time?—Mr. Pritchard, the veterinary surgeon, Mr. Wallace, the veterinary surgeon, and Mr. Edwardes, the surgeon, and myself. There were several others.

But no other gentleman who professionally would be likely to understand the case?—No.

Who conducted the examination?—Mr. Wallace and Mr. Pritchard.

Did you, however, see the whole of the examination, as far as they conducted it?—I came in after the skin was removed.

Was that the first act, so that there could have been no material progress made?—Yes.

Will you state what you observed yourself?—I observed under the skin discolouration, from blood having been imbibed by the cellular membrane; that there was an extent of discolouration of the cellular membrane and the fat. I passed my finger into the hole, and it passed into the chest, and I examined the ribs, to see between what rib it passed, and it passed between the fifth and sixth rib, upon the upper edge of the sixth rib. On cutting the muscles off the ribs, Mr. Wallace, the veterinary surgeon, cut through the pleura, and the lungs appeared between the ribs in several places. The ribs were then sawn through; there was extravasation of bloody serum on the muscles, as well as the cellular membrane. When they cut a little deeper, the ribs were then removed, the cavity of the chest was seen,

the

1121

Mr. *F. H. Coleman.*

13 June 1835.

the wound passing through the pericardium; the pericardium also had a like appearance of extravasation of blood upon it. The heart was then examined, and the wound penetrated the substance of the left ventricle, but not through the lining membrane; it had the appearance of a stab of some pointed instrument having passed. I observed no coagulum in the pericardium; there was bloody serum, and in the cavity of the chest there was a good deal of bloody serum, but I observed no coagulum of blood. The lungs were not wounded, and were full of air; I would not say full, but they were inflated.

Can you say what was the cause of that horse's death?—I find myself rather puzzled to account for the death in an immediate way, because there was no large blood-vessel wounded. I suppose that, if that wound occasioned his death, it was want of action in the heart to send the blood to the head, and to the other parts of the body; that is my opinion.

Was there any cause apparent to you that should have checked the usual action of the heart arising from that wound?—Yes; the muscle being wounded, would hinder the contraction of it in the proper way.

Was the wound which you saw sufficient to cause the heart not to act, and the horse's death?—I considered that that would be sufficient to occasion his death; that that wound in the heart would prevent the action of the heart carrying on the circulation, supposing that that wound was given during life; that was my opinion.

Did the veterinary surgeons or the medical gentlemen proceed to any other examination, in respect to any other part of the horse's frame but this immediate part?—No.

Was there any difference of opinion among you at the time, as to the cause of the horse's death?—There was.

Did you differ, and give any opinion at that time?—I mentioned that I thought the horse did not die from suffocation, but from the want of action in the heart.

Was there any difference of opinion among you, that without a reference to the particular cause of death, the cause of death arose from the wound inflicted?—All supposed the death to arise from the wound inflicted; there was one opinion upon that.

Can you say whether the horse appeared to have received any other wound in any other part?—No, I did not notice any.

Did you pay such attention as to be able to say that you accurately looked at the horse's body, to see that there was no wound anywhere else?—I looked over the body, but did not examine with my hand any more than what the professional gentlemen had examined also.

But you looked over the body?—Yes.

Did you see, in any other part of the body, any wound?—No, I did not.

Can you state at all the depth of the wound?—I considered the wound to be four inches.

Can you say, from the appearances of the wound, whether the wound was given during lifetime?—I have some doubt respecting it, on account of observing no coagulum of blood.

Do you consider, that if the wound had been given during lifetime, there would of necessity have been a coagulum of blood?—Yes.

In the event of the wound having been inflicted after death, would the appearances of extravasated blood, and other circumstances that you have mentioned, have existed?—It might; for the horse having lain upon the side for a good number of hours, and the blood being mixed with serum, as it would be in the cavity of the chest, and in the pericardium also there being a quantity of serum, what blood there would be would be mixed with it, and the vessels from the wound would imbibe the coloured matter.

Can you form any judgment as to what length of time it would be requisite for the horse to be in that position, for that effect to be produced?—I should think a few hours would do it; 10 or a dozen hours.

In that case, must the horse have been lying on the side on which the wound was given, to have produced that appearance?—I should think so.

If the horse had lain on the other side, is it probable that the appearances could have been produced under the circumstances of the wound being given after death?—It would be, but not so much as what I saw.

From your observation, if the wound had been given after death, can you state any cause for the horse's death?—No.

(signed) *Edward H. Coleman.*

Mr. *Richard Pritchard,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *R. Pritchard.*

ARE you a veterinary surgeon?—I am.

Residing in Wolverhampton?—Residing in Wolverhampton.

Where do you live?—In Cleveland-road.

You are not a military man?—No.

Did you examine one of the troop horses of the King's Dragoon Guards, which died on Wednesday the 27th?—I did.

When did you examine it?—I examined it on the 29th of May, I think.

Where?—In the Swan-yard.

Who was present; what medical gentleman?—Mr. Edwarde's, the surgeon, was present, and Mr. Wallace and Mr. Coleman.

Will you state the result of your examination as to the cause of the death?—I found a wound on the left side of the horse, about six inches above his elbow. I found it penetrated into the cavity of the chest, took a line through the walls of the chest between the fifth and sixth ribs; it then passed under the left lobe of the lung, and entered the sack containing the heart, on its left side, and at the superior part of the heart; it had also entered the fleshy structure of the heart near its whole thickness, but had not penetrated the cavity

Mr. *R. Pritchard.*

13 June 1835.

of the ventricle; I found a coagulum of blood in the heart sac, and also some blood extravasated into the cavity of the chest.

What was the depth of the wound?—From the external opening, the whole extent of the wound was at least four inches, if not more; or from four inches to six inches; I gave that as my opinion then, and give it as my opinion now.

Were the edges jagged or smooth which had inflicted the wound?—The wound in the integument was smooth, and the wound in the heart was smooth, and I judge from that that the instrument had been an edged instrument which had inflicted it. For some reason or other, the wound was not in a character for me to have made a nice examination. The character of the muscles had been altered by the introduction of fingers, to all appearance.

Could you, from the appearance of the wound, form an opinion whether that wound had been inflicted during life, or after death?—During life, decidedly.

Have you any doubt at all upon that point?—I have no doubt at all.

If it had been inflicted during life, would there not have been coagulated blood to a greater extent than there was?—No; because the vessels were not large enough to admit of a greater quantity.

Was there any coagulated blood in the pericardium?—There was; that is the sac containing the heart.

Was there any passage for the blood out of the pericardium?—At its superior part there was an opening, but the blood could not escape there till the pericardium was three parts filled.

Have you been long a veterinary surgeon?—I have been in practice 15 years.

Were you at the college?—Yes.

According to your judgment, was that wound sufficient to cause the death of the horse?—Yes.

Can you state what you consider was the cause of the death of the horse?—The remote cause of the death was the instrument being plunged into the side of the horse; the immediate cause was blood effused into the pericardium.

Supposing the horse had received that wound after death, and had lain upon the side upon which the wound was, might the appearances which the wound bore have been such as they were?—No, they would not have been such as they were.

Did you examine any other part of the body of the horse?—I made a minute examination of the horse's body externally.

Had the horse sustained any other injury that you saw?—I saw none.

Was there any other cause of death apparent to you?—None.

Did you make any examination internally?—I made an examination internally of the chest, and I saw the cavities of the belly.

Was the blood fluid in the pericardium?—It was coagulated. There was one symptom in the appearances of the horse after death, that told me clearly that the injury was inflicted during life, the membraneous partition of the chest had got blood effused into its cellular structure which it required the pulsation of the heart to effect, which could not have happened after death. Blood may have been found in the chest and in the pericardium from venous effusion, but this was evidently arterial effusion.

(signed) *Richard Pritchard.*

Mr. *William Wallace,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *W. Wallace.*

WERE you in the market-place of Wolverhampton on Wednesday, the last day of the election?—Yes.

Did you see any horse fall?—I saw a horse lying there.

At what time was that?—A little before nine.

Was that the first you saw of him?—Yes.

Was the horse dead?—Yes.

Did you examine the horse then?—I did.

Did you see any cause for the horse's death at that time?—I examined the temples and the front bones of the skull, and I perceived no concussion there, and my attention was drawn to a wound in his left side. I probed it with my finger, and I could find no aperture into the chest. I could find no direction. I considered at the time that it was a gun-shot wound. There was a good deal of aresion under the skin, but I could find no direction. Considering at the time that it was a gun-shot wound, I could not tell what direction it had taken.

Was that the only observation that you made on that evening with regard to the horse?—It was.

Did you see any blood on the pavement?—No, there was no blood coming from the orifice, as if it had struck any material blood-vessel.

Was there any blood upon the pavement?—I did not observe any.

Did you look to see?—I cannot say that I did; at all events, there was nothing of any importance.

Did you afterwards see the horse in the Swan yard?—I did.

When was that?—On Thursday.

Did you examine the horse then?—Not at that time; there was a soldier placed over him as a sentinel.

Did you afterwards examine the horse?—Yes, in the afternoon, I did.

Were you alone?—No.

Were there medical gentlemen with you?—No.

1123

Mr. W. Wallace.

13 June 1835.

Will you state your observation?—I then again probed the wound with my finger, and I could very readily introduce my finger into the chest.

Did you examine any further at that time?—No; the horse was then turned up, to show the gentlemen the wound, and I took that opportunity to examine it, and after I put my finger in, he was turned again on the wounded side.

Did you discover that the anterior edge of one of the ribs had been grazed?—Yes, the anterior edge of the posterior rib, the fifth and sixth rib.

Did you afterwards examine the wound?—I did; I helped to perform the *post mortem* examination on Friday morning.

Who was present?—Mr. Pritchard, Mr. Coleman and Mr. Edwardes. I operated; Mr. Pritchard took notes.

Will you be so good as to state the result of your observation?—In the course of the *post mortem* examination, after taking a view of the different appearances as we went on, we found a little effusion of serum within the skin in the cellular membrane, and under the large ceratus muscle there was a large effusion of serum; and going further on with the examination, and feeling the muscle were very intimately connected with the ribs, I cut very close to the intercostal muscles, and cut them through at several parts, and cut into the pleura, and part of the lungs protruded; the orifice through the intercostal muscles measured about an inch and a quarter, and it was a straight incision; and when I took off the two ribs off the chest to trace the wound further, we perceived a corresponding wound in the pericardium; and further, a corresponding wound in the muscular substance of the left ventricle of the heart, but not penetrating through the internal lining membrane of the heart; I did not see any coagulated blood in the pericardium; I saw a little serous fluid in the horse; I saw nothing that would lead me to conclude that the horse should die from the wound on account of there not being coagulated blood enough; the fact was, that there was no compress upon the lungs, from the circumstance of their protruding through the ribs in the course of the examination; the lungs were not wounded.

Have you been some years a veterinary surgeon?—Yes; about seven or eight years.

According to your judgment, was that wound of such a nature as might have caused the death of the horse?—I could account for it in no other way, than if such a wound took place when alive, the horse would die from the inability of the heart to sustain life; that is my conclusion; it is a mysterious case.

If such a wound was inflicted on the horse during life, the horse would die from the inability of the heart to maintain action?—Yes.

If that wound had been given during life, do you consider that there would have been a greater quantity of coagulated blood than you observed?—I considered that there would not have been much, because the wound did not penetrate any material artery or blood-vessel; it did not lacerate the intercostal artery in its passage through the intercostal muscles, because the wound grazed the anterior portion of the sixth rib, and the direction of the intercostal artery in the posterior and inner edge of the fifth rib into the heart was lower down than the corner arteries of the heart, and therefore it would be a very small blood-vessel that it would pierce then.

Was there any coagulated blood?—There was bloody serum; there may be a little coagulated blood, or what we term clotted blood.

Did you make any examination of the rest of the body of the horse?—We did not, only superficially examining round the head after the skin was taken off.

Might the horse have died from a blow on the head; is there any part of the head where a blow given would cause the death of the horse?—Yes.

Might a horse receive such a blow as would cause his death, without there being any external appearance?—A blow on the spinal column, to make a pressure upon the spinal nerves, would cause instantaneous death, and there might be no external appearance indenting the brain; it might have stopped the communication of the nervous system.

Such a case is possible?—Yes.

Is it probable?—It is, from a violent concussion.

From the nature of the wound that you saw, do you consider, as a veterinary surgeon, that a horse, after receiving such a wound, could live?—He could live a very short time, in my opinion, no longer than he could keep up the equilibrium of the circulation; he would get stupified and stumble.

Can you form any idea how long a horse might live after receiving such a wound?—It would depend upon circumstances.

You have said the first night you observed this wound, you considered it to be a gun-shot wound?—I did.

Did you, in your subsequent examination, see any traces which led you to believe that it had been a gun-shot wound?—No.

Do you apprehend that there would have been any traces which you would have discovered, if it was a gun-shot wound?—I think there would.

Did you sign any document with regard to this examination?—I never did.

Were you asked to do so?—No.

Was there anything that you saw to account for the death of the horse, except this wound?—Nothing.

(signed) *William Wallace.*

Mr. *George Edwardes*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *G. Edwardes.*

13 June 1835.

WHERE do you reside?—In Darlington-street.

Are you a medical man?—Yes.

Were you present at the examination of the dragoon's horse on Friday the 29th of May?—I was.

Was that the first time you had seen the horse?—No.

When was the first time?—Immediately after it was killed.

In the market-place?—Yes.

Did you make any observation upon him then?—I did.

Will you state the nature of that observation?—When I went to the horse, I saw a hole in his side.

Did you put your finger into that hole?—No, I did not.

Did you make any further observation than what you have mentioned?—No.

Did you see any blood at that time?—Yes, there was some blood in the horse's side.

Was there much or little?—Little. The horse was lying with the wound uppermost.

Did you afterwards examine that horse in the Swan Inn?—I was present in the examination, and took part in the examination.

Will you state the result of your observation upon that examination?—On the left side of the horse I observed a small wound, about an inch and a half in length; the wound was convex on one side, and flat on the other, half-moon shape; on the skin being removed there was a quantity of blood effused into the surrounding fat and cellular substance underneath the muscles; this wound was situated behind the elbow and above the elbow, between the fifth and sixth ribs.

How deep was it?—It extended through the ribs into the cavity of the chest, and through the bag containing the heart, into the substance of the heart itself.

Did it perforate the substance of the heart itself?—It did not enter into cavity of the heart, but very deeply into the muscle of the heart.

What did you further observe?—The cavity of the chest was nearly filled with blood, and so was the sac containing the heart, the pericardium.

Was that blood coagulated or liquid?—Principally coagulated; some part was liquid; but the greater quantity of the blood that was not coagulated had drained away from the wound.

Had you seen that?—I had.

Could you form any opinion as to the nature of the instrument that might have created that wound?—I could form an opinion, but it would of course be only an opinion.

Was it a sharp instrument?—Decidedly sharp.

According to your judgment, what was the cause of the death of that horse?—The mechanical obstruction of the blood infused into the cavity of the chest, and into the cavity of the sac containing the heart, and therefore the horse fell.

What, according to your judgment, must have been the length of the instrument, whatever it was, that inflicted such a wound?—It could not have been less than four inches and a half; but in my opinion it required more, for I had a similar wound made on the opposite side of the horse, and measured the instrument that was required to make it.

According to your judgment, if the wound had been inflicted after the death of the horse, would it have borne the appearances that that wound you saw had?—Certainly not.

Did you take an opportunity of examining the rest of the body of the horse, so as to see if there was any other cause of death?—The head I did, particularly; I not only examined the horse's head at the time, but I took the trouble of obtaining the horse's head, and examining it more minutely at my own house.

When was that?—The same day.

Did you examine it by dissection?—Yes.

Having examined the horse's head, can you say whether there was any appearance in the head which should have caused the horse's death?—There was not.

If the horse had died by a blow on the head, would it have been probable that there would have been some appearance in that dissection of the head which you made which would have denoted the cause of death?—I cannot believe that the horse would have received a blow upon the head sufficient to kill him, without an external mark from that blow, and internally there would have been a rupture of the vessels of the brain.

Did you carefully observe, so that if there had been any rupture you must have known it?—Yes.

Was any person present with you when you examined the head?—No, I think not; except a pupil of mine, and he was not present the whole of the time.

Can you, from the observation you made of the external wound, say whether the wound had been perforated by a sharp instrument or not?—Yes, it was by a sharp instrument.

(signed) *George Edwardes.*

Richard Bennett, called in; and Examined.

Richard Bennett.

13 June 1835.

WHAT are you?—A blacksmith and farrier.

Where do you live?—In Cain-lane, Wolverhampton.

Were you passing the market-place into Lichfield-street at any time on Wednesday evening?—Yes.

At about what time?—About eight o'clock, as near as I can recollect.

Were any persons with you?—Yes, several.

Did a soldier make any remark to any of those with you?—Yes.

What did he say?—He asked him where he was going, he said towards home; and he said, "Go on faster, and if you do not go along I will blow your brains out;" and the man stopped, and he levelled his carbine at him, and got his finger to the trigger.

Where was his sword then?—I did not see his sword at all; he had not got it in his hand.

Had he a carbine in his hand when you came to him?—Yes, he had.

Arms when you saw him?—Yes.

How long a time did he keep the carbine levelled at him?—I suppose it might be a second or a second or two; as soon as he lifted it up I spoke.

Did he return it again?—Yes.

Did he use any other expression about firing?—He turned again and said, "I do not know the people, but I will shoot some of them."

Did you see the horse, that afterwards died, fall?—Yes; I went down and offered to bleed him.

Where was it he fell?—His horse was opposite Mr. Cholditch's window.

Did that horse get up again?—Yes; he mounted and rode up towards the light gates.

Did that horse fall again, as far as you know?—No, I cannot positively say.

Did you see a horse fall that afterwards died?—Yes.

Do you know of your own knowledge whether that horse had ever fallen before?—I cannot say myself whether it was the same horse fell or not.

When the horse fell, how soon did you come up to him?—I suppose it might be a few minutes.

About how soon?—I suppose four or five minutes.

What was the first thing you observed yourself?—I went up to him, and the soldier stood close to him.

The soldier that was the rider?—Yes; and I asked him if I should bleed him; and he said he must not be touched; and I saw a few spots of blood underneath the under side, as he lay.

Which side was he lying?—Upon his near side.

Which way was his head turned?—His head was more towards Mr. Gibbons's.

Which way were his legs?—His legs towards the Swan.

Did you move him?—I, and two or three more; as soon as I took him up I was aware of a small cut.

Where was that cut?—It was about the fourth rib.

Did you put your finger into that cut?—Yes, I put my finger in, and examined to see whether it was any depth; but I could not get my finger in.

What part of the finger?—Just the end.

Could you get it in a quarter of an inch, or how much?—I could only get it just skin-deep; I tried it two or three times, but I could find no hole into the body.

Who was near the horse at that time besides yourself?—There were several by then that I did not take notice of; there was a man of the name of Thomas.

How many persons assisted in turning the horse over?—I suppose two or three; I laid hold of the fore legs.

Was the dragoon one of the persons who assisted in turning him over?—No, he was marching backwards and forwards.

When you went up to the horse, was he alive or dead?—He was not dead; but he was dead in a few minutes.

Was he dead before you turned him over?—Yes; I was there, I suppose, two or three minutes before they turned him over.

When you turned him over, could you see whether there was any, and if so, what quantity of blood on the place where he lay?—There were some few spots, but no great quantity; none to signify.

Did you see any blood upon the hoof of the horse?—I did not look.

Did you observe his girths?—No, his girths were taken off then.

When was the first time you saw any shots fired?—It was a few minutes after the first horse fell.

Had shots been fired before this horse fell?—Yes.

Being accustomed to horses, did you entertain any opinion, when you probed the wound, that the wound had been produced by a gun-shot?—No, I do not consider that it was; I considered it might have been either the rowel of a spur, or else falling on the keen edge of a stone, or something of that sort.

Did there appear to you to be any cause for the death of the horse that you were aware of?—No, there was not.

Richard Bennett.

13 June 1835.

When you turned him over, did you observe whether there were any sharp stones lying upon the pavement in the place where he had fallen?—No, I did not examine.

Had you noticed the horse that fell and died for any time before he fell?—No.

Do you know the form of a soldier's spur?—Yes.

Do you consider, from the appearance that you saw when you first examined the wound, that the wound was such as might have been produced by the rowel of the soldier's spur?—That was what I considered that it might be, that or falling on a sharp stone.

(signed) *Richard Bennett.*

Jesse Smith, called in; and Examined.

Jesse Smith.

ARE you a cabinet locksmith in North-street?—Yes.

Were you in Lichfield-street near eight o'clock on the last day of the election?—I was.

Did you see any soldiers standing together?—Yes.

Where were they?—On horseback, by Mr. Alexander Gibbons's shop.

Is that at the corner of Lichfield-street?—Yes.

Did you see any one of the horses riot in any way?—Yes, plunge.

What did the rider do with him?—He checked him, and in the other hand he had his drawn sword, and his hand through the handle.

Did he do anything?—He hit the horse, and as he checked the horse, he catched him on the head.

How high was the sword in the air; was it as high as his face?—Yes, it was.

Was his arm stretched out far from him, or was it near his own face; how near was the sword-hand to his face?—I think it was 15 or 16 inches.

What did you see him do?—The handle of the sword hit the horse on the head.

Was the horse's head under the soldier's hand which held the sword, which you have so described?—Yes, he pulled his head away instantly; the man hit him with the other hand that had the sword, and the horse put his head between his legs and fell to the ground.

Did that horse, when he fell, ever get up again?—No, he did not, in my presence.

How long did you remain there?—I might be there in the course of two or three minutes.

What became of you then?—I went towards the churchyard, and the people began to howl, seeing the horse lying in the kennel; and as soon as they began to howl, the other soldiers came up and immediately they fired, and the people began to hurl stones.

Did you come back at all to the part where you had seen the horse fall?—No, I did not.

How far was this horse from the horses that you have spoken of in the rank, at the time he fell?—They were in the rank, and the horse made a bit of a plunge from the others.

Did the horse soldier come down with the horse?—Yes, he did.

Which side did the horse fall?—He fell on the left side; the horse made a roll after his head went between his two legs.

Was that before he fell?—It was.

After he came on to the ground, was his body ever lifted off the ground, or pulled off?—He rolled himself, and the man on him rolled, being entangled in the stirrup; he threw the man forward, and the hilt of the sword went on to the floor.

Can you say whether the soldier's leg was under the horse when he first fell?—Yes, it was; and then as the horse plunged again, he threw the soldier forward.

Which leg of the soldier was it that was under the horse?—The left leg.

Did you see any stones thrown at that time?—No, there was not.

Had any shots been fired at that time, to your knowledge?—Not in my presence, or in my hearing.

How soon after?—In a very short time after the horse fell, the people began to howl and yell, and the rest run out; and they fired, and the stones flew very quickly, and two dropped on the floor of the churchyard.

Do you know what became of the soldier's sword?—No, I do not know that, for I did not stop to see that.

Did the sword get under the horse?—No, it did not.

Jesse Smith's mark ⋈.

Mrs. *Mary Wheston,* called in; and Examined.

Mrs. *M. Wheston.*

ARE you married?—Yes.

What is your husband?—A milkseller.

Where do you live?—At the bottom of Lichfield-street, at the further end from the market.

Where were you on Wednesday evening, about nine o'clock?—At my own door.

Did you see any soldier at that time?—Yes; one of the soldiers rode up to the door, and he levelled his musket, and told us to go, or he would fire at us.

Where were you at that time?—We stood inside the house.

Did

Mrs. *M. Wheston.*

13 June 1835.

Did you go in?—Yes, and he turned his horse round and passed by the window and swore, and told us to put the lights out, or he would fire through the window.

Did he fire?—No.

Was there any crowd of people at that time?—No, there was not.

Had there been shortly before he came?—A period of time or two there had been more than there were then.

Had you seen any stones thrown there?—No, not there.

Where had you seen stones thrown?—I saw some thrown in the market-place.

About what time was that?—I cannot say; I was walking up the market-place.

Can you say near what time?—I should think it must be about seven, but I cannot say.

At what part of the market-place was it you had seen the stones thrown about?—Out of the churchyard.

Were the soldiers about then?—Yes; at the time the horse fell, I saw the stones.

Did you afterwards see any soldiers fire?—Yes.

Where was that?—Opposite Mr. Cope's, I saw them fire up to the church.

Did you see any soldiers fire near your house?—Yes.

At what o'clock was that?—About half-past nine, or near to ten.

Do you know whom he fired at?—No.

Could you see in what direction he fired?—Yes; he turned the horse round and he fired, not towards Noah's Ark, but towards the opposite corner.

Had you seen Mr. Fryer just before that?—No.

Could you tell from the direction in which he fired, whether there were any persons that he fired at or not?—No, I do not think there was any one that he intended to fire at, for I did not see any one.

Was that soldier alone?—Yes.

Did any soldier come to your house on the next day, the Thursday?—Yes.

Were any persons with that soldier?—Yes.

Did they come into your house?—Yes, they did; two of them.

Did the soldier come?—Yes.

Did they seach the house?—Yes, they did.

Before they came to the house, had any persons taken refuge in the house?—No; there was a person came in; a lodger came into the house.

How long before the soldier, and the two persons that came with him, did the lodger come?—I think about five minutes.

Was that the only person that came in?—Yes.

Do you know where the soldiers' horses were?—They were at the door.

Who held them?—I cannot say.

Was the door shut when the soldiers first came?—No, I think not.

Did they call to you to open the door?—Yes. We shut the door after the soldiers came in to search the house. I said they were quite enough to search the house.

Did any more come while the soldiers were in to search it?—Yes.

Soldiers or private people?—Soldiers.

Did those soldiers call to you to open the door?—Yes.

Did you?—Very shortly, but not till they thrust their sword through it.

Did this thrusting the sword through do any mischief?—It broke a piece off the inside.

Did any soldiers use any threats while they were in your house?—Yes, one of them did.

One of the men that came in with the private persons?—Yes.

What were those threats?—He stamped about, and pointed his sword as I stood by his side, and said he would run his sword through anybody.

Will you describe the position; how did he put his sword?—To the floor.

Was there any menace to any person in that house, from the way that he pointed it?—No, there was no person but him and me in the passage at the time.

(signed) *Mary Wheston.*

Mr. *Charles Clark*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *Charles Clark.*

13 June 1835.

ARE you sexton of the church of St. Peter's?—Yes.

Had you an opportunity of seeing whether there were any people on the roof of the church in the course of the afternoon of Wednesday, the last day of the election, at the time the bells were ringing?—Yes, there were.

How many were there?—I was about there various times in the afternoon, and I am sure there was from 100 to 150 on the nave of the church, and there were some on the tower; but as to saying to 50 I could not, but there were many men, women and children. I should say at least there were 150.

Did you at any time see any stones thrown on that day?—Not from the church I did not; but from the church-yard and in Dudley-street I did, opposite the Swan.

Had there been recently any repairs on the battlements of the church?—Yes, and many fragments lay there.

Can you say whether any parts of the pavement of the church-yard were broken up on that day?—Yes.

Had they been broken up on the morning of that day?—No.

At what time did you see that they were broken up?—Between eight and nine o'clock; I was aware of it, and particularly on Thursday morning; and I remember people were looking at it; between Mr. Cope's house and the banker's there were a great many broken up.

Did you see any persons break them up?—Yes.

Have you measured the distance from Mr. Cope's corner to the church?—Yes, it is near 65 yards to the corner of the nave.

According to your judgment, could you, when standing upon the church, hear any person speaking at Mr. Cope's corner?—Yes.

(signed) *Charles Clark.*

[*Sir Frederick Roe proceeded to the house where the following Witness was lying, whose leg had been amputated.*]

James Marryett; Examined.

James Marryett.

HOW old are you?—About seventeen.

Were you sent out on any message on Wednesday, the last day of the election?—Yes.

At what time were you sent out?—At about half-past eight o'clock.

Where were you to go to?—Mr. Parrott's warehouse, in Townwell-fold.

Did you go straight to that place?—Yes, but I had not reached there before I was shot.

How far had you got?—Just by the blacksmith's shop, where they were building a house.

How far was that in the fold?—It could not be above 10 or 15 yards.

When you went, were there other people collected there at the same time?—No, there were more people in the fold.

Were there many?—About 18 or 19, I think.

Had you loitered at all, or were you going on?—I went straight on; when the soldier came by I turned round to see, and he shot me in the leg.

Could you see where the soldier was when he shot you?—Yes, when I turned round he was just going by the opening.

He was in the street?—Yes.

At what time was this, was it dark or light?—Just getting dark.

You dropped, did you?—Yes.

Did you get up again?—Yes, and I walked to the corner of the blacksmith's shop.

Did you cry out when you felt the shot?—I cried a little, and I looked and saw a hole on each side of my trousers, and then I saw I was shot.

Had you been calling out at all when you went down there?—No.

Did you hear any other shots fired at that time?—No; I heard one only.

Did you see any persons, while you were there, throwing stones?—I saw stones before I got to the fold, and I saw one in the air.

Could you see what that was thrown at?—It was thrown at the soldiers.

How many soldiers did you see that night?—There were two in Cock-street that I saw.

[*Sir Frederick Roe then proceeded to the house where the next Witness was lying.*]

Joseph Barton; Examined.

Joseph Barton.

HOW old are you?—Eleven years.

Where were you wounded?—Just at the ancle.

Where were you at the time you were wounded?—In Worcester-street.

Was it dark?—No, it was about eight o'clock.

Where were you going?—I had been on an errand to St. John's-lane, and was coming back, and there were some folks running down an entry, and I went after them, and the soldiers fired.

Was that an entry in Worcester-street?—Yes.

Had you been making any noise before?—No.

Had the people that were running down the entry been making any noise?—I did not hear them.

Did you see any stones thrown?—No.

Did

Joseph Barton.
13 June 1835.

Did you tumble down when you were shot?—Yes.
Were there many people running down the entry at the same time?—Yes.
Had they come the same way that you had?—I do not know.
Do you know how many soldiers there were who fired?—No.
Did you hear more than one noise?—There were two.
Were those two shots fired immediately after each other?—Yes.
Could you see the soldiers at the time they fired?—Yes.
How far were they from you?—Just at the bottom of Hollow-lane or Bell-street.

[*Sir Frederick Roe then proceeded to the house where the next Witness was lying.*]

Adam Kaye; Examined.

Adam Kaye.

HOW old are you?—Fifteen.
Do you live with your father?—Yes.
What is he?—A sheerer.
Did you get struck on the night of the last day of the election?—Yes.
About what time of the night was it?—It was about seven o'clock.
Where was that?—In the old church-yard.
How long had you been there?—I had just got there; I went to see where my mother was.
Had you gone through the market?—No; I went up Bury-street into Lichfield-street, and then I went to see what was the matter, and the soldiers came running up, and I went through the church-yard.
Where did you enter the church-yard from?—From the market.
Were there many people in the church-yard?—There were not many boys like me.
Did you see any stones thrown?—No, I had not time to see; I had just that minute got there when I was struck.
Do you know who it was struck you?—I know that it was a soldier; I saw him fire.
Where was he when he fired?—He stood in the market-place, near to the corner of Cope's.
Was he alone, or were there more soldiers with him at that time?—There was one soldier not far off.
Did more than one fire?—One fired towards the other side of the church, then he came down to the church-yard and hit me.
One had fired before you were hit?—Yes.
Where were you standing?—Two or three yards from the church.
Were you within the inner railings of the church-yard?—Yes.
Where the tomb-stones are?—Yes.
How came you to be in there?—I left my mother in the market-place, and I did iot know how to get to her, and I ran up there and was looking down the market-place.
Could you see whether there were many people on the outside of that railing?—Yes, there were.
Were they doing any thing?—No, they were trying to get out of the yard; there were men, women and children, a good many.
When you were struck did you fall?—No, I walked down the church-yard, and then a man carried me.
Had you not thrown any stones yourself?—No; I had not been in the town many minutes.
Had you a boot on?—No, a shoe.
In what part were you struck?—In the heel.

Samuel Timmings, called in; and Examined.

Samuel Timming

WHERE do you live?—In Warwick-street.
You are a steel toy maker?—Yes; at twenty minutes past nine I was in a public-house at the corner of Piper's-row, and the high constable turned us out.
Were you sober?—Yes.
Did any of the soldiers come up to you?—No, not in the house.
Did you meet any soldiers?—Yes; in the top of Walsall-street, the soldier up with his sword and was going to strike, and I rather stooped.
Did you get a cut?—Yes.
Where?—In my hat, and my head.
Had you given any offence to the soldier?—No, never spoke a word, and never opened my mouth to him.
Were there any persons about?—There were several people under the wall; they appeared to me to be women and young wenches and children together.
Had any of those persons committed any violence or done any thing to offend the soldiers?—No, I did not see any thing of the sort at that time.

(signed) + *Samuel Timmings.*

Richard Marriam, called in; and Examined.

Richard Marriam

WHAT are you?—A rule maker.
Where do you live?—Great Brick Kiln-street.
Were you in Dudley-street on Wednesday, the last day of the election, about nine o'clock?—Yes; from that to half-past or a quarter past nine.
Were you coming out of the castle entry?—Yes.

Richard Marriam.

13 June 1835.

Did you meet any soldiers?—Yes; three or four or five; they were straggling; they were not altogether; and as I was going down the street, one of the soldiers came up and said, "Go along, you b———r," and struck at me, and hit me across the arm; it could not have been the edge of the sword.

Was it a bruise?—Yes.

Had you given that soldier or any soldier any provocation?—No, I had not.

Was there any crowd collected at that time?— Very few people at that time.

Was there any wound in your arm?—Yes.

Was the skin broken?—Yes.

Your jacket was not cut?—No.

Did you see any stones thrown at that time?—No, not in Dudley-street.

Did you see those soldiers molested in any way while you were near them?—No, not there I did not.

Had you seen stones thrown at them at any time that night?—No, I had not; for I had not been up in the town.

(signed) *R. Marriam.*

John Roberts, called in; and Examined.

John Roberts.

ARE you a locksmith?—Yes; a stock-lock maker.

Where do you live?—At Coven.

Were you at any shop in the market on Wednesday, the last day of the election, in the evening?—Yes; about seven o'clock.

Had you been in the market before that?—No.

Did you see Mr. Clare, the magistrate, in the balcony of the Swan Inn?—Yes.

Could you see what he was doing?—I saw him motion, but I did not understand what he was doing.

Were any stones thrown at that time?—I did not see any.

Did you see the soldiers begin to act soon after?—I saw the soldiers pull their swords ut, and then I retired.

Did any soldier do any thing to you?—Yes; I intended to go into Mr. Tevitt and Mr. Neve's shop, but before I got there the door was shut, and I saw a soldier coming all of a gallop, and I saw I could not get out, so I drew aside, and he waved his sword and knocked me down.

Were there many people in the market at that time?—Yes; there were a good many.

Were any stones thrown at that time?—I saw none.

Were there any stones thrown?—I cannot tell.

Can you say that none were thrown?—I cannot say.

Were you in such a situation that you can say none were thrown?—I do not pretend to say.

Was there any stall near where you were struck?—There was none that I saw.

Were any stalls in the market at that time standing?—I think not; I think most of the stalls were gone.

Can you say there were none?—I cannot.

Were any of the shops shut?—Yes.

Many or few?—Many.

Were most of them shut?—Most of them in the market were shut, I believe.

Did you see any of the people resist the soldiers?—Not one.

Did they all retire before them?—I saw the people running before them.

Did your head swell when you were so struck down?—Yes; I put my fingers up, and thought it had been laid open.

Was it in fact laid open?—No; it was swelled.

Were you struck afterwards by any other soldier?—Another soldier struck at me, but the sword passed over my head.

Where was that?—As I was going to Lichfield-street.

How long a time was it between the first blow you received and the cut that was made at you by the second soldier?—I suppose it might be half a minute, or a minute.

Had you said any thing to any of the soldiers?—Not a word.

Had the people, amongst whom you were who surrounded you, said any thing, or done any thing, to any of the soldiers?—I did not hear any thing said, or see any thing done. I was not there half a minute.

Can you say that nothing was said or done by the people about you?—To my knowledge there was not.

(signed) *John Roberts.*

Joseph Ellits, called in; and Examined.

Joseph Ellits.

WHAT are you?—I am a bailiff to Mr. Matthews, in Lichfield-street.

What is he?—An auctioneer and a broker.

Did you see any soldiers in Lichfield-street on the night of Wednesday, the last day of the election?—Yes.

How many?—Three.

At what o'clock was that?—Between six and seven, or as near seven as possible.

Were they doing any thing?—They were drinking liquor at the Brown Bear.

Can you say what they drank?—No, I cannot swear what it was; but it was either rum or brandy.

How

1431

Joseph Ellits.

13 June 1835.

How do you know it was either rum or brandy?—I knew it by the colour, and it was in brandy bottle that they poured it out of.

How much had they?—I saw two of them drink a goblet glass.

Was there any water in it?—No.

Was it entirely full?—It was full; it was filled out of the bottle, and there was not any water put to it.

Can you say whether it was not ale?—No; I am certain it could not be ale.

Why?—Ale would have frothed.

It did not froth?—No.

Did you see them pay for it?—No, neither of them paid for it in my presence.

How long were you present?—I was present two or three minutes.

Did you go away before them?—Yes.

Do you know whether it was not cider?—I am certain it was not cider; it was not the colour of cider.

Did you see any soldiers in Lichfield-street after that?—Yes.

At what time?—I think it was about eight o'clock.

How many?—Two.

Were they sober?—No, they were very much intoxicated.

How do you know that?—They could not guide their horses in the street, and they had their open swords, and every man that they met they struck at.

Did they strike at you?—No, they did not; I made my escape.

Were there any constables with them?—Not with the soldiers then.

If they could not guide their horses, how did they get on?—They rode rapidly down the street over every body.

Did you see them ride over any body?—I saw them knock three or four down with their swords.

Were there any people in the streets then besides those soldiers?—There were people passing; they would not let any body pass.

Were the people doing any thing?—No.

Were the people perfectly quiet?—Yes.

Did you see any stones thrown?—No.

Can you say that no stones were thrown?—No stones were thrown in my presence.

Were you in the Horse-fair that evening?—Yes, I was going home between nine and ten, and there were two soldiers at the church gates.

On horseback or on foot?—On horseback.

Was there any constable with them?—I did not see any constable.

Did you see either of them fire?—Yes, I stopped to speak to a man, and they both fired at me.

How far were they off from you?—They were from 60 to 70 yards.

Was there a gas light?—No.

Could you at that time of night distinguish between 60 and 70 yards off?—Yes, I could see the soldiers as plain as I can see now.

Could you see them direct their fire-arms at you?—Yes.

What was it they fired at you?—It was the long gun.

Was there at that time any person in the Horse-fair?—Nobody but the man I was speaking to.

Did you or he insult or attack the soldiers in any way?—No.

Did you say any thing to them?—No.

Were any stones thrown at that time?—No, not in my presence.

Did you hear the ball strike any where?—It came against the church gates, near to Mr. Shelton's, where I was.

Your wife was very much frightened?—She was.

What became of you then?—I went direct home.

Could you see whether there was any constable with those soldiers?—I did not see any body.

Was there any constable with them?—No, not in sight.

Do you know what happened any more that night?—No; I heard shots fired when I got home, but who fired them I do not know; I did not see any thing more.

(signed) *Joseph Ellits.*

Mr. *Charles Bradford Passman,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. C. B. Passman.

ARE you a solicitor in Sheffield?—Yes.

Were you acting as deputy sheriff at any booth in this town on the late election?—I was in St. James's-square.

During either day did you find any disturbance or tumult, or any interruption, such as prevented the polling going on, or any interference with the voters?—Certainly, on both days; I met with an interruption on the first morning at the commencement of the polling, and I threatened to stop the polling till the noise was quelled.

From whom did that interruption come?—From the crowd outside the booth.

What was the nature of that interruption?—A great noise, shouting, hooting and groaning, so much so that I could not tell for whom a man polled when he came up, and it was in consequence of that I said I should stop the polling.

Mr. *C. B. Passman.*

13 June 1835.

Did you apply to any constables to check that disturbance?—There were some men who were sworn in as special constables by the sheriff, and I desired them to keep the peace, otherwise it was impossible for the poll to go on.

Did they succeed in checking the disturbance?—Certainly, and the polling went on.

Did you on the Tuesday see any voters molested, or insulted or assaulted?—Yes, the moment they had polled for Sir Francis Goodricke, and had got out of the booth, they were attacked by the mob; and there were two instances where I saw them knocked about most infamously; I think this was on Tuesday; one of the two was taken into a public-house opposite.

Were any persons spit upon?—Yes, quantities; and the mob threw dead rooks and stones and those sort of things into the booth where I was standing; I was struck myself.

Can you form any judgment as to the number of people on that day?—I should say from the commencement to the end I never saw 200 together.

Were the numbers greater on the Wednesday?—Certainly, particularly towards the close of the poll.

Can you form any estimate what the numbers were?—I should think 300 to 400 people.

Was the conduct more or less violent towards the close of the poll?—Much more violent.

Did you receive any application from any of the voters for protection?—No.

Did you, during the continuance of the poll, see any cause to entertain apprehension of a serious disturbance?—None, but what the civil force might have suppressed.

Have you acted as deputy sheriff before in this town?—No; so far as I observed, if I had been a voter myself, from the conduct that took place to those who voted for Sir Francis Goodricke, I would not have gone to the poll.

(signed) *C. B. Passman.*

Mr. *Thomas Griffin,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *Thomas Griffin.*

WERE you deputy sheriff on the late occasion?—I was.

In what booth?—In Bilston-street.

During either of the days was any interruption given to the voters?—Not in the slightest degree.

Did the polling go on at the booth in which you presided, quietly and peaceably?—Yes.

Did you see any violence, or any thing which created any interruption?—Not in the least.

Had you occasion to apply to the civil power for protection?—Not in the least.

Did you see any person assaulted?—Not in the least, no more than hooting and shouting.

At what time did you come up to the Swan on the evening of the last day of the election?—I do not recollect the time, for I did not pay any attention as to the hour I came to the Swan.

Was it long before you heard the bugle sound, had the soldiers begun to assemble?—I might have been here perhaps half an hour before that.

Did you remain till the soldiers assembled?—I saw them assembling in the yard.

From the time you came to the Swan till the time they assembled, had you an opportunity of seeing what was passing in the market-place?—I occasionally looked; the window blinds were down, and I did not see any unusual excitement of the people, merely the common excitement attendant on an election.

While you were at the Swan were any stones thrown?—Not that I saw.

Were any persons in the front of the house molested, or insulted or assaulted?—Not that I saw.

Do you know of the Riot Act being read?—I did not hear it; when I saw the soldiers muster in the yard, and was informed that the Riot Act was about to be read, I went to the Peacock Inn.

Did you, in going down Dudley-street, meet much crowd?—Yes, there was.

Were you molested by that crowd?—Not in the slightest degree.

Did you afterwards come into the market-place with any gentlemen?—Yes, I came through the market-place with Mr. M'Mahon.

Can you say about what time that was?—No, I will not state the time.

Were the soldiers in the market-place?—As we returned we came through the lower end of the market-place, and saw some soldiers at the upper end clearing the market-place.

Did you pass on, or stay any time?—We passed on.

While you were there on that occasion, did you hear any stones fall, or see any stones thrown?—No, I did not.

(signed) *Thomas Griffin,* jun.

Mr. *Roaf* stated that there was no other Witness whom he wished to be examined.

Captain *John Spencer Manning,* called in; and Examined.

Captain *J. S. Manning.*

YOU are a capiain in The King's Dragoon Guards?—I am.

Where was your troop quartered on Monday the 25th of May?—At Dudley.

When did you receive any orders, and from whom, to march?—I received the orders at one o'clock in the afternoon of the day of the riot, Wednesday, and I can produce those orders now.

To what effect is the first order you received?—The first order was to proceed to Sedgley, to be there about four o'clock.

By whom was that order signed?—By Mr. Clare and Mr. Hill.

Can you say, by endorsement, at what time you received that order?—At one o'clock, P.M.

Did you, upon that, proceed on the road to Wolverhampton?—Yes, I marched at three.

From Dudley?—From Dudley.

At

433

Mr. *Thomas Griffi*

15 June 1835.

At what time did you receive the next order?—I received the next at about half-past three, and proceeded on immediately.

Where did you receive that?—On the road near Sedgley.

When you had received the next order, what did you do?—I came within half a mile, according to my orders, and I dismounted the troop.

Will you state where you dismounted?—In George-street; it was out of the way of the carriages.

At what time did you arrive at George-street?—I think at a quarter past four; there is a clock at the inn.

Did you receive any further order there?—Yes, I received a further order in the course of a quarter of an hour, to proceed to the market-place, where the billets were ready for my men.

Did you proceed?—I did.

By whom was that order signed?—By Mr. Clare; I received it at a quarter past four o'clock, P.M., half a mile on the Dudley side of Wolverhampton, where I had halted the troop.

Did you, in consequence of that order, proceed with your troop to the market-place?—I did.

Of how many men did the troop that you commanded then consist?—Thirty-two troop-horses.

Can you say at what time you arrived in the market-place?—I should think it was a little after five.

Did the troop then receive their billets?—They did; I saw them all billeted off.

And did they then go to quarters?—They did.

How soon afterwards did you give any orders for the troop to re-assemble?—After I had billeted them off, I waited on the magistrate at the Swan, Mr. Clare.

Did you receive from him any orders to do any thing at that time?—Not at that time; he said he was in hopes that he should not be forced to call us out.

What became of you then?—I went to my brother officer, and was with him till I was sent for by Mr. Clare again.

At what time were you sent for?—I think a quarter before seven.

In consequence of being sent for did you come up to the Swan Inn?—I did.

Whom did you see?—I saw Mr. Clare again.

Did Mr. Clare then give you any directions?—He did.

Will you state what those directions were?—He said, "Captain Manning, I find I am compelled to call out the troops; you will give directions for them to turn out;" and I then went and ordered the troops to be called out.

Did the troops form immediately?—They did immediately, in Dudley-street.

After you had formed the troops what did you do then?—I went up again into the committee-room of Sir Francis Goodricke, and said, "Mr. Clare, I wish for my orders." He said, "My orders are, that you clear the streets, and after that you will act in any way you think fit to preserve the peace of the town this night."

Had the Riot Act been read then?—No, it had not; I reminded Mr. Clare, that I could not stir till the Riot Act was read.

Did he then read the Riot Act?—He said, "Captain Manning, I shall go down and speak to the people, and try if I can persuade them to go home." On going out of the room, no the staircase, I observed to him, "Mr. Clare, I am now going to mount my horse, of course your horse is ready to accompany me at the head of the troops?" He said, "Oh, sir, I cannot ride with you." I suppose it was from age or some infirmity. I then said, "Mr. Hill, sir, I believe is in the town; of course he will accompany me." He said, "Mr. Hill has had very urgent family business; he has been detained a long time here, and I have let him go home" I then said, "I believe your son, sir, is in the commission of the peace, and of course he will come withme." He said, "My son, sir, does not act." I said, on going down stairs, "I think that is hardly fair, Mr. Clare, because it throws the whol responsibility on my shoulders;" and I then mounted the troops.

Did you afterwards hear Mr. Clare read the Riot Act?—I saw Mr. Clare go into the mob, and they groaned and spit at him, and I saw a stone strike him; I walked my horse close behind him, for I thought they would knock him down; he then returned under the bow window of the Swan, and was going to take out the Riot Act to read it there. I said, "Sir, I know a case where the people said, nobody could see the magistrate read the Riot Act."

Did you suggest to him to read it from above?—I did.

Did you hear him read it?—As well as one could hear for the noise and groaning and the hissing that there was; I saw his mouth going, and I saw him hold it out before the people, and I pointed it out myself to them.

After he read the Riot Act did he say any thing to you?—I heard him say, "You will now clear the streets;" there was such a noise, I could hear nothing else; I saw two panes of glass broken close by where he was reading it.

What did you then do?—I charged down Dudley-street.

Did you give the men orders to charge?—Yes; but before they drew swords I said, "Men, if we are forced to draw swords, no cut or thrust: the flat of the sword." A corporal said, "We know, captain."

Was that said aloud?—Yes, every man must have heard it.

What did you order the men to do?—After drawing swords, I charged down Dudley-street at a good sharp trot.

Captain *J. S. Manning.*

13 June 1835.

Where did you go yourself?—I went nearly in front of the troops on the right; where I saw several people, I said, "For God's sake, get out of the street, for we have orders to clear the street;" I observed it was fresh Macadamised.

Did you move with any part of the troop down Dudley-street?—I did.

Did the people retire before the soldiers?—They seemed extremely sulky, and I never saw a mob more inclined to resist soldiers, and I have been engaged in a great many of these unfortunate squabbles.

Did you see any violence offered to the soldiers?—I saw a great many men very much pelted, and was struck myself.

Where were you when you were struck?—I was at the first turning at a little street that crosses Dudley-street. I saw a mob of people in that street, and I placed myself there to speak to them.

How were you struck?—On the side; it was not a very large stone.

Had you given any directions to the subaltern officer of your troop?—I had.

Do you know where he was at that time?—He was in the Market-place with part of the troops to clear that.

Will you state what occurred to you; what came under your own personal knowledge, and what orders you gave during the evening?—At the end of Dudley-street, where you come to the Three Tuns public-house, on the left, I ordered a serjeant and party to halt there to prevent the people coming again to get hold of the Macdamised road. The party there were very much pelted, as also some of the rear, that got up the cross street. I found it necessary to put two men at John-street, and a corporal there. The stones were throwing very thick, and the people seemed determined to push into the market-place. I then went back into the market-place. I left those divisions under charge of non-commissioned officers, and went back into the market-place, and there I found immense crowds of people forcing their way up North-street. I directed the lieutenant to take some men round the town, and I did the same. We were employed in that way, I should think, for nearly two hours, or an hour and three quarters, before the horse was shot; after that the horse was wounded, and fell.

Did you, in patrolling round the town, meet with any obstruction, or any violence, you or the party you were with?—Very great stones were flying in all directions.

Do you know the names of the streets?—At the bottom of Cock-street I was struck, and the horse was struck in two places.

How many dragoons had you?—I had four; a corporal and three men.

You say you continued on this duty for an hour and a half?—About that.

Did you return to the market-place?—I did with this party. I saw the other men stationed where I had placed them.

When you returned to the market-place, did you see any horse fall?—Not then; I saw an immense crowd of people on the top of the church. I should think near a hundred.

Was any thing done by those on the top of the church?—I cannot state that; there was an immense number of stones thrown from the church-yard, the gates of which were locked; but I could not state positively whether any came from the top.

Had you at that time given any orders to fire?—No, I had not. I had been round again, and was coming up Cock-street into North-street, when the soldier I saw was struck, and he complained to me.

In Cock-street?—Yes; in a little alley close to it. I said, I want more men in the market-place; go and form up there.

Did you go there yourself?—I did.

Can you say at what time that was?—I should think half-past eight, or nearly nine o'clock. I cannot say positively, for there was so much hurry and confusion, that I had not time to take notice.

Did you see that the horse had fallen?—I saw the horse come forward: the horses had been in a line.

Where?—He was in the centre with four or five dragoons, and Lieutenant Brander was very near him.

Where were they placed at that time?—With their heads nearly facing North Street; with their heads looking to the gas-pillar.

Were they above the gas-pillar?—They were above the gas-pillar; I called to them to keep out of the line of stones.

What happened to this horse?—He fell immediately, as if he were shot.

Did he rise again?—He raised his head twice; I saw he was dying by his eyes.

Had any crowd been round the spot from which he came forward, at the time that you so observed him coming forward?—No, we kept the crowd back; but when the horse fell, and the man was lying under him, several of the townspeople very kindly ran to render the man assistance.

Were any stones thrown at that time?—They were at the townspeople as well as the soldiers; from Lichfield-street a great many came.

Had you seen any other horses fall?—I had seen several trip up; but they got up again; I was nearly down myself; that sort of pavement is so very slippery.

Were the stalls standing in the market-place at that time?—A good many of them; some were removed.

Had you given any orders to him?—No, I had not; and I am confident not a shot was fired till the horse was killed.

When did you give any orders to fire?—I should think it was about five minutes after the horse was killed; there was an immense quantity of stones thrown from the churchyard.

Captain *J. S. Manning.*

13 June 1835.

Did you give any particular order, or was it a general direction?—My words to the corporal were, "You must fire."

Was the lieutenant near you at that time?—He had gone away to Lichfield-street with some dragoons, where the pelting was so hard from Lichfield-street.

After you gave that order, did the soldiers fire?—One or two shots I heard in the direction of the church-yard.

Was there any particular order given for each firing?—We stopped the firing as soon as we possibly could, and no man that we spoke to after that fired.

Did you give the order that the firing should be stopped as soon as you could?—I did, as soon as the mob began to give up.

How soon after the order had been given do you think that you stopped the firing?—I think there was not a shot fired after half past nine o'clock, except some shots which I will mention.

Did you give any orders respecting the horse that fell, and died?—I did not; the lieutenant had him removed into the inn yard.

Will you state what took place after you had given the order to fire?—The pelting of the dragoons was continued till, I should think, half past ten. I patrolled round with some parties in the same way, and at half past nine I thought it was necessary, from the obstinacy of the crowd, to request the magistrates to send an order for another troop from Stowerbridge.

Did you make an application to the magistrates?—I spoke to Captain Jordan, the high constable. I would not quit my horse. Several men came up and complained of the severe blows they had received: I said to several of the townspeople, "For God's sake, get out of the way; we do not want to hurt you." One very large stout fellow, I said to him, "Get out of the way, you have been spoken to twice by the soldiers; and it is the magistrate's order that I keep this street clear."

What street were you in then?—Dudley-street; his reply was, "Damn you and the magistrates too; who pays you, and feeds you, you rascal?" to me. I then laid the flat of my sword on his back, and after two or three strokes, he walked off. The other troop came in, I think, about half past twelve, or a quarter to one.

Did they report to you when they came in?—Yes, immediately.

Up to what time did you and the lieutenant continue patrolling, and were the soldiers dispersed about the town before they were called in?—They were relieved at about one o'clock. I placed a picquet of the other troop.

Up to one o'clock your troops were in different parts of the town?—Yes, in different places in the immediate neighbourhood of the market-place.

Can you say at what time, and by what means, the church-gates were opened?—I came to the inn, and I asked for Mr. Clare; he was not there, and I then requested Captain Jordan would get some sledge hammer if he could, and constables, to break them open.

And were they broken open?—They were.

Was any order given to the soldiers to go into the church-yard?—There was, and they cleared it, but they were most severely pelted.

When you gave the order to cease firing, in what way was it communicated to the men?—The non-commissioned officers went round.

Did you direct the men to do so?—I did.

Did you see any firing after you had given that order to stop?—No.

Did you hear reports of fire-arms?—After I had collected the whole of my troop in the market-place, I heard reports of fire-arms between one and two o'clock, between half past one and two o'clock, in a direction that I knew it could not be my men.

At the time that you heard those reports, had you your men under your personal inspection and view?—Yes.

Had the other troop arrived at that time?—It had arrived.

Had that troop been posted?—They were just about to be posted.

Was any order given to your troop in respect to the mode of firing?—No.

Can you say how many rounds of ball cartridge each soldier had?—They had ten rounds a man.

Had they with them on that occasion ten rounds?—They had.

Was the ammunition afterwards examined, and could you ascertain how many shots had been fired?—Thirty-five were returned as used, but I had strong reason to believe that they bit the balls off.

Did you at the time that you saw the men fire, see in what direction they fired?—They fired those that I saw in the air.

Did you at any time in the course of that night order any of the troop to have any thing to drink?—Yes, I did.

When?—I should think it was near eleven o'clock; they had been on their horses then from three.

Did you receive any request?—Yes, that they should have a pint of beer each, which I objected to.

Who brought that request?—Captain Jordan. I dismounted myself, as the whole was getting perfectly quiet; they were going to hand the beer to them, and I objected to it, and took the tumbler and handed it.

Did you see that each man had a tumbler full only?—For that reason I did it.

At that time were all the men together, or only part of the troop?—They were not all together.

Did you order that each man should have any limited quantity?—I did.

Captain *J. S. Manning.*

13 June 1835.

What was the quantity you allowed them to have?—Half a pint.

Had the men your permission to have any other drink in the course of the evening?—They had not.

Did it come to your knowledge, as commanding officer of the troop, that any man was intoxicated?—One was, early in the evening.

Did you see him intoxicated?—I did.

At what time of the evening was that?—I should think it must have been about nine o'clock.

Did you see any stones fall from any direction immediately before yourself, which you afterwards caused to be taken up?—I did; I kept my eye, and marked where two particularly fell; one struck my horse; they were nearly spent.

Have you had those stones preserved?—I have.

Have you had them weighed?—I have.

What was the weight?—One weighed a pound and a quarter, and the other eleven ounces.

Did you see them weighed yourself?—I did, and saw them thrown; I marked them.

At the time that you mustered the troops, and that you say they were all present, are you enabled to say whether any of the men were intoxicated?—I am enabled to say that every man was perfectly sober; they were examined by Lieutenant Brander before they were dismissed to their quarters.

Where were you then?—I was in the market-place, but he more particularly examined them.

Did you at any time give directions that the soldiers should be accompanied by peace officers?—I did.

At what time of the night was that?—That was about eight o'clock, soon after I had posted those divisions of the men round Dudley-street and North-street.

You have said that George-street is half a mile from the town?—I had only once seen this place before, and considered it that distance.

Do you know the estimated distance from Dudley to Wolverhampton?—I know it was six miles.

At what distance from Dudley did you halt the troop by the milestones?—At George-street.

Were you governed by the distance that you had come by the mile-stones in halting there?—No; I did not mention that on marching from George-street, to billet on the market-place; we were very much abused, and a corporal had a severe blow on the arm that he immediately reported to me.

Did you receive your orders from Mr. Clare in writing?—No, verbally.

You mentioned that you posted the soldiers in different places? how many non-commissioned officers had you in the troop?—I had six with me, two serjeants, three corporals and a serjeant-major.

Can you explain how, in many instances, it should have been deposed in evidence that single soldiers or two soldiers together were found in the streets without non-commissioned officers with them?—Because there were not non-commissioned officers enough for them, and special constables were with them.

Did you give directions that special constables should attend them in those cases?—I did.

To whom did you give those directions?—To Captain Jordan.

Was any notice given to the people that ball cartridge would be fired?—No, there was not.

Is there any military order or regulation if soldiers are called in to fire, whether they should fire with the ball cartridge or with powder at the people?—There is an order that they must load with ball cartridge.

Has that order been made known to the soldiers?—It has.

Can you say in what direction you heard the firing between half-past twelve and two?—It was in the direction of Mr. Fryar's bank; I could hear it apparently not above a quarter of a mile off; there was a light breeze.

Was any complaint made to you, as commanding officer, by any of the inhabitants of the town, of the misconduct of the soldiers?—Not any.

Up to this time have you received any complaint?—No.

Was any report made to you by any of your troop, that they had been fired at on this occasion?—No.

You were the senior officer of the two troops?—I was.

Was any report made to you, as such senior officer, of any soldier in either troop being fired at?—Yes.

Did you take any steps to inquire into that?—Yes.

Have you been able to ascertain whether there is any foundation for that report?—Yes.

Can you bring proof of such taking place?—Yes, I can.

The troops were also called out on the Thursday?—They were.

Did you authorize any firing on Thursday, the 28th?—No; not a shot was fired.

Have you had the return of the cartridge distributed, and can you say that no shot was fired on Thursday?—To the best of my knowledge no shots were fired; the whole of my troop were with myself and the magistrate; we rode at the head of them.

Were any of the men of your troop detached from you on that night?—No, they were not.

Did you give any order for the troops to fire on Thursday night?—No order was given, and no shot was fired.

Is there any thing further that you have omitted to state respecting the conduct of the troops?—

Captain *J. S. Manning.*

13 June 1835.

troops?—To the best of my recollection, on Thursday no shot was fired, except that it was reported to me, that some of the troop were shot at.

In the course of the night of Wednesday, when you were patrolling the streets, did you notice in any of the streets any obstruction of the troops?—About ten or twenty minutes after ten I was in the market-place with the troops; and in consequence of something that Captain Jordan said to me, I went with him, and some constables and four dragoons to the first turning on the east side up Queen-street, between the Independent Chapel and the iron gates of the market.

What did you find there?—I found two carts fastened across, one behind the other; they were fastened with the chain; the chain was fastened to the iron gates on one side.

Can you say how the carts were fastened on the other side?—I am not positive whether they were fastened on the chapel side, but I directed one of the dragoons to protect the constables.

Before the carts were removed, did you observe whether it was possible for any soldier to have passed between them and the wall on either side?—No soldier, nor even a person on foot, to the best of my recollection; they seemed to be perfectly close to the chapel and to the other side.

On the other side, which was nearest the wall, was there any possibility of passing?—No.

Was there any crowd at that time?—There were some people there, but not so many as there had been.

Was any molestation offered to you in the street or the other side, while you were at this cart?—Yes; there were two or three stones thrown from a little street on the left, as you go into Queen-street.

Could you see the persons that threw the stones?—I saw some persons; but the place was greatly cleared when we got there: on the second night, when I was called out by Mr. Briscoe, on Thursday the 28th, it was one troop which I took out, and divided that into half, and patrolled the town with half a troop, and stationed the other half at different parts.

Was that your own troop?—No, it was Captain Morris's.

(signed) *J. S. Manning,*
Capt. 72d D. Guards.

Lieutenant *Thomas C. Brander*, called in, and Examined.

Lieut. *T. C. Brander.*

ARE you lieutenant in captain Manning's troop of dragoon guards?—Yes, at present I am.

Did you march with that troop on Wednesday, the 23d of May last?—Yes, I did.

Will you state at what time the troop was called out to act under the directions of the magistrate?—A little after seven.

Did you receive any orders from the magistrate yourself, or did you receive the orders from Captain Manning?—I heard Mr. Clare tell Captain Manning out of the Swan to clear the streets.

You heard that order given?—Yes.

Did you hear the Riot Act read?—There was a great shouting at the time, so that I cannot state whether it was the Riot Act, but he read something; he also went round, and I heard him addressing the mob, by first begging the people to go.

After the troop moved, what did you do, what duty devolved upon you?—I was on the right of the troop, and we were pelted in Dudley-street, and I went with some of the men on the right of the troop, to drive the mob back.

Were you at the extreme right of the troop?—Yes; I was on the right of all; the trumpeter was on the right of the troop, and he was on my left.

Did you before the troop moved, or at the moment of moving, strike any person with the flat of your sword?—I did not strike any person, I forced my horse against them.

Did you use your sword that night?—No, I did not.

Did you see any of your men strike any persons with the flat of their sword, and knock them down, just at the moment of the troop beginning to move, before the troop had divided at all?—No, I never saw a man strike when they were in the ranks.

Or at the moment that they first moved?—No, not knocking a man down, I saw them beating them with the flats of their swords, but not using any force at the commencement, quite trifling indeed it was.

Were you in the market-place after the troop were ordered to act?—Yes, I came back to the market-place to assist in clearing the different passages, after driving the people down Dudley-street.

Did you see any stones thrown at that time?—Before we moved, several.

After the troop moved, did you see any stones thrown?—Yes, a great many in different parts of the evening.

Up to what time did that continue?—I was nearly struck with a stone after I had dismounted off my horse, it was a little before 12, so much so, that the stone came down from the neighbourhood of the church-yard towards there, and it struck the hatter's shop opposite.

But between the time that the troop first moved and the period you speak of, were stones thrown at all, and if so continually?—Whenever they had an opportunity at the different places of throwing stones, there is one place near the Bird-in-Hand yard, where people threw stones after we got the gates opened of the church-yard, and the men complained to me of being struck.

Lieut. *T. C. Brander.*

13 June 1835.

Did you give any orders to the troops to fire before you had received any orders from Captain Manning?—I never gave any orders to the troops to fire.

Did you see the horse that died fall?—Yes, I was within five yards of the horse.

Will you state the circumstances as far as they came under your observation?—After clearing Dudley-street (for I was chiefly down there at the commencement) when we got that clear, and down the street leading to Darlington-street, we came back, and there was a party of men who were severely pelted; they formed in the market-place, and they got under shelter of a house; I think it is a spirit warehouse, and I came down to the Swan when they were there, and saw that they were still pelted out of Lichfield-street, and said they must have the gates open, and sent for the keys.

In point of fact, were the gates opened?—I did not see them opened, but I went and found them open; but before that, we were very much pelted, and I saw that the men were struck, and I saw the horse fall.

Where had the horse been before he fell; had he been in action, or standing still?—I cannot positively say.

Had not your attention been drawn, so as to be able to speak to that?—No, not to that; I had been at the bottom part of the green.

Did you give any orders after the horse fell with respect to him?—No; I said, "Get the man from under, and never mind the horse; he is dead I see;" that was the only remark I made.

Did you afterwards give any orders respecting the removal of the horse?—I told some persons who spoke to me that they might get him into the inn.

Did you, in the execution of your duty, patrol different parts of the town that night?—I was in every place where I thought we had men.

Did you, in any part of the town in which you patrolled, witness any misconduct by any of your men?—No, except the man who was drunk.

Where did you first see any man drunk?—The first time I saw him was this side of Lichfield-street, not 40 yards from the Swan, very near where the horse was dead.

At what time was it?—It was after the horse fell; it was, I think, soon after.

When you saw him, what orders did you give?—It was reported to me that the man was drunk by the serjeant-major, and I ordered him to be confined forthwith.

Was he, as far as you know, taken?—I saw him brought to the gates of the inn; the gates of the inn were closed, and it took some time to open them; I did not see him taken in.

Did you authorize any of the men to have any thing to drink in the course of the night?—Yes.

Where was that?—At the Swan Hotel.

What was given them to drink?—Beer.

Was Captain Manning present at that time?—He was the chief part, but not all.

Do you know whether they had been twice, or was there only one time that they had beer?—There must have been a quarter of an hour elapsed from the time that the first got it to the last.

Did you give permission for any man to have a second allowance of beer?—No, decidedly not.

About what o'clock was it that they had the beer?—I should say that it must have been near eleven, if not quite, and later than that some had it.

Can you state at what time the troop was mustered and where, before they were sent to quarters?—I should think it was twenty-five minutes after twelve; certainly I should say at half past twelve I left. When I came into the inn after the troop had formed up, I examined every man myself of the troop, except one we had sent away from Dudley in the morning, and I found them all sober.

Are you satisfied, when you examined the men, that every man was sober?—I am perfectly well satisfied that they were sober from the light that I saw them in; it was not a dark night, and knowing those men very well, I could almost positively say that every man was sober and fit for duty.

Do you know how many shots were fired?—No, I do not.

Did you hear any order given to the men in respect to the way in which they were to use their sabres?—No, I did not.

Did you see any person struck by the soldiers that night with the edge of the sabre?—Decidedly not.

Did you see in any time you were patrolling the more distant parts of the town any shots fired?—I did not; I saw shots fired at the church-yard gates, but those were the only shots that I saw fired.

Do you recollect having patrolled through Lichfield-street at about nine o'clock?—Yes, I did not go quite through, but part of the way up the street, but not very far.

Did you at that time see any crowd in that street?—Two or three times; it was uncommonly crowded.

Were any stones thrown from that street during any part of the night?—Yes.

Do you know at what time the second troop arrived?—About twenty minutes after twelve; I think Mr. Grant took his watch out and said, it is twenty minutes after twelve.

Did any man report to you that he had been fired at on the following night?—A man named George Harling came and reported to me, I suppose at half past nine, that he was fired at, he and two other men, when patrolling down the streets.

Do you know of any orders being given to the troop to fire at any time on Thursday night?—No.

Was there any order given to the troops to fire on the Friday?—I do not know of any.

Lieut. *T. C. Brander.*

13 June 1835.

Is there any thing else respecting the troops under your command, or any other of the occurrences on the night of Wednesday that you wish to state?—I have been in riots of this sort before in different parts of England and Ireland, but I never have been so severely pelted.

Was your horse pelted?—Yes, he had two blows in one leg.

(signed) *Thomas C. Brander,*
Lieut. King's Dragoon Guards.

Mr. *Allan Williams,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *Allan Williams.*

ARE you the serjeant-major of Captain Manning's troop of Dragoon Guards?—I am.

About what time did the troop arrive from Dudley on Wednesday the 27th of May?—About 20 minutes past four in the afternoon; that was at the edge of the town, not immediately in Wolverhampton.

Where did they halt?—Just outside the town, near George-street.

Did you hear any expression used to you from any of the people?—I did.

What was it?—The troop dismounted there, and there was one man in particular; there was a vast concourse assembled as soon as we were there, and there was one man who stated that he had been in the Eleventh Dragoons, and if they were all of his mind, "we should have a damned good beating before we got back that night."

Did you in the course of your duty on that night, patrol and visit the detachment of troops which were placed in different parts of the town?—I did.

Did you see any violence offered to any of those patrols?—I did.

Of what nature?—By throwing stones at them.

Did you see any of the soldiers struck?—I did, and was struck myself.

Were you struck more than once?—I was struck on my sword arm, and received a large stone on the sabre-dash.

Where did you receive it on your sword arm?—In Dudley-street.

At what time?—About 11 o'clock.

In visiting the men who had been placed in different parts of the town, did you find any of them intoxicated?—I did not, but one.

And where was he?—He was coming up Lichfield-street; that was between 10 and 11 o'clock, I think.

Was he drunk?—He was.

What did you do with him?—I immediately brought him into the Swan-yard, and gave him in charge of the constable.

Was any man mounted upon his horse?—There was the man who had had his horse killed previously.

Did you see the horse that died fall?—I was coming up Dudley-street, I had been visiting a party, and was not near enough at the time to ascertain the cause of his falling; I saw him fall.

Had you been away from the market some time?—I had from the first order to disperse, I took a detachment of the troop straight down Cock-street and up another street that came into Dudley-street.

While you were performing that duty did you meet with any resistance?—A number of stones were thrown, people rushed into the houses and entries; when we cleared the streets the doors were shut, and as soon as we were passed they attacked us in the rear with stones.

Did you give any orders to any of the soldiers to fire?—I did not.

Did any of the soldiers upon the out detachments fire?—Not while I was there; the first shots I heard fire were in the market-place; I was coming up Dudley-street.

Was that before or after the horse that died fell?—After.

Did you see any of the men in those out detachments that you visited, drunk?—No, I did not.

Did you see any of the men receive drink at any time that night?—I did; at eleven o'clock. I saw several men receive half a pint of ale at the Swan gates.

Was that by permission of the commanding officer?—Yes.

How do you know it was but half a pint?—Because I was there while they drank it.

Can you say that any of the men had not a second?—I know that there were men who were offered a second, and who were refused it.

Where was that?—That was at the Swan gate.

Did you see the troop mustered before they were sent to quarters?—I was at the mustering of the troops at night, and sent them off myself.

Can you say that all the men were then perfectly sober?—Every man; I could safely swear that no man was the worse for liquor, except the man I brought in.

Did you patrol in Lichfield-street between half-past eight and half-past nine?—No, I think I did not; it was after that that I met the drunken man.

Do you know how many men were billeted at the Hop-pole?—Four.

Were those four among the men that you mustered before the troop were sent to quarters?—Every man was present, and those four amongst them.

Were those men sober?—Perfectly so.

Were you on duty on Thursday night?—I was not.

(signed) *Allan Williams.*

Serjeant *Adam Flanigan*, called in; and Examined.

Serjeant *Adam Flanigan.*

13 June 1835.

ARE you serjeant in the King's Dragoon Guards?—Yes.

Were you on duty in this town on the night of the 27th?—Yes.

Were you drawn up with the rest of the troop before the Swan, when the magistrate read the Riot Act?—Yes, I was.

After he read the Riot Act, what duty were you directed to undertake?—I suppose about five minutes after the Riot Act was read I received an order from the captain to clear the market-place.

Did you clear the market-place?—We endeavoured to do so.

In doing so, did you meet with any resistance?—There were a number of stones thrown.

Did any stones strike you?—None struck me one struck my horse.

How many men had you under your orders?—I had six men.

Did you remain in the market-place?—No; when the orders were given to clear the market-place, I turned down Dudley-street, and down by Queen-street; as soon as we dispersed the mob about half way down Dudley-street, we returned again as far as King-street, and we received orders from the captain to remain there with a party, and to allow no person to pass up towards the market-place.

Did you prevent persons passing up towards the market-place?—Yes.

Had you great difficulty in doing that?—We had.

Were you obliged to use force?—I was, at different times.

What was the nature of the force?—By striking two or three of them with the flat of my sword against their shoulders.

Did you fire off your fire-arms that night?—No.

Were any of the men under your orders intoxicated?—Not one.

Did you see them have any thing to drink?—We came up about half-past 10; there was something ordered to be given to each man at the Swan, and we came up and got it, and came down again.

What had those men?—They had a small glass of gin and cold water; the serjeant-major gave the order himself.

Where were you billeted?—At the Wheat-sheaf, at the time that we were billeted off, but I came into the Swan afterwards.

What time was it they had the gin and water?—I should think, as near as possible, at half-past 10; the streets were then pretty well cleared.

(signed) *Adam Flanigan.*

Corporal *Henry Hughes*, called in; and Examined.

Corporal *Henry Hughes.*

WHAT coloured horse did you ride on the 27th?—It was a grey.

Was there any other grey in the troop besides yours?—There was.

Had you the command of the rear guard when the troop marched from George-street up to the Swan?—I had the command of the rear guard all the way till they came to that place.

How far from the men were you?—I was close up to the troop.

Did any thing happen to you when the troop were marching from George-street up to the Swan?—Yes.

What was it?—There was nothing done to us except hooting and hissing in George-street.

When you marched from George-street up to the Swan, what happened?—My horse sprung nearly from under me; I recovered myself, and I was struck on my side with a stone.

What did you do upon that?—I faced about, and ordered the men to follow me; I saw a man or two with staves; they seemed to be new cut.

Did the men say any thing to you?—Not particularly to me; they discoursed to one another, signifying, "we will give these people a threshing before they leave the town." I could not swear that those were the words, but those are the meaning of them; they threw their staves up when I faced my horse about.

When you faced your horse about, did the people give way?—No, not exactly, but I galloped amongst them with my men.

How many men?—One or two.

Did you strike any body?—No.

Did you see either of the men strike any body?—No, I am confident nobody was struck, for I was the rear man of all.

At what time was this?—It might be a quarter to six, or somewhere thereabouts.

Was it at the time the troop marched from George-street to the Swan?—Yes.

Was it before you received your billets?—Yes.

Did you afterwards, when the troop was again mustered before the Swan, go into the market-place?—I was in the market-place all the evening myself.

Did you receive any blows?—I did.

Where?—I was struck again in my back; and when the horse was knocked down, I stood and looked at the horse, and Captain Manning was close to me at that time, and I saw the stones strike on the horse's belly as it lay on the ground; they came from the church-yard.

Did you receive any orders to fire?—I was struck before this; I was struck with a stone in my belly, upon which I fell on the horse's neck.

Where were you?—I was close to the horse as he lay.

Did you then receive any orders to fire?—I did, from Captain Manning; he did not say that I was to fire into them; but he said, "If you can possibly drive them away without, do; but if not, fire."

Were you able to drive them away?—I was not.

Were

Corporal *Henry Hughes.*

13 June 1835.

Were the gates shut?—They were. I received another volley of stones, but none of them hit me, and then I fired over their heads, and then I retired back to my post. I am confident it never hit one, for it was over their head.

Did you hear any shot fired before you fired?—Yes, I think there was.

How long before?—I do not know particularly to the time, as I was particularly engaged with other ruffians at the time.

Did you after that patrol other parts of the town at night; were you all night in the market-place?—Yes, till I was led round with the constable.

Did you go round with the constable?—Yes, at eleven.

Did you meet with any resistance?—Yes, plenty.

Of what kind?—Throwing stones in the passages.

Did you fire at that time?—No, I did not.

You saw the horse that died fall?—Yes.

Had he fallen more than once?—Yes; he fell on his right side first, and then endeavoured to get up, and fell on his left side.

In his endeavour to get up was he off the ground?—He was not; his hind quarters were on the ground, and he fell on the other side.

(signed) *Henry Hughes.*

John Love, called in; and Examined.

John Love.

ARE you a private in the King's Dragoon Guards?—I am.

Were you on duty on the 27th, the day the troop came from Dudley, in the market-place?—I was.

As near as you can, will you state where you went, from the time that the troop moved after the Riot Act was read; give the fullest account you can of what you did till your horse fell?—When we were ordered to clear the way, I went to the left of the Swan inn; there my horse slipped; I fell off him, I recovered myself, I mounted him, and I went down a street opposite the hotel, a street called Cock-street. I believe it is there I saw Captain Manning in very great danger with stones; they were pelting him from different directions; he was struck with a stone, and his horse; I went towards the place, and there were a great number of people there; one man seized me by the right leg, he thought to dismount me, and I struck at his arm; he let me go then; at the same time, while he had hold of my leg, I was struck on the left side with a stone; the horse was struck with a stick. I saw him as I turned round towards the horse's hind quarters. I endeavoured to pursue the man who struck my horse, but he got into the crowd. I then came with Captain Manning and the division into the market-place again, and towards the church or gas pillar they were pelting stones out of the church-yard. I was struck on the helmet with a stone, and I was struck on the left breast, which nearly stopped my breath.

Did that blow on the helmet beat it in again?—Yes; but the blow that I received on the breast stopped my breath nearly. My horse was struck with several stones at the same time about the saddle and legs and sides; so that I could not point out the number of blows that he did get. I unstrapped my carbine; I could not get into the church-yard that time, for the gates were locked. I was going to fire, and Captain Manning ordered me not, and told me to take shelter on one side till the gates were open. I formed up on the off-side, near the flags, at the Swan side of the street; and I just had time to strap the carbine and draw my sword, when the horse fell.

Were there other soldiers with you at that time?—Yes, in the market-place.

Were there other soldiers at the place where you were taking shelter?—Yes.

Were there any people at that time, or was the space about you clear?—It was clear, with the exception that there were people in the rear, we were formed up, and I could not see any people.

Describe the way in which the horse fell?—The horse, before I had formed up, while I was strapping my carbine, appeared quite weak as I thought, and inclined for going down, and I supported him with my legs as well as I could, and gave him all the aid that I could till I had strapped my carbine; I had only time to strap my carbine and draw my sword, when the horse went rather forward and dropped.

Did he rise again?—No.

Did he flounder?—He wheeled round a little, nothing more than a stir; but the horse never rose.

Did he rise at all?—Never rose that I could see; the first thing that I did when I got up I undid the crupper.

Did you fall with the horse?—Yes.

Did you fall under him?—My foot came under the fore part by the cloak, and my trowsers and drawers were cut, and the knee was slightly scratched.

How did you disengage yourself?—I put my right foot to the saddle, and forced myself a little off, and then get up as well as I could.

Do you know what became of your sword?—My sword was a little in front of me.

Did the sword fall near the horse?—No, the sword was in front of the horse when I picked it up.

What did you do then?—I undid the crupper the first thing, and thought to undo the girth, and get off the saddle and bridle with the assistance of some gentlemen that were about; and while I was trying to extricate myself and do what I could to ease the horse, I was struck with a stone in the belly which nearly bent me in two.

Was it a large stone?—It was a stone not altogether as large as my fist.

John Love.

13 June 1835.

Did you remain with the horse or go away?—My bridle and saddle were taken to the inn; I came in to look for my carbine; I was then lame, and I went out dismounted.

Did you go and stand by your horse dismounted?—No, the horse was then dead, I went out a second time.

Did you stand by him?—No, no more than while we were taking off the accoutrements.

Where did you go?—I came to the inn and got a carbine, and went out dismounted, and I returned to the inn; being lame, I remained at the inn until one of our men was made prisoner; I mounted his horse; then I had got my boot taken off, and stock, and my foot bathed.

Did you go on duty then?—Then I got a slipper on, and mounted this man's horse, and remained out till I could stop out no longer from the pain of my foot and leg.

When your horse fell did any person come up and offer to bleed him?—A man said he would bleed the horse, and I did not know who he was; I felt rather confused from the stones coming so quickly about me; I did not take notice who it was, but some man offered to bleed him.

Did the horse fall on the near or off side?—On the near side.

Was your foot in that position that the rowel of the spur might have cut the horse in the place where he was wounded?—No, it would be almost impossible; for, if my spur had stuck in the horse's side, my foot must be in this manner; and the weight of the horse and the accoutrements would have broken my foot to pieces.

Was your foot thrown over that part of the horse that the rowel of the spur might have cut the skin, though the spur did not go into the body of the horse?—No, it was not, for I lay with the spur more downwards.

Did you see whether there was any wound at the time in the horse?—No, as soon as I got up I noticed blood on the horse's hoof.

Did you ascertain that night that that horse had had any wound?—As soon as I got up I noticed the blood on the horse.

Did you observe from where the blood came?—No, for I never went to look at the horse; afterwards the horse fell on the side that he was wounded, and I never went to look at the horse afterwards.

When you say that the horse seemed weak under you, and that you put your legs to keep him up, did you spur him?—No, for that is no way to support a horse.

Do you know at what time the horse was brought into the Swan yard?—No, I do not.

(signed) *John Love.*

Samuel Duke, called in; and Examined.

Samuel Duke.

ON the night of the 27th, the night that the troop marched from Dudley, where were you on duty after the troop were ordered to act?—I was in the corner of John-street.

Were you posted there, or did you patrol about?—After I had patrolled the market-place I was posted there.

What time were you there?—From ten till two in the morning.

Did you receive any blows?—Not at that time; it was before that, while we were clearing the market-place.

State where you did receive the blows?—On the front of the helmet; it caused the blood to run down my forehead.

Where was it you received that blow?—In the market-place.

Was that soon after you were ordered to act?—Yes, in less than ten minutes.

Could you see from what direction the stones came?—No, they came so thick it was impossible to tell.

Did you see the horse, that afterwards died, fall?—Yes.

Were you near him at the time?—No, I suppose I was ten yards off at the time.

Did you receive any other blows?—Yes, on the arm.

What was that with?—With a stone.

Did you try to prevail upon the people to go away quietly?—Yes, but it was of no use; they would not go with speaking to at all.

What did you have to drink that night?—Nothing at all.

(signed) *Samuel Duke.*

Joseph Marson, called in; and Examined.

Joseph Marson.

AFTER the troop was drawn out before the Swan, and were ordered to act, did you go into the market-place?—Yes.

Did the people resist you at all, or did they go quietly before you?—They resisted against us.

Did you receive any blows?—Yes.

From what?—From stones.

Could you say from what direction they came?—Out of the church-yard.

Were you struck?—Yes.

Where?—On the side of the helmet.

Was it broken?—Yes.

Were you struck anywhere else?—Yes, on the side of my face.

Were you afterwards ordered into Dudley-street?—I was.

Were any shots fired before you were ordered into Dudley-street?—No, there were not.

Was your horse struck at all?—Yes.

Where

1115

Joseph Marson.

13 June 1835.

Where?—About the head.

What was your duty when you were in Dudley-street?—Not to allow any one into the market-place.

Did people want to come?—People did.

Did you prevent them?—Yes.

Were you obliged to use any violence to prevent them?—Yes.

How did you prevent them?—Rode my horse up to them, and told them they must not go up.

Did you do any thing more?—No.

Did you receive any blows in Dudley-street?—No, I did not.

Had you any thing to drink?—I had half a pint of ale; Captain Manning handed it to me himself.

At what time?—At about eleven o'clock.

Did you receive any other blows in the market-place?—No.

(signed) *Joseph ✕ Marson.*

Robert Nelson, called in; and Examined.

Robert Nelson.

WHEN the troop were ordered to act, on the night that you came from Dudley, where were you first posted?—The troop was formed in front of the Swan.

Where were you posted when they moved?—I moved down towards the right hand street from the market-place.

Did you afterwards come into the market-place?—I did.

Were any stones thrown at you while you were in the streets?—Yes; one hit me on the helmet.

Is there any mark?—Yes, it is plain to be seen.

Were any stones thrown at you when you were in the market-place?—Yes.

Were you struck in any other part of the body?—No, I was not; but my horse was struck on the head twice.

Had you any thing to drink that night?—I had not.

No beer?—No.

Were you offered any?—No, I was not.

(signed) *Robert Nelson.*

Henry Riley, called in; and Examined.

Henry Riley.

DO you know the names of the streets of this town?—A few of them.

Can you state where you were posted or where you patrolled, on the night of Wednesday, when the troop came in from Dudley?—I was posted against the fold, at the top of Darlington-street.

What was your duty there?—I was ordered to let no one up into the market-place.

Did you prevent the people coming?—Yes.

Were they willing to be stopped, or did they resist you?—A few resisted, and some went back again.

Did you see any stones thrown?—Yes; I saw a great many.

Did you receive any blow yourself?—Yes.

Where did you receive those blows?—On the helmet.

Where had you come from?—From out of the Old Bowling Green.

When you received that blow, was your helmet knocked off?—Yes.

Could you see the people that threw the stones?—Yes, I saw them thrown from the passage.

About what time do you think that was?—Between eleven and twelve, I think.

Did you fire?—Yes.

Where did you fire?—I fired at one or two in the church-yard.

Did you fire up the passage from which you thought this stone came which struck you?—I turned round and fired in the air.

Were you struck any where else?—Yes, I had one struck me on the arm at the same time.

Were you struck anywhere else?—Yes, in the top of North-street; I was struck on the right knee.

Any other place?—Yes, in the street that comes from Dudley.

Where did you receive the blow there?—On the back of my neck,

Did you threaten the person that struck you?—Yes; I catched one, he was up in the corner, and I told him if he came by me I would run him through with the sword.

Had you seen him run?—Yes.

About what time was that, was it before the troops were collected in the market-place and sent to quarters?—It was just before we were collected to go to quarters.

Did any body come up to take him?—Yes, there were two or three constables in the street, but only one came up at the time.

What did you do with your prisoner?—I told the constable to take charge of him.

Did he take charge of him?—He laid hold of him, and while he was coming down the yard, I saw the prisoner running away from him.

How many shots did you fire that night?—I fired about four or five.

Had you any ale or beer?—I had one glass of gin and cold water.

Where was that?—At the liquor vaults in the top of the market-place.

Was it given to you?—It was given to me, the serjeant-major was present at the time.

(signed) *Henry Riley.*

David Todd.

David Todd, called in; and Examined.

13 June 1835.

WERE you on duty the night the troop came from Dudley on Wednesday?—Yes, I was.

Did you hear the Riot Act read?—Yes, I did.

When the troop was ordered to move, where was your first duty?—In the market-place.

What were you directed to do?—To clear the people out of the market-place.

Were stalls standing then?—Some of them.

Did you succeed in clearing the people?—Yes.

Had you any difficulty in doing that?—Yes, they would not go till we forced them to, by making them go with the flats of our swords.

Were you obliged to strike many with the flats of your swords?—Two or three.

Did you receive any blows at that time?—I received a blow on the shoulder with a stone.

Were you near Love when his horse was killed?—Yes, I was within a yard of him.

How many of your soldiers were together at that time?—There were a good many formed, but I could not mention the number.

Were there many people?—There were some people passing by in the rear.

None in front?—No, I did not see any.

Were any stones flying about at that time?—Stones were coming then like hail stones.

Did you see Love's horse fall?—I did.

Did he rise again?—He attempted to rise, but fell down, and never rose again.

Were you put sentry over the horse?—I was.

Were you mounted or dismounted?—I was mounted.

Did you hear any body come up and offer to bleed the horse?—Yes, there was a gentleman.

Did he bleed him?—No, the stones came so thick that he could not stand it.

Did you see any blood?—Yes, I saw some blood from the horse; it seemed to come from the back of his shoulder.

How long did the horse lie before he was moved?—I cannot mention the time.

Did he lie some time?—Yes.

Did you see that person that came up and offered to bleed him, look at the horse?—Yes, he thought that he had been stunned, and that bleeding would bring him round.

Did he say that he found any thing else the matter with him?—No, not at that time.

Did you hear any body else say that night what had been the cause of the death of the horse?—No, not excepting myself, that it had been by the blow of a stone.

Did you patrol the church-yard after the gates were opened?—Yes.

Mounted?—Yes.

Were any stones thrown at you there?—Yes, I had a blow on the side of my head with a stone, and my helmet also.

Had you any thing to drink that night?—I had half a pint of beer in front of the Swan.

What time did you go to quarters?—At one or two in the morning.

Where were you billeted?—At the Ship.

How many were billetted there?—Six, with myself.

Was there a non-commissioned officer billetted with you there?—Yes, the serjeant-major.

Did you fire during the Wednesday night?—Once.

In what street did you fire?—In the church-yard.

(signed) *David ⋈ Todd,*

Edward Price.

Edward Price called in; and Examined.

ARE you a Waterloo man?—Yes.

Did you hear the magistrate read the Riot Act?—Yes.

After he read the Riot Act, what was your first duty?—In clearing the market-place.

Were the stalls standing?—There were some standing.

Were you unable to clear the market-place, or did the people retreat before you?—They retreated after the Riot Act was read.

Did any of them resist you?—Yes, there were stones thrown.

Could you tell from what direction the stones came?—No, they came very thick; many came out of the church-yard.

Were you struck?—Yes, on the right shoulder.

Was your horse struck?—Yes.

More than once?—On the side of the head, and the body, and several places.

Did you see the troop horse that died fall?—Yes.

Were you with that party that was near him?—Yes.

Did he ever rise again?—No, he made a bit of a struggle, and a wincing, and stretched himself out, and expired directly.

Could you see how Love who rode him disengaged himself?—The horse threw himself forward on his head; we were formed up and were standing, and the horse made a spring forward.

Had any shots been fired at the time the horse fell?—No, I believe there had not.

Did you know that night what had been the cause of the horse's death?—No, I did not; the stones were flying very thick, and I cannot say whether it was a stone that killed him, or what it was.

After the horse was killed did you ride up to the church-yard?—Yes.

Were the gates open?—No.

Did you receive any molestation or violence from the church-yard?—Yes, I received a stone on my shoulder.

Did

Edward Price.

13 June 1835.

Did you fire?—Yes.
How often?—I fired once.
What had you to drink that night?—I had nothing to drink.

(signed) *Edward ⋈ Price.*

John Hodgson, called in; and Examined.

John Hodgson.

WHERE were you billetted on the night that the troop came in from Dudley on the day of the election?—At the Hop Pole.
How many were billetted there?—Three besides myself.
What time did the men go to quarters on the night of that day?—At a quarter past five.
You were called out again, and the Riot Act was read?—Yes.
What was your duty when the troops acted; where were you posted, or what were you ordered to do?—I was posted on the top of Darlington-street after the market-place was clear, to prevent the people assembling there again.
Were any stones thrown?—Yes, I was struck on the breast by a stone that came from the top of Darlington-street.
At what o'clock was that?—About nine o'clock.
Did you fire that night?—No, I did not.
Did you return all the cartridge's you had?—Yes, I did.
What had you to drink?—I had half-a-pint of beer at the Swan, about eleven o'clock.
At what time were the troops mustered to go to quarters that night?—I should think it was half-past one.
Where were they mustered?—In front of the Swan.
Did the other three men that were billetted at the Hop Pole go there with you?—They did at the same time.
Were those men sober?—They were perfectly sober.

(signed) *John Hodgson.*

Patrick Duffing, called in; and Examined.

Patrick Duffing.

WERE you with the troop when it was drawn out in front of the Swan and the Riot Act was read, on Wednesday the 27th?—Yes.
What duty were you ordered out upon?—I was ordered to clear the streets.
Are you acquainted with the streets of the town sufficiently to be able to say where you went?—No, I am not.
How many were sent with you?—There were a different number.
Did you meet with any difficulty?—Yes, a good deal; I went to the assistance of Love's horse to clear the church gates, and before I got to him my horse tumbled down, and I received three blows from stones during the time I was down.
Could you tell from where those stones came?—They were throwing from the church-yard.
Were the gates shut at the time?—They were.
What did you do?—I assisted them in clearing the streets as well as I could.
Did you fire?—Yes.
How often?—I think about twice.
Did you afterwards patrol any other part of the town?—Yes, the street opposite the Boot and Spur; I received a blow from a stone up the yard there.
Did you fire there?—Yes, I did; that was one of the places that I fired at.
Did you fire only two shots in the whole?—No; I could not get at the people that were throwing stones; I was compelled to fire; I cautioned them several times before I fired.
When you cautioned them, did they run away?—No; they hissed and groaned, and shouted at me, and continued throwing stones.
What had you to drink that night?—I do not think I had a pint of ale that night, during the whole night.
Was any other shot fired by any other soldier in your company?—No, I do not suppose there was.
Who gave you any orders to fire?—I cannot say exactly who gave the orders.
Where were you billetted?—At the Boot and Spur; I was present when Captain Manning, after drawing swords, ordered the men not to point or cut with the swords, but to use the flats if the people resisted.
Did you use the flat of your sword that night?—I did; I never used my edge during that night.
Did any special constables accompany you?—Yes, they did most part of the night.
Who were they?—Captain Jordan was part of the time with me clearing the public-houses.
Did you go into any of the public-houses?—Only one, where they resisted coming out.
Was a magistrate with you?—No, only Captain Jordan; there were a number of special constables.

(signed) *Patrick Duffing.*

Lieutenant *Edward Burkett Grant*, called in; and Examined.

Lieutenant *E. B. Grant.*

ARE you Lieutenant in the King's Dragoon Guards?—Yes.
Where was your troop quartered on the 27th of last month?—At Stourbridge.

Lieutenant *E. B. Grant.*

13 June 1835.

Did the troop march into Wolverhampton on that day?—It marched in at twenty minutes past twelve that night; that was the order I received.

Did they march in consequence of receiving the order from the magistrates?—Yes.

Will you be so good as to say when they arrived where they received their billets?—The market-place; they were billetted off.

Were they at any time drawn up in front of the Swan?—When I halted, then they were drawn up facing the church, and half the troop was billetted off then, and the other half at half-past two.

Did the troop, or its half troop, receive any thing to drink in front of the Swan?—Not that I saw, and I was commanding the troop.

When the troop received their billets, did they go off and disperse?—The right half of the troop I kept as a picket, and the other had their billets and went away.

Were you on Thursday night at any time with a party of soldiers and other persons in Lichfield-street?—Yes, I was.

How many soldiers had you with you?—There was half the troop left in the market-place, and the other part of them went into the church-yard, and I took some of those men with me.

Were any special constables with you?—Yes.

Did you, or any of the soldiers you had with you, enter any house?—Yes; one of the men did, and a special constable with him.

Can you state the reason?—Yes; because I went down the street, and arrived before the troop at a house into which I saw a man run who had been stoning, and the watchman had hold of him.

Did he escape from the watchman?—He did, and went into the house, and there was some person inside forcing the door to, and with that the special constable insisted upon admittance, and at that time up came Mr. Briscoe, the magistrate, and one of my men was off before I could say any thing, and went in and searched the house with a special constable, and they did not find the man. While I was at the door upon horseback, there was an immense large stone came, as it were, from a height, within a foot, I should suppose, of my horse's nose, and it made the horse shy right about.

(signed) *E. B. Grant.*

James Clusky, called in; and Examined.

James Clusky.

ARE you a farrier in Captain Manning's troop?—Yes.

Were you with the troop when they were called upon to act after the Riot Act was read on Wednesday the 27th?—Yes; I was at the left of the troop.

At the extreme left?—Yes.

Just before the troop moved, or at the moment of moving, did you strike any person with your sword?—No.

Where did you go when the troop moved?—I turned towards the church.

What directions were given to you?—To disperse the people.

Did the mob retreat before you, or did you find any difficulty in dispersing them?—I received a blow on the left leg, and the people ran towards the church-yard, and ran in the entrance.

Were the gates open or shut?—They were shut.

Did you ride up to the gates?—Yes I did.

Were any more stones thrown?—Stones came down by hundreds.

Were you struck again?—No.

How long did you remain opposite the church gates, or in the the market-place?—It might be 20 minutes.

What became of you?—I found getting on one side the stones could not come on me.

Were you near the soldier whose horse died at the time he fell?—Yes I was in the rear of him.

How many were there at that time together?—There might be six, or six or seven.

Were any persons standing round besides your soldiers?—Yes, I thought they were constables.

Describe how the horse fell?—I saw a stone fall from his neck, and the horse jumped forward and expired in a few minutes.

Had any shots been fired at that time?—No; there were no shots fired till after that.

Did you fire?—No.

How soon after the horse that died fell, did you hear any shots fired?—Two minutes after that.

In what direction were those?—Towards the church-yard.

Had you seen any horse fall?—Yes; my own horse fell.

Did he get up again?—Yes.

Did any other horse fall?—Corporal Duffing's horse fell towards the church-yard.

Did you know that night that the horse had had any wound?—Yes.

How soon might you know it?—It might be ten minutes or after that; I was ordered by an officer to dismount and put my finger into the wound.

Did you see the wound?—We saw blood, and as soon as we saw blood I thought he was wounded, and I rammed my finger into the wound.

How far did it go?—As far as I could get up.

Which finger?—The middle finger.

When

James Clusky.
13 June 1835.

When you say it went up as far as you could get it, do you mean as far as your finger would go?—Yes.

Did you observe any blood yourself?—Yes, it ran out of the horse's side.

Which side was the horse lying on when you first saw him?—He was lying on the off side I think.

Was he turned over afterwards?—Yes; they got some constables and turned him over I think.

Did you arrive at any obstruction that prevented your finger going further?—No; it could not go any further.

What did you have to drink that night?—Nothing; I never tasted a drop of drink till half past one.

(signed) *James Clusky.*

Matthew Ward, called in; and Examined.

Matthew Ward.

WHAT are you?—My father is a plumber, painter and glazier.

Are you living with your father?—Yes, in Dudley-street.

Do you remember a troop of soldiers passing up Dudley-street towards five o'clock on the last day of the election?—Yes, I do.

Did you see any body do any thing to any of the soldiers?—Yes, I saw a stone thrown at the last soldier.

What coloured horse was he mounted on?—I did not take that notice.

What did he do?—He turned round and threatened them with the consequences, unless they stopped throwing at him.

Did he strike any body?—No.

Could you see where the stone was thrown from?—From ever so many people about.

Had he or any of the soldiers of the troop been guilty of any violence towards the people that they passed?—No, none.

Had you been looking so that if they had been, you must have seen it?—Yes, I was looking all the time.

Did you see any of the rest of the people do anything to the soldiers?—No, not then.

Did you afterwards?—Yes.

At what time?—I suppose about eight o'clock.

What did you see done at eight o'clock?—I was at Mr. Underhill's, the ironmongers; and on looking through the window I saw several stones thrown at the soldiers.

Where is Mr. Underhill's?—In Dudley-street.

Could you see by whom those stones were thrown?—Yes.

By men or women?—By men.

Did the soldiers ride after them?—Yes, they did.

Did you see the soldiers strike any of them?—I did see them strike with the flats of their swords once or twice.

Did you see any men when the soldiers were coming into the town at the time that you before mentioned with sticks in their hands?—Yes, I saw a great many.

Of what kind?—I saw one with an ashen plant; I saw one or two with other sticks.

Did they make any use of them, or show them?—Yes, they showed them.

How?—They held them up in their hands, and called out something about the Scotch Greys.

What did they say?—They said, "Remember the Scotch Greys;" and they called out, "We will have a go at you yet."

Were there many collected at the time that those expressions that you mention were used?—Yes, a great many.

Were they in Dudley-street, or in any other street?—There were many in Dudley-street, and Snow-hill, and other streets.

(signed) *Matthew Ward.*

Mr. *Christopher Taylor Darby,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. C. T. Darby

ARE you in any employment in this town?—I am principal officer to the post-master in the post-office.

Where is that?—In Cock-street.

Were you in Cock-street on the evening of the 27th, the last day of the election?—I was.

Did you at any time look out into the street, so as to be able to give any information respecting either the conduct of the people or the conduct of the soldiers?—I had looked out frequently in the course of the evening; and I think about nine o'clock, to the best of my recollection, my attention was more than usually called to the prancing of the horses; and I looked out, and I there saw the soldiers coming leisurely up; two of them, I think, were coming leisurely up Worcester-street; the one that I have just alluded to as being prancing had come down the street, and had stopped at the corner of the New Hotel. I had not been many minutes at the door before a volley of stones, with groans and hisses, followed the soldiers up the street.

From what direction did they come?—Up from Worcester-street; I then saw these same soldiers turn round and gallop down the street, and they did not attempt to strike any one, but drove furiously down the centre of the street, and the road was cleared in a few minutes; they then came leisurely back again, and were as before followed by stones and groans; and they turned round again, and gallopped down the street a second time after them,

Mr. C. T. Darby. 13 June 1835.

and, to the best of my recollection, it was on that occasion that one of the soldiers in particular called out to them, "for God's sake go out of the way, why would you stay to be shot!" those were as near his words as I can call to mind. The other soldiers had been making use of entreaties for them to go away; but this person I particularly remarked, he seemed to be at the lower end of the hotel.

Did you that night hear any shots fired?—I did.

Can you say how many?—I cannot say.

Did you see any soldiers drunk that night?—I did not.

Did you hear any shots fired on Thursday night?—I heard a shot fired in the fold; but I do not know any thing more about it.

By the fold; which fold do you mean?—The Townwell fold.

(signed) *Christopher T. Darby.*

Thomas Hill, called in; and Examined.

Thomas Hill.

WHAT are you?—Horse-keeper; by trade a publican.

What public-house do you keep?—The Brown Bear, in Litchfield-street.

Were you at home on the night of the 27th of May, the last night of the election?—Yes.

Were you at home the whole night?—Yes, after nine o'clock.

Had any soldiers any thing to drink at your house?—No.

Do you keep a servant girl?—Yes.

Can you say whether she carried out any liquor to any soldier?—Yes, because she is not entrusted with the care of any liquor.

If any soldier had wanted brandy or spirituous liquor, could she not have given brandy without your notice?—No.

Is she not intrusted to sell any spirits without your knowledge?—No, she is not.

If any person wanted spirits, in what are they kept?—They are kept in a cupboard in bottles.

You say you look after horses; what coach-horses?—The Nimrod.

At what time are you usually with the coach-horses?—From five o'clock in the evening till about nine.

Were you on that night later than usual, or were you at home at nine?—I could not be positive to the minutes, but I was at home about nine or a quarter past.

(signed) *Thomas Hill.*

Colonel Thorne stated, that there was no other witness whom he wished to be examined.

COPY

OF THE

MINUTES OF THE EVIDENCE

TAKEN AT

WOLVERHAMPTON,

Before Sir *Frederick Adair Roe*, appointed by the Secretary of State for the Home Department to institute an Inquiry into the Proceedings which occurred at WOLVERHAMPTON on the 27th of May, pursuant to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 30 June 1835.

(*Lord John Russell.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
1 *July* 1835.

1151

WRITS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 6th April 1835;—*for*,

A RETURN of the Number of WRITS issued between 1st January 1834 and 1st January 1835, out of the several COURTS of COMMON LAW; distinguishing Bailable from Serviceable Process.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Serviceable Writs	31,003
Bailable ditto	9,461
Total	40,464

H. G. Horn, Signer of the Writs.

16 April 1835.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Bailables	4,417
Serviceables	10,294
Total	14,711

Robert Rose, Filacer's Office,
4, Elm-court, Temple.

16 April 1835.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Bailable Capiases	8,769
Alias	374
Detainers	160
Total	9,303
Serviceable Summonses	34,221
Alias	477
Distringas	184
Total	34,882

Edmund Walker, Master.

WRITS.

RETURN of the Number of WRITS issued between 1st January 1834 and 1st January 1835, out of the several COURTS of COMMON LAW.

(*Mr. Tooke.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed.*
3 *June* 1835.

BAILABLE WRITS.

RETURN of the Number of BAILABLE WRITS issued out of the Courts of KING'S BENCH, COMMON PLEAS, and EXCHEQUER, from 1 January 1830 to 31 December 1834.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Number of Bailable Writs issued out of the Court of King's Bench, from 1 January 1830 to 31 December 1834 - - - - - - - 63,793.

King's Bench Office, Temple, 4 April 1835.

Wadham Wyndham.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

THE Number of Bailable Writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, from the 1st day of January 1830 to the 31st day of December 1834, were, in the Totals, 22,794.

Bedford Square, 7 April 1835.

N. C. Tindal.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS.

Bailable Writs,	1830	1,690
—	1831	6,308
—	1832	9,234
—	1833	8,670
—	1834	8,769

We have not included Alias or Pluries Writs in Bailable Actions, where the first Writ was not executed, presuming the Return intended was of the Number of Actions during that period, in which Bailable Process had been issued.

Exchequer Office, Lincoln's Inn, 23 March 1835.

Kenrick Collett, *Edmund Walker,* Two of the Masters, &c.

BAILABLE WRITS.

RETURN of the Number of BAILABLE WRITS issued out of the Courts of KING'S BENCH, COMMON PLEAS and EXCHEQUER, from 1 January 1830 to 31 December 1834.

(Mr. Harvey.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
16 *April* 1835.

REPORT

BY

THE LORDS OF SESSION

ON THE

FUTURE ENTAIL BILL, and the BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF HEIRS OF ENTAIL.

To the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS,

IN obedience to your Lordships Order of the 2d July 1834, directing, "That "Copies of the Bill, intituled 'An Act to regulate future Entails in "Scotland,' and also of the Bill, intituled 'An Act to grant certain Powers "to Heirs of Entail in Scotland, to relieve such Heirs from certain Burdens "affecting Entailed Estates, and from Debts incurred in the Improvement of "the same,' together with the Report from the Select Committee thereon, be "sent to the Lords of Session in Scotland, with Instructions that they report, "on or before the 1st of February 1835, what legal Effects, in their Opinion, "the said Bills, if passed into Laws, would have upon the Property, Rights, "and Interests of Persons, and whether in any or what Degree Injury to "Proprietors of Land, or to the Public, in Scotland, would result from any of "their Provisions or Enactments; and that the Lords of Session do also "furnish the House with all such Observations and Information upon the "Subject Matter of the said Bills as they in their Wisdom and Experience "may deem to be expedient, in order to enable the House to legislate upon "these important Matters with Security to the Rights of private Parties, and "Advantage to the general Interests of that Part of the United Kingdom;" they humbly beg leave to report in reference, First, to the Bill, intituled "An Act to regulate future Entails in Scotland."

That, assuming that the Object of this Bill is to introduce the English Law of Entail into Scotland, or at least to materially assimilate the latter to the former, and also that it is expedient to do so, the Bill in their Opinion is not calculated to produce that Effect.

Its Provisions may be evaded in various Ways. Thus the Entailer may settle his Estate on a Series of Persons; for example, his Children, and their Issue successively, in Life-rent, for the Life-rent Use of each allenarly, and to a Third Party, and to his Heirs whatsoever, in Fee. As the Law of Scotland stands, it does not appear that there is any thing to prevent a Series of Life-rents of this Nature from being effectual, and the Power of each Life-renter, though not the same as that of a Scotch Heir of Tailzie in Possession, or an English Tenant in Tail, will greatly resemble both, in so far as the Use of the Subject is concerned, and that for an indefinite Period, if it be so wished.

Thus also, the Estate may be settled on a Series of Heirs, with a Clause of Devolution of the Fee whenever the Heir in Possession attains the Age of Twenty-one Years, (or, if he has attained that Age, before the Succession opens to him,) in favour of the next Substitute, being a Minor, under the Condition that the Substitute, from whom the Estate has thus passed, shall retain the Rents during his Life, and with the Power of Management, or such other Powers as the Entailer chooses to confer upon him.

Thus also, a Man may entail his Estate on a Series of Persons, all in Life at the Date of the Entail, expressly excluding the Heirs of each Substitute; a Settlement competent by the Law of Scotland, though it is believed to be otherwise by the Law of England, but with Power to each, as he comes into Possession, to burden to the Amount of the Rents, or to any other Amount, in favour of his Issue successively, or in favour of any other Line of Persons he may select. If the Series is numerous, the Entail must continue till the last Life drops, which may not be for a Century.

But the shortest and simplest Mode of evading the Statute, and perhaps the most secure of any, is pointed out in the Statute itself. The Institute in any Entail, when he comes into Possession, may, in Terms of the Clause (4), agree with a very remote Substitute, say the Twentieth Substitute in existence, being of Age, to execute a Disposition of the Estate in Fee Simple to himself, the Institute and his Heirs whatsoever. This Disposition, it is provided in the Bill, must be without Prejudice to the Rights of the intermediate Heirs, being, in the Case supposed, Nineteen Substitutes, and the Heirs of their Bodies; but these Rights burdening the Disposition are the Rights of Heirs under the Statute 1685, and thus the Entail would endure until the Nineteen Substitutes and the Heirs of their Bodies were exhausted: Or, if an absolute Perpetuity was desired, it might be to the Nineteen Substitutes and their Heirs Male whatsoever, whom failing, their Heirs Female whatsoever. For it is clear by the express Words of the Clause (marked 5), that no Heir in Possession, having attained Majority, who was not in Life at the Date of the Entail, could by himself execute a Deed to evacuate the reserved Rights of the intermediate Substitutes; and it is equally clear, on Principle, that he could not do so in conjunction with any other Substitute, though of Age, and not in existence at the Date of the Entail, because he would thereby evacuate the Fee Simple vested in the Heir General of the Institute, and to which a Title by Infeftment might be made up on the Death of the Institute, a Fee created by the Force of the Statute itself, and which no Right reserved under the Act 1685 could affect.

But without reference to Attempts which may be made to evade the Operation of the Statute, they are of opinion that it contains Provisions exposed to Objection on various Grounds.

It introduces a new and anomalous Principle, and one which is at variance with all the Maxims of the Feudal Law of Scotland, when it enacts that Two Vassals may, at one and the same Time, be vested in the whole Fee of one and the same Estate, not pro indiviso, but exclusively, the Fee of the one Vassal being simple, and that of the other Vassal tailzied. But this is a necessary Consequence of creating a Fee Simple by means of the Agreement sanctioned by this Clause, without Prejudice to the Rights and Interests of intermediate Substitutes in existence at the Time, or who may come into existence, because the Right of each intermediate Substitute under the Act 1685, when he suceeds and takes an Entry, is to have the whole Fee vested in himself, subject to the Conditions of the Entail.

They find it impossible to anticipate all the Consequences which might arise from this new and unheard-of Tenure. But some of these Consequences are obvious, and would give Occasion to Difficulties of a very perplexing Kind. By the 20th Geo. 2. c. 50. a Superior may be compelled to enter One Vassal, having a Right to the whole Fee, or One Set of Vassals having among them a Right to the whole Fee, on Payment of a Year's Rent of the Estate, if the Casualty has not been taxed. But he is not bound to receive Two Vassals or Two Sets of Vassals, each Vassal or Set of Vassals having a Right to the whole Fee. Now there is no Provision in the Bill to compel the Superior to enter both the tailzied Vassal and the Fee-simple Vassal of the Entailed Estate. Neither is it provided, if he shall enter them, whether each is bound to pay a Year's Rent, or if One of them only is bound, and if One only, which of them is bound; or if either refuse to enter, whether he, the Superior, is entitled, by means of a Declarator of Non-entry, to take possession himself of the Rents. Neither is it provided whether the Life-rent Escheat shall fall to the Superior by the Delict of one or both the Vassals.

To illustrate the last Difficulty, put the Case, that the Fee-simple Disposition is granted to the Institute and his Heirs whatsoever, without Prejudice to the Rights of intermediate Substitutes, and that the Institute dies, leaving a Grand-

son by his Daughter, who is his Heir at Law, and a Brother who is his Heir of Entail. If his Grandson makes up Titles to the Fee-simple Right, the Heir of Entail remaining in Apparency, if he is afterwards denounced on a Criminal Charge, and continues a Year and Day at the Horn unrelaxed, it is clear that the Life-rent Escheat will fall to the Superior, but there is no Right under the Statute 1685 by which a Substitute Heir can defeat an Escheat fallen by the Delict of an entered Vassal, whose Infeftment, introduced and sanctioned by this Act, it would be incompetent for him to reduce.

In Questions with Purchasers and Creditors, no less than with the Superior, insuperable Difficulties would arise. In the Case last supposed, let it be assumed that the Grandson, after having completed his Title in Fee Simple, shall sell the Estate, or burden it with Debts, the Heir of Entail remaining in Apparency, there seems to be no Provision in this Bill by which the Infeftment, either of a Purchaser or Creditor, could be reduced. A Declarator of Irritancy is the only Remedy, under the Act 1685, competent to Substitute Heirs for setting aside Deeds done to their Prejudice in contravention of the Entail; but a Declarator of Irritancy cannot be directed against a Proprietor in Fee Simple, or any Person but an Heir of Entail, or an Institute under the Fetters.

Many other Instances might be given of the anomalous Consequences to which the Introduction of double Vassalage would give rise, which do not seem to have been contemplated when the Bill was framed, with the Statement of which it is thought unnecessary to load the present Report.

But the Reporters humbly beg leave to express their Opinion, that the Bill is not so framed as to effect the Object which it has apparently in view,—that it contains Provisions inconsistent with the Feudal Law of Scotland,—that it would lead to perplexing and probably inextricable Difficulties, and give rise to a great many Sources of Litigation.

To carry this Act into effect it is necessary that Trusts, except for a short Endurance, should be abolished. But it happens not unfrequently that a Trust, for the Life-time of a Person who is profuse and improvident, is resorted to with great Benefit to himself and his Family, where the Estate is not entailed, and where there are Reasons against an Entail.

It appears from high Authority, in the Evidence laid before the Committee of the House of Commons on Scotch Entails, that English Entails are attended with beneficial Effects; indeed, it is said that the System of Entail Law in that Part of the Kingdom is perfect. It is possible that this may arise from the Usage of Centuries, which has brought the Feelings and Habits of the People into unison with the Law; while Attempts to pervert it to improper Purposes are never thought of, or are restrained by the universal Disapprobation that would attend them, arising from the Sources which have been mentioned. But in Scotland, where Landed Proprietors have been long used, and are, in general, much attached to Perpetuities, where no Prejudice would prevail in favour of the new Institution, and where no inveterate Custom exists to sanction it, there is a Danger that different Consequences would follow. On the one hand, parental Influence and Authority might be employed, and perhaps abused, to induce an eldest Son on coming of Age to break an Entail, not for a fair and rational Object, but to enable an improvident Father to squander the Estate for his own Gratification, or to make exorbitant Provisions for his younger Children. And, on the other hand, the eldest Son, either from selfish Motives, or from the mistaken Idea that he was acting for the Benefit of the younger Children and remoter Substitutes, might obstinately refuse to concur in a proper Relaxation of the Fetters. It is to be feared that an Institution which might so often place the Interest or the Inclination of a Father and his eldest Son in opposition, would add one great Source of family Dissention to others which too frequently exist. If the Father requires to be placed under Control, it is thought that his eldest Son, just come of Age, and on whom he may have been practising during the Years of Minority, is not the fittest Person to be appointed his Guardian; neither is the eldest Son, at that Period of Life, best qualified to fix the Amount of the Provisions with which he himself is to be burdened in favour of his Brothers and Sisters.

Unacquainted with English Practice, and judging only from general Principles, it is thought by the Reporters that a better Mode of restricting Entails, and preventing Perpetuities, might be discovered than one which, in their Eyes, has a Tendency to sow the Seeds of domestic Strife.

Secondly.—In reference to the Bill, intituled "An Act to grant certain "Powers to Heirs of Entail in Scotland, to relieve such Heirs from certain "Burdens affecting Entailed Estates, and from Debts incurred in the Improve- "ment of the same," the Lords of Session do humbly beg leave to report:—

That, whatever Opinion may be entertained as to the Policy of Scotch Entails, or the Inconveniences to which in Practice they may have given rise, the Judges of the Court of Session agree with the Framers of this Bill in thinking that the Entails now in existence cannot, in Justice, be abolished, or assimilated to English Entails, considering the important Interests vested under them in the Substitute Heirs, or in Persons who have contracted with the Substitutes on the Faith of those Settlements. They also concur in thinking, that, to a certain Extent, the Powers of Heirs in Possession may be increased with Propriety and Advantage, and some Relief given from Burdens already affecting the Estates.

On considering the Bill, no Objection appears to the Provision in the First Clause, empowering the Heir in Possession to grant ordinary Tacks for Twenty-one Years, and of Minerals for Thirty-one Years, in both Cases without Grassum, and not extending to the Mains or Home Farm, Mansion House, Garden, or Park. This Opinion is given, subject to an Observation in the Sequel as to Grassums and as to the Home Farm.

It is thought that a Power of feuing might be granted, but not so extensive as is here proposed, or at least guarded with more careful Conditions.

As a Feu is a perpetual Right, and the Value of Money subject to Fluctuation, it appears to them that the Feu-duty should be made payable in Grain, or that its Amount should depend upon the Value of Grain as determined by the Fiars (or average Prices of Grain) annually struck in Scotland.

It is proposed in the Bill, that the Feu-duty should be the highest which can be obtained for such Lands and Heritages, or for Lands and Heritages similarly situated. But the only Mode of ascertaining the highest Feu-duty which can be obtained for a specific Piece of Land is to expose it to public Auction; but in general it is more expedient to select the first Vassal, than to leave the Disposal of the Property to that Species of Competition.

The Phrase "Lands similarly situated" is vague. There may be many apparent Points of Similarity between Two Tenements, and yet very material, but less obvious Differences. This opens the Way both for Frauds against Substitutes, and Grounds of Reduction against bonâ fide Purchasers. It is thought that a Power so extensive should be exercised under the Control of a Court of Law, the Parties interested being called, which is some Check, though not a very effectual one.

The Definition of the Home Farm is not given in the Bill. Is the Term meant to express the Farm which was in the Entailer's Possession, at the Date of the Entail, or at the Period of his Death, or which was possessed by Substitutes during Forty Years, or any other Period, before the Feu was granted, or by the Granter of the Feu at its Date? This Uncertainty might lead to much Discussion, and it has already led to Difficulties under the Act 51Geo. 3.

The Condition that a Grassum shall not be taken is easily eluded. There may be no express Stipulation for Payment of a Grassum, but a valuable Consideration may be indirectly given, and to a great Extent, in various Ways, which may easily be imagined: or if a direct Fraud is contemplated, a Sum of Money may be handed over to the Granter, or to some one for his Behoof, in such a Manner as to escape the possibility of Detection. This is a serious Consideration when so extensive a Power of feuing is conferred as that proposed in the Bill.

It is provided that no Feu shall exceed Five Acres to any One Person; but there is no Provision that a Person who has acquired a Feu of Five Acres To-day shall not purchase any Number of Feus of the same Number of Acres To-morrow, from others who have separately contracted for them, perhaps, in collusion with the First Feuer. If it be of any Importance to limit the Number of Acres held in Feu by One Individual, some Provision should be made to prevent the Accumulation of Feus.

It is provided that the Feus shall be holden of the Granter and his Heirs of Entail; but while this Condition is strictly observed, there may be subfeuing to any Extent, which may be very inconvenient for succeeding Heirs, and it is accordingly prohibited in ordinary Practice, when feuing is carried on to a great Extent by Fee-simple Proprietors.

It is thought that the Power of feuing conferred by the Bill is too extensive. A whole Estate in the Neighbourhood of a Town may be thus disposed of, when building Speculations are prevalent, and Houses may be actually built by the Vassals in Terms of their Rights, but if the Speculation proves unsuccessful, all those Houses may go to ruin, the Lands may be applied to other Purposes, the Minerals or Quarries worked out, the Timber cut down, and the Property may return to the Heirs of Entail, in consequence of a Non-entry or an Irritancy, immeasurably depreciated in Value. Improvident feuing often occurs with regard to Lands held in Fee Simple; but the Danger is much greater in the Case of tailzied Property, where the Heir in Possession is virtually a mere Life-renter, and where his Interest is often opposed to that of the next Substitute.

This Power of feuing might also be abused for the Purpose of creating Qualifications to Vote for Members of Parliament.

A Provision, by which a Private Act of Parliament, suitable to the Circumstances of each Case, might be obtained at an easy cheap Rate, would, perhaps, be more advantageous for the Country: or if that could not be done, feuing might be authorized by a Court of Law, Causa cognita, and in a Process in which all Parties having an Interest are called, as already suggested in the Case of Leases.

Every Objection to which the Third Clause is exposed applies to the Fourth also, with others in addition to them. There is no Limitation to the Extent of the Lands which the Heir in Possession may let on a Building Lease. The Tenant may comply with the Conditions of the Act by building a Cotton Mill, or an Iron Foundry, perhaps within a Hundred Yards of the Mansion House, or at the Back of the Garden Wall, if the Park does not extend farther in that Direction, a Case not unfrequent. The Manufactory may become unprofitable and the Tenant insolvent; but the Assignee of the Lease, whether conventional or legal, (and every Lease for Ninety-nine Years is assignable,) may continue Possession as an agricultural Tenant, and, being under no Restriction, may cultivate the Farm in a Way ruinous for the Land, and unpleasant for the Proprietor, rendering the Place unfit for a Country Residence, while there is neither an adequate Security for Payment of the Rent during the Subsistence of the Lease, nor for the Farm being restored in good Order at its Termination. It will be observed, that, although of Ninety-nine Years Endurance, it may terminate in consequence of Insolvency or Desertion at any Time during that Period.

The Delectus Personæ of the Landlord in letting his Property is a valuable, and in Scotland a much-prized Right; but by this Clause it may be taken away from Substitute Heirs for a Century, there being no Provision against Assignations, voluntary or judicial. If it happens that the Lease subsists for the full Period of Ninety-nine Years, the Heirs of Entail in Possession are, during that Period, reduced to the Situation of Annuitants, without profiting by any Rise in the Value of Land which may take place from the Progress of Agriculture, or the Improvement of the Country in general, or of the Locality where the Lands are situated. It was the Fashion in Scotland, in the Middle of the last Century, to grant Leases of long Endurance, generally for Three Nineteen Years, with a Life or Two Lives in addition; but all those Leases have turned out unprofitable for the Heirs of the Granter, and most of them have been purchased up at a great Sacrifice. It is particularly dangerous that an Heir of Entail should be invested with the Power which no Proprietor in Fee Simple would now be disposed to exercise, when it is considered how often the Interest of the Heir is opposed to that of the next Substitute.

The Power of Excambion in the Bill may be objected to on the same or still stronger Grounds than a similar, but much less extensive Power granted by the 10 Geo. 3. c. 51. The Excambions which are here authorized to be made by the Authority of the Sheriff are limited to Fifty Acres of Arable, or a Thousand Acres of Pasture; but there is no Provision that Twenty Excambions, to the same Extent, may not be made in Succession; and thus the Estate, with the Exception of the Mansion House and Park, may be shifted from one Part of the Country to another at a great Distance, assuming that the contiguous Proprietor, at the Time of the First Excambion, and those who may become contiguous in consequence of it, are willing to concur in the Measure. Such Cases are perhaps not likely to happen, but Instances may

occur when an improvident Heir in Possession will take advantage of the Liberty thus given to relieve his own Necessities to the great Prejudice of his Successors.

It is directed that the Five next Substitutes shall be called in the Process before the Sheriff; but there is no Provision that they shall be heard for their Interest, or that the Sheriff shall have Power to judge of their Objections to the Measure: he is empowered merely to settle the Marches, and adjust the respective Values of the Subjects, but he is not empowered to consider the Expediency of the Excambion in relation to the whole Estate. One can easily figure an Excambion where the Land given is equal in Value to the Land received, and yet the Transaction may be injurious to the Interest of future Heirs. Thus a Field or Woodland in the immediate Vicinity of the Mansion House may be exchanged for an extensive Moor at a Distance, in consequence of which the Privacy and Beauty of the Residence are destroyed. It is not said whether the Sheriff's Judgment is to be final, or subject to Review.

The Court of Session is empowered to authorize the Exchange of the whole Estate, except the Mansion House, Park, &c., at once, and by a single Excambion, in which Case the Mansion, standing detached from the new Estate, would be of little Value as a Residence. It is considered that this Power is liable to Abuse by imprudent or ill-disposed Heirs of Entail, and that the Citation of the next Five Heirs is by no means sufficient to prevent the Danger, because, though next at the Time, their Hope of Succession may nevertheless be remote, from the Probability of nearer Heirs coming into existence afterwards. Suppose an Estate tailzied to A. and the Heirs of his Body, and that he has Five Daughters in Minority. He wishes to make an Excambion for the Benefit of his eldest Daughter, who represents him in his unentailed Property. The Notice is given to himself as Administrator or Guardian to his Five Daughters, (for there is no Provision for the Appointment of a Tutor ad litem, and if there were, it would be of little Consequence), and the Chance of any subsequent Heir in the Destination is too remote to induce him to interfere. Under the Colour of an Excambion, therefore, the whole Estate, with the Exception of the Mansion House, may be exchanged, to the great Prejudice of every Heir of Entail, except the eldest Daughter and her Issue,—a Case which will not appear improbable to those who know how anxious many are to aggrandize the Representative of their Family at the Expense of younger Children.

It is true that a Proof of the respective Values of the Subjects is to be allowed by the Court of Session; but that Court has already had too much Experience under the Statutes for Redemption of the Land Tax to place much Reliance on such Proofs taken in Absence, or where the only Parties cited have only a remote and contingent Interest in the Matter.

Ten Excambions of 50 Acres each of Arable Land, or of 1,000 Acres of Pasture, may be made before the Sheriff, who has no Power to interfere farther than in settling the Marches and ascertaining the respective Values of the Lands to be exchanged; and each Excambion may be so adjusted as to put large Sums in the Pocket of the Heir in Possession, all the Ten being made solely for that Purpose.

It is thought that the Power of Sale for Relief of Burdens is too great. If the Three first Substitutes shall each sell a Fourth of the Estate, and the Third Substitute shall likewise burden to the Extent permitted by the 10 Geo. 3. and 5 Geo. 4., the Interest of the Fourth Substitute will be reduced to a Trifle. Thus, if the Entailed Estate is rented at £1,000 per Annum, the Three first Substitutes, exercising the Power of Sale, will reduce the Rental to little more than £400; and if the last of the Three shall burden to the Extent of Two Thirds of that Sum, under the 10 Geo. 3. and 5 Geo. 4., which is competent by this Bill, there remains only about £100 or £120 per Annum for the Fourth Substitute. That Balance may be still farther reduced by Burdens imposed for building Gaols under the 59 Geo. 3. c. 61., and for making Roads under the 1 & 2 William 4. c. 43. Finally, if the Sale by the last Substitute is not sufficient to pay off all existing Burdens, they are still chargeable, by the present Bill, upon the small Remainder of the Estate, and the Heir remains personally liable for them. If it be thought expedient that Entails should be abolished, it should not be done in this Manner. It seems to be unjust and

 oppressive

oppressive to keep Entails in force against Substitutes, who, while they derived scarcely any Income from the Estate, would yet be burdened with all the Duties and exposed to all the Liabilities of Proprietors, being compelled to act as Trustees for others who had the real Interest in the Property. Farther, it is thought that in many Cases the Measure would be inconsistent with the Rights of Substitute Heirs now in existence, who may have relied on their Jus Crediti, and contracted on the Faith of it. For example, if the Three first Substitutes are Ladies of an advanced Age, and without the Expectation of Children, the Interest of the Fourth Substitute and his Descendants may at present be very valuable, but by this Bill it would almost be annihilated.

The Provision by which Creditors under the 10 Geo. 3. and 5 Geo. 4. may have their Securities restricted to such a Portion as may be considered sufficient to pay their Debts, is not consistent with Equity, because that Portion may sell for a much less Sum than that at which it is valued by the Court. It is true that the Claim of the Creditor against the Portion still under the Entail is reserved, but the Reservation is only in so far as the Portion disentailed, and the Rents of it, are insufficient for satisfying their Claims. But no Trust is created to uplift and preserve the Rents of the disentailed Portion while it remains unsold, which may be intromitted with by the Heir of Entail, now become Fee-simple Proprietor; and consequently to the Extent of his Intromissions, if misapplied by him, their Security may be evacuated.

Real Creditors will be placed in some respects in a much worse Situation by this Bill than they are under the Statutes at present in force. They are excluded from Access to Three Fourths of the Rents altogether. If the Heir adopts the Alternative of taking a Disposition in Fee Simple under the Burden of their Debts, instead of granting Heritable Bonds, they cannot enter into Possession of the Rents of the other Fourth Part of the Estate by a Decree of Mails and Duties, but must resort to Proceedings by adjudging, sequestrating, and pursuing a judicial Sale. If the Heir does not concur, these Proceedings may be tedious and expensive. Until the Lands are sold there is no Fund for Payment of Interest, except the Rents of a Subject, the Value of which is only commensurate to the Capital of the Debt; a Fund obviously insufficient for the Purpose, and which will occasion, in the Case supposed, an Arrear of Interest to accumulate. It is not said in the Bill, whether during this Period a personal Action is to be competent against the Heir; but if he dies, it certainly will not be competent against the next Substitute succeeding, for it is declared that the Remainder of the Entailed Estate shall be disburdened by the Decree which authorizes the disentailed Part to be vested in the Heir in Fee Simple. Thus postponed Creditors may for Years be excluded from the Receipt either of Principal or Interest. When the disentailed Portion comes to be sold it may not yield the estimated Value, and these postponed Creditors may after all be compelled to resort to the complicated and inefficient Provisions of 10 Geo. 3. against the Entailed Estate, which again falls under the Burden of the Balance due to them. Exposed to these Disadvantages, in addition to all those which have arisen under the 10 Geo. 3. it is thought that few will be inclined to advance Money on a Security so precarious and troublesome.

Sufficient Provision does not seem to be made to give the Purchaser of the disentailed Land a valid Title. It is enacted, that the Court of Session, after having ascertained the Amount of the Burdens, shall declare that the Extent of the Land to be adjudged to the Heir in Fee Simple shall be restricted to as much as will answer so much only of the Amount of the Burdens of which the Term of Payment may not have arrived as shall actually be paid and satisfied by such Heir, or by any Heir succeeding him.

Suppose that the Provisions for younger Children shall lapse by their Non-existence or Non-survivance, it is not said what is to become of the Money set apart to answer them. It may possibly be adjudged or arrested by the personal Creditors of the Heir, and in that Case the Land sold will to that Extent again be subjected to the Restrictions of the Entail, and become liable to be evicted from the Purchaser. The same Thing may happen if the disentailed Land sells at a higher Price than that at which it is estimated by the Court. The Heir who sells may pocket the Balance after paying his Debts, while the Land, to the Extent of that Balance, relapses under the Fetters. No Provision is made to protect the Purchaser against these Risks, created by the Statute itself, for the Power of disencumbering afterwards given is limited to the Case of

Sales for Entailers Debts, or Debts contracted while the Entail remains unrecorded.

It is impossible to anticipate all the Questions which might arise under the disentailing Clause; and some of the most obvious are attended with Difficulty, thus the Life-rent Infeftments of Husbands and Wives are excepted from its Operation, but these Infeftments cover the whole Entailed Estate. If they remain effectual, after a Portion is disentailed, the Life-renter may enter into Possession of the Rents of that Portion, to the Exclusion of the Creditors while it remains unsold, they having now no other Fund for the Payment of their Interest, and to the great Loss of the Purchaser after the Sale. If these Infeftments are intended to affect only the Portion remaining under the Entail, no Compensation is made to the Life-renter, whose Right may be narrowed to One Half or One Fourth of the Estate, or evacuated altogether if the Succession is rapid.

Thus also it is provided that the Court, in their Decree disentailing the Land, shall direct the Burdens to be inserted in the Heir's Fee-simple Investiture, according to their due and legal Preferences. Persons advancing Money under the 10 Geo. 3. for Improvements, building Mansion Houses, &c. are all personal Creditors, and can have no Preference one to another, except a Preference acquired by taking a Decree against the Heir, authorized by the 15th Section of that Act; but that Preference operates only in Questions of Competition for the Rents. If it is allowed to continue it may sweep off the whole Fund for Payment of Interest until the Lands are sold, and the Heir will be enabled to give or to deny it Effect by proceeding immediately to a voluntary Sale, or driving the Creditors to the tedious Process of a judicial Sale. If there be no Preference acquired in this Way the Creditors will be ranked pari passu in the Investiture; but it will still be competent for them to acquire subsequent Preferences by resorting to Diligence, a serious Evil where the Fund of Division is so small.

This Bill does not remove many of the Defects of the 10 Geo. 3. which have often defeated its Operation. By that Act Notice must be given of Improvements, &c. to the next Heir of Entail, or, if he is Abroad, to his next Agnate. It is in many Cases doubtful who the next Heir is, or who his next Agnate is, and bonâ fide Creditors have had their Claims defeated by innocent Mistake. This Difficulty is allowed to remain as to all the Burdens which may be imposed, and it is encreased Fivefold in the Case of Excambions, because the Bill requires Notice to be given to the Five next Heirs. With some Inconsistency it requires no Notice except Intimation on the Walls of the Parliament House, and in the Newspapers in the Case of a Sale of the Fourth Part of the Entailed Estate, a Transaction still more important to Substitutes than an Excambion. Many of the Provisions of the 10 Geo. 3. with regard to the due Registration of Accounts, Specification of Improvements, the Persons by whom Vouchers and Receipts must be granted, the Form of the Notices, the Grounds upon which a Decree of Declarator in Absence may be set aside, and even with regard to the precise Operations which may be made chargeable against future Heirs, are complicated and obscure. They have given rise to several Lawsuits, some of which were differently decided in the Court of Session and the House of Lords: and other Questions may be easily anticipated. The Effect of this is, that no Security is less available in the Money Market than Claims against Substitutes under the Statute. This is a great Hardship upon the Heir in Possession. On the other hand, Substitutes may be made liable for Operations which fall under the general Term of Improvements, but which may be so executed as to be of no real Advantage to the Estate, or of Use to any one but the Heir himself who made them. No Attempt to remove any of these Defects appears in the present Bill.

On a general View of this Bill it occurs that the Relief to the Heir in Possession is given entirely at the Expense of the Substitutes; that the Powers conferred upon him are too extensive, are liable to Abuse, and may be extremely prejudicial to the Estate; that the Security of Creditors under the 10 Geo. 3. c. 51. and 5 Geo. 4. c. 87. is diminished; that some of the best founded Objections to the previous Statutes are not only not removed but considerably increased, and many Grounds afforded for Litigation.

The preceding Observations refer to the Interest of Parties immediately connected with Entailed Estates; but it is thought that the Community may also

 suffer

16.3

suffer from the Provisions of this Bill. If One Fourth of all the Entailed Land in Scotland may at once be brought to Sale, and the Remainder from Time to Time as Substitutes drop, but all within the Compass of Three Lives, from the Decease of the Heirs now in Possession, it is obvious there must be a Depreciation in the Value of Land to an Extent at present incalculable, which must be injurious to Proprietors holding Estates in Fee Simple, and still more so to Heritable Creditors who have postponed Securities.

All which is most humbly submitted.

C. Hope, J.P.D.

REPORT

BY

THE LORDS OF SESSION

ON THE

FUTURE ENTAIL BILL and the BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF HEIRS OF ENTAIL.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *April* 1835.

1855

COURT OF SESSION, SCOTLAND.

RETURN of the Number of CAUSES instituted and decided in the COURT of SESSION in *Scotland*, between the 1st day of January 1834 and the 1st day of January 1835, showing the Number of Causes ready for Judgment, but not disposed of at the last of these Dates.

OUTER HOUSE.

NAME of LORDS ORDINARY.	Number of Causes for the first time inrolled before each Lord Ordinary.	Number of Decrees in absence.	Number of Final Judgments pronounced in Litigated Causes.	Number of Causes ready for Debate, but not heard.	When the first of these Causes was first inrolled in the Debate Roll.	Number of Causes ad Avizandum.	OBSERVATIONS.
Lord Mackenzie -	198	-	95	-	-	-	(*a*)
Lord Medwyn - -	323	-	146	-	-	-	(*b*)
Lord Corehouse - -	417	-	170	26	15 Nov. 1834	2.	
Lord Fullerton - -	522	499	146	54	2 June 1834	none.	
Lord Moncreiff - -	197	-	103	107	8 July 1833	24	(*c*)
Lord Jeffrey - -	157	-	56	31	18 Nov. 1834	20	(*d*)
Lord Cockburn - -	37	-	18	25	29 Nov. 1834	none.	
	1,851	-	734	243	-	46	

(*a*) Lord Mackenzie's last Roll of Outer House Causes was for the week commencing 19th May; after which he was, on the death of Lord Craigie, removed to the Inner House, 1st division.

(*b*) Lord Medwyn's last Roll was for the week commencing 10th November; after which he was, on the retirement of Lord Cringletie, removed to the Inner House, 2d division.

(*c*) Lord Moncreiff's first Roll, as permanent Lord Ordinary, was on the appointment of Lord Jeffrey, for the week commencing 10th June. There were ninety-six causes ready for debate remitted from Lord Mackenzie to Lord Moncreiff.

(*d*) Lord Jeffrey's first Roll, as permanent Lord Ordinary, was on the appointment of Lord Cockburn, for the week commencing 8th December.

INNER HOUSE.

	Number of Reclaiming Notes presented against Judgments of the Lords Ordinary in the course of the above Year.	Number of Incidental and Summary Applications presented during the same period; distinguishing those which have passed as matters of form from such as have been followed by Litigation.	Number of Final Judgments pronounced in litigated Causes without the intervention of a Jury.	Number of Causes tried by Jury.	Number of Causes in which Issues have been adjusted.	Number of Causes ready for Judgment on hearing Counsel or otherwise, with the date when the first of such Causes was so ready, and distinguishing those to be tried by Jury from such as are not to be so tried.
First Division -	178	Total - - 1,579 Formal - - 1,343 Litigated - 236 1,579	192	24	11	- in the present printed roll for advising, ready 40 The first of which was so ready on 12th Nov. 1834, and then ordered to the roll for advising in its turn. The roll contains cases *not* ready - - 53 93 They are (excepting three which are Jury causes) Court of Session causes.
Second Division -	188	Total - - 527 Formal - - 310 Litigated - 217 527	152	30	6	- - ready - - - 15 The first of which was so ready on 6th Dec. 1834. The roll contains cases *not* ready - - 57 72 Two of the latter being remitted to the jury clerks to prepare issues.

Edinburgh, 9 January 1835.

C. Hope, Lord President.

COURT OF SESSION, SCOTLAND.

RETURN of the Number of CAUSES instituted and decided in the COURT of SESSION in *Scotland*, between the 1st day of January 1834 and the 1st day of January 1835.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
20 *March* 1835.

COURT OF SESSION (SCOTLAND.)

RETURN to an ADDRESS to HIS MAJESTY, dated 7 April 1835,—*for*,

A RETURN of the TOTAL NUMBER of CLERKS belonging to the COURT of SESSION, including those connected with JURY TRIAL; showing the Number of those who are PRINCIPAL CLERKS, and of those who are DEPUTE CLERKS, ASSISTANT CLERKS and CLERKS of any other description, and specifying the SALARY and EMOLUMENTS of every such CLERK; also the Days of the Year the said Clerks are on duty, and the nature and extent of the Duties they perform;—also, The Number of CLERKS denominated JUDGES' CLERKS; the Number of Days in the Year they officiate, the nature and extent of their Duties, by whom they are appointed, and the precise Salary, and other sources of Emoluments (if any) of the said Judges' Clerks.

(Copy Letter.)

The Right Honourable Lord *Melbourne*, Secretary of the Home Department, to the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Court of Session.

" My Lord, Whitehall, 8 July 1834.

" THE King having been pleased to comply with the prayer of an humble Address presented to His Majesty, in pursuance of a Resolution of The House of Commons, dated 7th July 1834, for a 'Return of the Total Number of Clerks belonging to the Court of Session, including those connected with Jury Trial; showing the Number of those who are Principal Clerks, and of those who are Depute Clerks, Assistant Clerks and Clerks of any other description, and specifying the Salary and Emoluments of every such Clerk; also, the Days of the Year the said Clerks are on duty, and the nature and extent of the Duties they perform;—also, The Number of Clerks denominated Judges' Clerks; the Number of Days in the Year they officiate, the nature and extent of their Duties, by whom they are appointed, and the precise Salary or other sources of Emoluments (if any) of the said Judges' Clerks.

" I am to desire that your Lordship will cause the said Return to be prepared and transmitted to me, in order that it may be laid before The House of Commons.

" I have the honour to be, &c.

(Addressed) " MELBOURNE."

" The Lord President of the Court of Session,
&c. &c. &c.

In compliance with the Order of The House of Commons, contained in the above Letter, and in terms of directions given by the Lord President of the Court of Session, Circulars were addressed to each and all of the Clerks connected with the Court of Session, &c., requiring them severally to furnish the information necessary for preparing a General Return.

Answers to these Circulars having now been rendered by those Clerks to whom the order applies; the following is a—

RETURN of the TOTAL NUMBER of CLERKS belonging to the COURT of SESSION, including those connected with JURY TRIAL; showing the Number of those who are PRINCIPAL CLERKS, and of those who are DEPUTE CLERKS, ASSISTANT CLERKS, and CLERKS of any other description, and specifying the SALARY and EMOLUMENTS of every such CLERK; also the Days of the Year the said CLERKS are on Duty, and the nature and extent of the Duties they perform.

[The Number of Clerks denominated Judge's Clerks, &c., will form the Second Branch of this Return, *see* page 16.]

BRANCH I.

No.	TOTAL NUMBER OF CLERKS, showing the Number of PRINCIPAL, DEPUTE, ASSISTANT AND OTHER CLERKS.	SALARY. £.	s.	d.	EMOLUMENTS. £.	s.	d.
	There are FOUR PRINCIPAL CLERKS of SESSION; viz.						
	James Fergusson	1,000	–	–			
	Adam Rolland - £. 1,000 – –						
	And Clerk to King's Processes - 38 – –						
		1,038	–	–			
	Thomas Thomson	1,000	–	–			
4	George Joseph Bell	1,000	–	–			
	There are SIX ASSISTANTS to the PRINCIPAL CLERKS of SESSION; viz.						
	William Carmichael	–	–	–	319	–	–
	John Hay	–	–	–	430	–	–
	James Heatlie	–	–	–	278	–	–
	John Parker	–	–	–	646	18	6
	Hector Mason	–	–	–	203	12	7
6	William Shiell	–	–	–	405	18	4
	There are FIVE DEPUTE CLERKS of SESSION; viz.						
	Robert Menzies	400	–	–			
	John Pringle	400	–	–			
	Adam Wilson - £. 400 – –						
	Ditto - as Clerk to King's Processes - 10 – –						
		410	–	–			
	Thomas Bruce	400	–	–			
	Ditto - Emoluments from February 1832 to July 1834 (*see* page 6)	–	–	–	612	5	6
5	Thomas Beveridge	400	–	–			
	There are FIVE ASSISTANTS to the DEPUTE CLERKS of SESSION:						
	James Denham	–	–	–	579	9	8
	William Drysdale	–	–	–	764	13	–
	William Lang	–	–	–	553	14	6
	Thomas Knox Beveridge	–	–	–	579	15	6
5	John Morison	–	–	–	877	14	10
	TWO PRINCIPAL CLERKS of the BILLS:						
	James Hope	–	–	–	699	3	6
2	James Skeene	–	–	–	583	17	9
	There are TWO DEPUTE CLERKS of the BILLS; viz.						
	James Mercer	–	–	–	529	12	6
2	William F. Skene	–	–	–	133	1	3
	ONE ASSISTANT CLERK of the BILLS; viz.						
1	Murdoch Robertson	200	–	–			
25	Carried forward.						

BRANCH I.—*continued.*

No.	TOTAL NUMBER OF CLERKS, showing the Number of PRINCIPAL, DEPUTE, ASSISTANT AND OTHER CLERKS.	SALARY. £. s. d.	EMOLUMENTS. £. s. d.
25	Brought forward.		
	There are FOUR PRINCIPAL and ISSUE CLERKS in the JURY COURT; viz.		
	William Clerk - - - - - - - - - (Together with 50*l.* for each Circuit he actually goes.)	800 – –	
	Joseph Murray - - - - - - - - -	600 – –	
	John O. Brown - - - - - - - - - (Besides 50*l.* for each Circuit he actually goes.)	500 – –	
4	John Russell - - - - - - - - - (Besides 50*l.* for each Circuit he actually goes.)	500 – –	
	There are TWO ASSISTANT CLERKS in JURY TRIAL; viz.		
	H. S. Bringloe - - - - - £.300 – –		
	And as Clerk to the Lord Chief Commissioner - - - - - 300 – –		
		600 – –	
2	John Steel - - - - - - - - -	300 – –	
	There are FOUR EXTRACTORS in the COURT of SESSION; viz.		
	Robert Wilson - - - - - - - - -	250 – –	
	Emoluments - - - - - - - - -	- - -	200 – –
	William Mason - - - - - - - - -	250 – –	
	Emoluments - - - - - - - - -	- - -	200 – –
	Colin M. Fraser - - - - - - - - -	250 – –	
	Emoluments - - - - - - - - -	- - -	221 – –
4	Alexander MacDonald - - - - - - - - -	250 – –	
	Emoluments - - - - - - - - -	- - -	204 7 6
	There are EIGHT EXTRACTORS' CLERKS in the COURT of SESSION:		
	Thomas Mitchell - - - - - - - - -	- - -	100 – –
	John Whitelaw - - - - - - - - -	- - -	110 – –
	Robert Begbie - - - - - - - - -	- - -	150 – –
	Robert Elliot - - - - - - - - -	- - -	135 – –
	John Buchanan - - - - - - - - -	- - -	150 11 –
	Robert M'Andrew - - - - - - - - -	- - -	71 8 4
	James Carmichael - - - - - - - - -	- - -	115 – –
8	John Millar, lately appointed successor to James Gibson, deceased, whose emoluments averaged - - -	- - -	135 – –
	ONE KEEPER of the MINUTE BOOK in the COURT of SESSION; viz.		
1	John Tweedie - - - - - - - - -	- - -	383 – –
	ONE ASSISTANT KEEPER of the MINUTE BOOK in the COURT of SESSION:		
1	Colin Galbraith - - - - - - - - -	- - -	120 – –
	ONE KEEPER of the RECORDS of the COURT of SESSION and of EDICTAL CITATIONS:		
1	James Davidson—		
	As Keeper of the Records - - - £.200 – –		
	Ditto - of Edictal Citations - - 250 – –		
		450 – –	
	Ditto - of Fees on Searches - - - - -	- - -	60 – –
	ONE CLERK to the KEEPER of the RECORD of EDICTAL CITATIONS:		
1	Alexander Mitchell - - - - - - - - -	130 – –	
47			

THE DAYS of the YEAR the said CLERKS are on duty, and the nature and extent of the Duties they perform respectively, are stated by the Clerks themselves to be as follows; viz.

PRINCIPAL CLERKS OF SESSION.

BY the constitution of the Court of Session in Scotland, the greater part of the causes originate in the Outer House, where single Judges sit and determine. If parties acquiesce, the causes go no farther; if not, they reclaim to the Inner House for the determination of the Four Judges of the Division to which the cause and Outer House Judges belong; but there are suits which are competent only to the Inner House, and there are others which the Outer House Judges prepare without giving judgment, and send to the Inner House to be disposed of there.

There were Six Principal Clerks till lately, when, by the Act 1 Gul. IV. c. 69, their number was reduced to four, two in each of the two divisions of the Inner House.

The salary is 1,000 *l.* each, and it is paid from a fund established by statute 50 Geo. 3, c. 112, made up of fees on the procedure in Court; one of their number having, as Clerk to Suits where the Crown is a party, 38 *l.* more from the Civil Establishment of Scotland.

The appointments are for life.

The Court sits from the 12th May to 11th July, and from 12th November to the 11th of March, except for three weeks during the Christmas vacation; and the Principal Clerks must attend all the Diets of Court, when it is their peculiar duty and province to frame and write out all the interlocutors and judgments pronounced.

The Court sits every day except Monday. The business begins at eleven o'clock, but the Clerks are in Court from half an hour to three-quarters earlier for arranging and preparing the cases; and they are occupied the evening before with making themselves masters of the nature of the cases, with a view to writing out the judgment of the Court promptly and correctly. The daily roll of causes is so made up as that the sittings may last till two or three o'clock, and sometimes later; but owing to the extra-judicial compromises and to the absence of counsel (sick or in the other divisions of the Court), the Judges are at times obliged to rise earlier; but the time altogether occupied by the Principal Clerks may, at an average, be stated at from three to five hours per day.

All the Inner House proceedings and productions are under their charge. They have Assistant Clerks, who were formerly of their own appointment, and the Principal Clerks were held answerable for the accuracy, attention and faithfulness of their assistants, and for the safe keeping of the proceedings and productions (often very valuable), and for their safe return, when borrowed by the parties interested, which is a daily business, as well in vacation as in time of session. By the Act 1 Gul. IV. c. 69, the appointment of their Assistants has been transferred to the Lords of the Treasury; and under that arrangement no question of official responsibility has as yet occurred.

They are also responsible for the accuracy of the Extractors, who, under them, prepare the warrants from the judgments of the Court, on which diligence is raised.

In all appointments of Factors loco tutoris or loco absentis, Curators bonis, Factors on landed estates under sale for behoof of creditors, and other judicial managers, sureties for their faithful management are indispensable; and for the sufficiency of these sureties at the time, the Principal Clerks are responsible, and also for those in bonds for specific sums, the price of property judicially sold. This is sometimes a serious and delicate investigation. The yearly rents of the landed property under the management of Factors, Tutors, &c. for whom sureties were received by the Clerks, (for the ten and a half years, from the 12th day of January 1823 to the 12th day of July 1833, then undischarged) amounted to above £. 76,000 sterling, and the personal property under the charge of Factors appointed by the Court, where sureties also were received by the Clerks for the same period undischarged, exceeded £. 633,000 sterling; while, prior to January 1823, accounts for intromissions to a much greater amount are still unsettled, and under the charge of judicial Factors.

But of their various duties, of course by far the most important is that of framing the interlocutors and judgments of the Court in a correct and technical form, as founded on the opinions delivered by the Judges: this duty is committed entirely to the Principal Clerks; and for the accuracy of the written judgments they are personally responsible. Instances of mistake or oversight in the discharge of this duty have rarely occurred; but in more than one case of not very remote date, such personal responsibility has been rigidly enforced.

ASSISTANTS TO THE PRINCIPAL CLERKS OF SESSION.

Days of the year the said Clerks are on Duty.

THE Assistant Clerks are on office-duty every day of the year, excepting Sundays, and national and sacramental fasts.

Nature and extent of the Duties they perform.

The Assistant Clerks receive, and have the charge of all judicial proceedings and papers lodged in the respective offices of the Principal Clerks of Session; authenticate them when presented; make inventories of the different processes, and give them out to the agents or their clerks on receipt, when required. The Assistant Clerks examine the processes when returned, compare them with the inventories, and mark thereon whether the whole, or what part has been returned. When processes are decided, but not extracted, or when the litigation stops, (in consequence of compromise between the parties, or otherwise), the Assistants make inventories of such processes in alphabetical order, and put them into presses

and

and rooms kept for their reception; when required, they must search for, and make them patent to the lieges.

In time of Session, it is the duty of the Assistant Clerks to examine the various causes in the rolls of Court for the day, particularly all incidental applications, and the vouchers or productions made therewith; and to report to the Principal Clerks respectively, who again report to the Court concerning them: they take copies of each day's roll of causes, and respectively enter into minute books the Acts and Decreets or Judgments pronounced by the Court. When Decreets are finally pronounced, or when interim extracts are required, or when causes are sent back to the Lord Ordinary, it is the duty of the Assistant Clerks, on the orders of the agents, to transmit such causes either to the Extractors, the Depute Clerks' offices, or to the Bill Chamber, as the case may be, and take receipts therefor, by entries in their respective transmission books.

Since the year 1823, it has been the duty of the Assistant Clerks to transmit all bank receipts for sums of money judicially consigned, as also all judicial bonds of caution lodged in their respective offices, to the office of the senior Principal Clerk of Session for the time, and to exoner themselves of these valuable documents by entries in their transmission books and receipt book, and delivery thereof to the custodier of the repository.

In time of vacation, they have the same duty of receiving, authenticating, arranging and giving out papers lodged in their respective offices, with the additional duty of attending to the whole procedure under the Bankrupt Act; such as the examination of the various applications in sequestrations, and attending the Lords Ordinary on the Bills therewith, writing interlocutors, and entering the same in the office minute books, and transmitting to the Extractors when extracts are required.

The Assistant Clerks also prepare states of processes of sale, showing the proven rental of property, holdings, deductions and feu duties, &c.; states of processes of division of commonties and of proving the tenor; interlocutors granting warrant to sell, and interlocutors approving of roup and sale; bonds of caution, for payment of the prices of lands sold under the authority of the Court; bonds for Factors and Curators appointed by the Court, and other judicial bonds; and if satisfactory information has not been given as to the sufficiency of the cautioners by the respective agents, it is the duty of the Assistant Clerks to make further enquiry, or to obtain additional certificates, and to report to the Principal Clerks, who, when satisfied, mark the bonds as received. These bonds, the Assistants afterwards transmit to the repository of bonds kept in the office of the senior Principal Clerk.

Besides these duties, they are required by the Acts 50 Geo. 3. c. 112, s. 11 & 14, and 1 & 2 Geo. 4. c. 38, to furnish authenticated copies of all or any part of the proceedings in causes, and to furnish certified copies for appeal to the House of Lords, these are now authenticated and signed by the Assistant Clerks respectively in place of the Principal Clerks: they also respectively keep check-books of the fees of Court, exigible at the office of the fee fund of the Court of Session on every pleading or step of procedure, with the date, title, &c. of the different papers liable to payment of the fee-fund dues; and it is their duty to see that these fees are paid before receiving the papers.

It is the duty of the Assistant Clerks to keep alphabetical Lists of judicial factories granted by the Court, under the Act of Sederunt, 13 February 1730, &c.; as also of mercantile sequestrations, in a tabular form; exhibiting the dates of sequestrations, the names and designations of the bankrupts, &c.; and another List for all judicial bonds, lodged and marked as received by the Principal Clerks.

The personal attendance of the Assistant Clerks is required each day during Session, in the Parliament House, from half-past ten o'clock till the Court rise; arranging the papers on the Clerk's table, and informing the Principal Clerks minutely as to the state of the processes to be advised. At rising of the Court, they proceed to the Register House, where they remain till three, and often four o'clock. They are again on duty in their respective offices at six in the evening (Saturday excepted) and remain till near nine o'clock.

In vacation, the attendance of the Assistant Clerks in the Register House for public business is from eleven till two or three o'clock each day. Attendance in the evening is given when required.

The Assistant of the senior Principal Clerk of the First Division for the time is Custodier of the Sederunt Books of the Court, and he has duties peculiar to that office to perform:—1st, Copying into the books the Acts of Sederunt passed by the Court:—2d. Superintending the press when these are ordered to be printed:—3d. Giving the same out to the Judges' clerks, collectors, practitioners and to the public; making out and transmitting manuscript copies of these Acts of Sederunt, duly authenticated, to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, to be laid before both Houses of Parliament:—4th. Engrossing in the Sederunt Books the appointments of Judges, Commissions of Clerks, Lord Advocate, Solicitor General, Macer, &c. Admissions of Advocates, Agents, &c.:—5th. Recording petitions and relative sentences against members of Court and others for malversation:—6th. Recording petitions for legalizing new gaols, changing or assuming surnames by members of Court, appointments of interim Sheriffs and other officers of the Crown for Scotland, &c., and giving out extracts therefrom.

The Assistant to the senior Clerk who, by the Principal Clerk's regulations 1823 already alluded to, is Custodier for the time, of the repository of judicial bonds and bank deposit receipts, has also peculiar duties to discharge, viz.:—1st. Keeping a correct chronological register of these important documents lodged with him:—2d. Searching for, and giving up bonds, (after examination of the extract warrant of Court for that purpose), and taking

receipts therefor; attending banks in which money is consigned, when partial payments are authorized; seeing the payments marked on the back of the deposit receipts, or taking new receipts for the balances, and attending the banks with the deposit receipts when accumulations of principal sums, with interest, are ordered by the Court to be made.

DEPUTE CLERKS OF SESSION.

Days of the year they are on duty.

The Sessions of the Court extend from 11th May to 12th July, and from the 11th November to 12th March, with the exception of three weeks recess at Christmas. Each day during these periods, (except Sundays and Mondays), four of the Lords Ordinary sit as separate Judges in the Outer House, and the Depute or Outer House Clerks are in constant attendance in Court each day during the sittings of these Lords Ordinary, from nine o'clock in the morning till betwixt two and three o'clock in the afternoon. They also, after the Lords Ordinary leave the Court, attend each day during Session, when necessary, at their respective offices in the General Register House.

During vacation they also attend as occasion requires at their offices in the Register House: they are liable to be called upon at all times to do so, and are thereby precluded from carrying on any other business, and accordingly none of them have any other employment whatever.

Nature and extent of the Duties they perform.

The Depute or Outer House Clerks of Session, with the aid of their Assistants, have the custody of the whole processes depending before the Lords Ordinary in the Outer House. Like the Principal Clerks in the Inner House, each of them has a separate office or chamber in the General Register House where these processes are lodged, lent out to the agents, forced back if unduly detained, transmitted to the Judges' or other offices, and finally to the extractors, at the termination of the suit. Such of these processes as are in the rolls of the different Judges for the day, are brought up to the Parliament House or court-room, and when the day's sitting is over, are reconveyed to the Register House and there arranged, so that the agents may have ready access to them. These processes often contain deeds and documents of great value.

In Court the Depute Clerks officiate before the Lords Ordinary or Single Judges sitting in the Outer House, in the same manner as the Principal Clerks officiate before either division of the Court in the Inner House. They obey the instructions given by these Judges; they have the processes and papers ready for inspection when called for, and they prepare and write out in technical form the different orders and judgments as they are pronounced. In performing this duty, the Depute Clerks, from the number of separate Judges officiating at the same time, require the aid of their Assistants or others by whom they are attended for that purpose.

It is also the duty of the Depute Clerks to sign and docquet Tutorial and Curatorial Inventories, to make up remorts on matters remitted to them by the Lords Ordinary, to prepare and adjust the minutes and articles of roup in judicial Sales, and to attend when the sales take place; to sign Consistorial and Admiralty summonses, and to attend and officiate along with the Principal Clerks at the election of the sixteen Peers of Scotland.

It is only necessary further to state, that by the statute 1 Gul. IV. c. 69, section 14, it was made competent for any Depute Clerk to discharge the duty of a Principal Clerk in case of necessary absence. This provision of the statute has been repeatedly had recourse to, and the Depute Clerks find themselves thus liable to be called on at any time to discharge the duty of the Principal Clerks in addition to their own.

Statement of Extra Duties performed by Mr. Thos. Bruce, Depute Clerk.

In February 1833, the Assistant in his office died. From the terms of the 13th section of stat. 1 Gul. IV. c. 69, his situation has not been supplied, and (after communicating with the Lord Advocate) Mr. Bruce has, since the above period, taken upon himself the duties of that office; these duties and the time necessary for their discharge, will appear from the returns made by the Assistants in the Outer House to which Mr. Bruce refers.

To enable him duly to perform these duties he has been under the necessity of employing a clerk of his own, for whose actings he is of course fully responsible; and Mr. Bruce has drawn the fees of the office amounting in whole between February 1833, and 29 July 1834, to 612*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

In consequence of the provision in the 14th section of the Act 1 Gul. IV. c. 69, Mr. Bruce has (in addition to the above) discharged the duty of a Principal Clerk for *nearly a sixth part of the whole period which has elapsed since the date of the above statute, in July* 1830 (*to July* 1834), but for this duty, he has not yet received any remuneration; on the contrary, he at one time incurred some trifling expense for additional assistance in his own department when so employed.

The duties of the Principal Clerks and the time necessary for their discharge, will in like manner appear from their return.

ASSISTANTS TO THE DEPUTE CLERKS OF SESSION.

Days of the year they are on Duty.

THEY are on duty during the whole days in the years, Sundays excepted.

During Session they have always found it necessary to be, and they accordingly are, winter and summer, in the Parliament House every morning at about eight o'clock or very soon after it, Mondays excepted, so as to get the processes and other matters arranged before the Judges at nine. It is rare that they get away from their duties in the Parliament House sooner than half-past two, often three o'clock and sometimes later, (Saturdays excepted.) Immediately on leaving the Parliament House, they proceed to the Register Office from which they seldom get away till half-past four o'clock and often later; they require to return to it in the evening (Saturdays excepted,) and accordingly they are always there precisely at six o'clock, where they remain till nine, at which hour the Register House is shut. The only difference between Monday and other days is, that they attend the Register Officer in place of the Parliament House, from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M., and again in the evening from six till nine, and the difference between Saturdays and other days is, that they generally get away from the Parliament House a little sooner; namely, about half-past one o'clock, and only attend the Register Office about an hour to arrange their papers. Their average attendance is thus 11 hours each day (Mondays and Saturdays excepted,) on Monday's the average attendance is nine hours, on Saturdays it is about six hours and a half. From the multiplicity of things to be done and attended to, and the attendance required and given by the Assistant Clerks, their duties during Session are most laborious and even irksome. Indeed it frequently becomes necessary for them to labour for hours after they return home at nine o'clock in the evenings as well as Saturday afternoons, in bringing up their official matters for which the office hours are found insufficient.

During vacation they keep their offices open every day (excepting Saturdays,) from half past ten till half-past two o'clock, and on Saturdays from ten till one o'clock, and though there is comparatively little business done in vacation, it cannot be stated that it would be for the convenience or advantage of the public to shorten their attendance.

Nature and extent of the Duties they perform.

With regard to the nature and extent of the duties performed by the Assistants to the Depute Clerks, it is their duty to act as custodiers of the various processes to which they are Assistant Clerks, and for the loss of which or any part thereof, they may be held accountable, to keep an inventory of each process from its commencement till its termination, and enter therein from time to time the several productions of which it may consist; to mark with their initials of their office and number every step or pleading immediately when given in, marking the date of its being lodged, and examining if it be within the time ordered; to keep a check upon the Collector of the Fee Fund, by entering in a book kept for that purpose, immediately on the lodgement of any paper on which Fee Fund dues have been paid, the *amount* of such dues and *when* paid; to examine and lend up to the Practitioners of Court, the process or any part thereof when required; to examine in like manner the processes and parts of processes when returned and score the agents' receipts; to write for, and if necessary, force back by a caption, the same when required; to keep the whole processes so arranged and in such order on shelves as that the multifarious and valuable documents of which many of them consist, may not be mislaid, or, in the hurry of business, mixed with other papers, but that each process, with all its steps, may be instantly found when asked for; to examine each day during Session the Rolls of the Lords Ordinaries of the division to which the Assistant Clerks respectively belong; to take an accurate note therefrom of the causes to which they are respectively Assistant Clerks, and enter the same in a book kept for the Rolls, of each Lord Ordinary; to seek out each night the several processes which may thus appear in the Rolls, that the same may be taken up early next morning to the Parliament House; to act there along with the Depute Clerks as Clerks to any of the Lords Ordinary of the division to which the Assistant Clerks belongs, and in performing this duty, they have to be ready to furnish to the Lords Ordinary or to the counsel and agents, the process, or any of the steps thereof that may be required, to look after these and pay particular attention to getting the same back; to make themselves acquainted with the nature of the process, and observe carefully what takes place at calling, whether of motion or debate; to note down briefly the substance of the Lord Ordinary's Interlocutor the instant it is pronounced, and forthwith to write out the whole Interlocutors so pronounced, and get them signed by the Judge; to write out the minutes closing the Records and obtain them signed by counsel. It is also their duty to examine immediately on coming to the Register Office from the Parliament House, the several Interlocutors to see that they have been all signed correctly; to arrange the processes, and put each in its proper place; to enter each day in the Minute Book, which is afterwards printed, every decree that may have been pronounced,—warrant, diligence and commission, that may have been granted, and judicial intimation ordered. Great accuracy is required in making these entries, and a good deal of time is thus necessarily daily so occupied; to mark protestations that are put up in the General Minute Book; to examine and transmit processes to the Extractors, taking care not to transmit them prematurely; to transmit immediately to each Lord Ordinary every process with which he may have made avizandum, first examining and going over, arranging and taking a receipt for the same from his Lordship's Clerk in a transmission book kept for the purpose; to make a similar examination of such as are returned from avizandum; to write to the agents immediately on being returned, that the same has been advanced. It is their duty to make up *alternatively, along with each other*, the calling Lists for the week, attend the press and revise and correct the proof sheets thereof; to officiate at the elections of Common Agents in multiplepoindings, and rankings and sales,

and thereafter frame a report thereon agreeably to the Act of Sederunt, 11th July 1794; to draw the articles of roup in ranking and sales, and interlocutors of ranking; to officiate as Clerks at sales and write the Minutes of enactments or adjournments; to make investigations and prepare Reports in common with the Depute Clerks upon such judical matters as may be remitted by the Lords Ordinary; to put aside processes in which no proceedings have taken place for a year, enter them in a book kept for that purpose, and arrange them so as any one of them can be immediately found when applied for; to make up a Weekly List of all final judgments pronounced by the Lord Ordinary, and make Annual Returns thereof to the Lord President in terms of the Act of Parliament in that behalf.

PRINCIPAL CLERKS OF THE BILLS.

The office of Principal Clerk of the Bills is held by commission from His Majesty *ad vitam aut culpam.* As originally constituted, the actual labour and duties of the office were entirely performed by the Depute and Assistant Clerks, while a very serious responsibility was imposed, as there still is, on the Principal Clerks, both for the proper performance of the duties of the office by their deputies and likewise for the risks incurred in all cases where cautioners were either accepted by them or refused without sufficient grounds.

Such was the state of this office when the Act of Parliament, 50 Geo. 3. c. 112, was passed on 20th June 1810.

By the 45th section of that Act it is enacted, "That the Principal as well as the Depute Clerks shall personally discharge the duties of their respective offices; the Principal Clerks shall personally attend either Division of the Court of Session, when Bill Chamber cases shall be under consideration there, in the same manner that the Principal Clerks of Session attend in Inner House causes. The Principal Clerks of the Bills shall also further exercise a due superintendance over the different branches of the duty required for the performance of the business of the Bill Chamber." This Act consequently renders it imperative on the Principal Clerks personally to discharge the duties of their respective offices. Its operation, however, in so far as regards the duties of the Principal Clerks, is by a subsequent section suspended until the death or resignation of the then subordinate Clerks. These are now reduced to one individual (James Mercer) already upwards of forty years in office, upon whose demise or resignation, the Act of Parliament above quoted comes into full operation, reducing the establishment to two Principal Clerks, who are personally to discharge the duties in the Court of Session, and to two Depute Clerks, to attend at the office of the Bill Chamber, for the performance of the business there.

When this Act, then, comes into operation by the death or resignation of the now sole remaining Depute Clerk, the office of Principal Clerk of the Bills will cease to be performed by deputy; but until that event takes place they are barred by statute under which they act from performing any active duty in the office of the Bill Chamber.

DEPUTE CLERKS OF THE BILLS.

(James Mercer.)

Days of the year on which he is on Duty.

The duties are performed every lawful day throughout the whole year; and over and above attendance at the office during office hours, the Depute Clerks are called upon daily at their own houses, both before and after office hours, in such cases as require dispatch.

Nature and extent of Duties.

1st. Keeping the record of abbreviates of adjudications, and recording therein all abbreviates of adjudication, hornings against superiors, signatures of adjudication, acts and orders and decreets of adjudication in favour of the trustees upon sequestrated estates, and making up regular indexes of all these.

2d. Giving extracts from that record, and making searches of incumbrances therein when required.

3d. Writing and receiving all bonds of caution in applications for loosing of arrestment, and in lawburrows, and being responsible for the cautioners offered, which is attended with great risk and hazard, the sums therein being often very large.

4th. Receiving consignations in loosing of arrestments and keeping a record thereof.

5th. Examining the warrants and grounds of all diligence, and writing the interlocutors or deliverances on these bills, such as hornings, captions, inhibitions, arrestments, summonses, supplements, &c.

This last branch Mr. Mercer and his Assistant perform jointly with Mr. Skene, the officiating Clerk in the other Department in the Bill Chamber, and his assistant.

(William F. Skene.)

Days of the year he is on Duty.

The duties performed by Mr. Skene in his department are partly regular and partly extra.

Regular Duties.—During session, Mr. Skene is engaged in performing the regular duties of his office in the public office in the Court and at the Lord Ordinary's house, from ten o'clock, A.M. till four, P.M., every day except Saturday, when his regular duty finishes about 2 P.M. During session the public office is open on Monday from 10 to 12 and 1 to 2. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 10 to 11 and 1 to 3, and Saturday, 10 to 12; but a great portion of the duties, however, cannot be performed in the public office.

In

In vacation, Mr. Skene attends the public office during the following hours:

Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 10 to 12 and 1 to 2. Tuesday and Thursday, 10 to 11 and 1 to 2, and Saturday 10 to 12; besides attendance at the public office, Mr. Skene attends the Lord Ordinary at his own house twice and often three times every day, which attendance may amount to two hours additional each day.

Extra Duties.—These may be stated generally as follows: 1. Mr. Skene is frequently called upon in the evening and at other times, both of the day and night, to attend the Lord Ordinary with Bills which require dispatch. These occur at an average three times every week, and occupy about one hour each time.

2d. He is called upon at all times to write upon single Bills which require dispatch.

3d. He is generally appointed commissioner to take the depositions of persons residing in Edinburgh in Bill Chamber cases; these occur frequently and occupy generally several hours each.

There being no vacation in the Bill Chamber, the attendance is constant and unremitting throughout the year.

Nature and extent of his Duties.

The duties performed in Mr. Skene's department of the Bill Chamber: 1st. Writing out bonds of caution in all cases where caution must be found for the debt and expenses; receiving the bonds, entering the cautioners' names in a book kept for the purpose, making enquiries as to the responsibility of the cautioners, and ultimately receiving or objecting to the caution offered.

2d. Attending the Lord Ordinary in the Court, or at his own house, twice and often three times a day, with the Bills which have been presented during the day, and writing the interlocutors.

3d. Attending at the Inner House of the Court of Session when Bill Chamber cases are reported there.

4th. Mr. Skene gives out at his own house in the evening certified copies of the Interlocutors upon all Bills presented during the afternoon hours.

5th. Writing the deliverances upon, and giving out all passed Bills.

6th. Examining the warrants of and writing the deliverances upon all single Bills for diligence, summonses, &c.

N.B. This duty Mr. Skene performs jointly with Mr. Mercer, the other Depute Clerk.

ASSISTANT CLERK OF THE BILLS.

Days of the year he is on Duty.

The days of the year the Assistant Clerk of the Bills is on duty and the hours of his attendance at the Bill Chamber are the same as detailed in the preceding Return of Mr. Skene, Depute Clerk of Bills, on pages, 8 & 9.

Nature and extent of his Duties.

It is the duty of the Assistant Clerk of the Bills to keep a monthly roll where the Bills of Suspension, Advocation, Interdict, &c. are entered immediately on being presented, containing the names and designations of the party and agents' names; to keep a book entitled, "State of Bills and Answers," where, on answers being lodged they are entered previous to their being laid with the Bills before the Judge for advisal; to keep a minute book, where Bills on being returned from the Judge are again entered, and the judgment recorded; to make out and issue certified copies of interlocutors; to receive and lend out Bills and Answers, and productions made with them, and see that they are conform to inventory, and when lent, that proper receipts are given for them; and in short, to take charge of all papers connected with these proceedings; to extract bonds of caution and decreets for expenses; to receive notes for passing and refusing Bills; for prorogating the time for finding caution, and for reclaiming to the Court against the Lord Ordinary's interlocutors; to issue captions for papers lent out to agents, when it is necessary that they should be returned to the Bill Chamber; to see copies of Bills made out to enable agents to answer them. The Assistant Clerk is responsible for the proper discharge of these duties, and for the safety of papers committed to his charge.

ISSUE CLERKS IN JURY TRIAL.

The business of Jury Trial under the Judges of the Court of Session is carried on by four Principal and two Assistant Clerks.

By arrangements, confirmed by Act of Sederunt, Messrs. Clerk and Murray perform the duty of preparing causes and settling the issues for the final approbation of the Judges, having one Assistant Clerk. The two other Principal Clerks, Messrs. John Osborn Brown and John Russell, Writers to the Signet, discharge all the other official duties of the department, other than the preparation of causes and settling the issues, except the duty of attending the trial of causes on the circuits, which is discharged by all the four Principal Clerks equally and in rotation, and to this department also is added one Assistant Clerk.

Days of the year they are on Duty.

The duty of the Pricipal Clerks in settling issues is performed in the Chambers in the Parliament House, where they attend every day that the Court is sitting, from 12 o'clock till 3, or later, as the business requires, except Saturday, which, at the request of the Bar, has been left vacant; but they also attend occasionally on that day, if necessary.

About as many hours each day are passed by them in perusing and considering the processes separately in their own houses, to enable them to direct the preparation of the record, and to suggest the framing of the issues.

Although it is impossible to give a more precise answer, as to the time occupied in their official duties, a short sketch of the nature of these duties, and the number of cases to which they are applicable, may afford some means of judging as to the time necessarily occupied in the execution of them.

Nature and extent of the Duties they perform.

The cases remitted to the Clerks of the Issues by the Court, or the Lords Ordinary, with the view to become the subject of trial by jury, are in one of two situations: the process may either be sent with the record open, that is, with the statements and pleadings of the parties open to amendment and correction; or, the statement and pleas may have been finally amended and signed by the Counsel and Judges, when the record is said to be closed.

When a cause is remitted to the Issue Clerks, in the first of these situations, it is their duty to examine the summons and defences, and other steps of the process, to ascertain if the action is relevantly laid. If the condescendence is in accordance with, and is supported by, the summons; if the facts are stated with sufficient precision, and what general propositions may arise out of them, with a view to the framing of the issues, they then attend a meeting at chambers, with the counsel and agents for both parties, to whom they explain their views of the case, with whom the business is often discussed at great length, and when the papers are considered defective, see that the proper amendments are made.

When the statements are sufficiently correct, and where the record has been closed, a meeting with the counsel and agents then takes place for framing the issue, which consists in reducing the case to its simplest terms, by first taking such admissions as the parties are willing to make, and then condensing the disputed matter of fact and law combined that remain, into certain short and general propositions, which are called the Issues. At these meetings the Issue Clerks go over the process with the Counsel, and discuss with them what ought to be the issue, and which, except in a very few simple cases, they have hitherto been under the necessity of proposing and framing. This often requires much time and consideration, and is attended with considerable difficulty, arising partly from the inaccurate and unprecise manner of pleading in this country, and partly from the difficulty that naturally attends the extracting and embodying the substance of a long and intricate litigation in one or two short general propositions.

In these operations, the Issue Clerks are necessarily called upon to decide in the first instance many important points of law and relevancy, as that a certain state of facts is followed by a certain legal conclusion, by fixing the *onus probandi*, &c., points which often require much consideration.

The number of cases under consideration, and for discussion at chambers each day, is from four to six, according to their apparent intricacy, and the time they are expected to take up; and for the better accommodation of counsel, a particular hour is appointed for each case.

The Principal Clerks of the Issues also occasionally attend the Judges at Chambers, and also in Court, at the final settlement of the issues, to give any necessary information as to what had taken place at the previous preparation.

ASSISTANT TO MESSRS. CLERK AND MURRAY, ISSUE CLERKS.

During the Session, the attendance given by the Assistant Clerk in the Issue Chambers in the Parliament House, is from 9 o'clock in the morning till 4 in the afternoon, except on Mondays and Saturdays, when his attendance generally commences betwixt 10 and 11, and continues till between 2 and 3 o'clock; and he is employed during that time in the following manner:

When processes are transmitted from the office in the Register House to the Issue Chambers, he receives and grants receipts for them, and examines the process and productions, to see that all the numbers correspond with the inventory, and then enters them in a book or roll of causes sent to the Issue Chambers, containing the date of transmission, with the parties' and agents' names. The cases are then immediately sent to the houses of the Principal Issue Clerks, with lists of them. When the Issue Clerks have read and considered the cases, they give the Assistant Clerk a note of the causes, and the particular days and times when the attendance of Counsel and Agents for the preparation of the issues is required. The Assistant Clerk then makes up a a roll of the cases for each day, in a book kept for the purpose, and sends notice to each of the agents, intimating the time when they are required to attend with Counsel.

After the counsel have attended, the Issue Clerks' drafts of the issues are prepared, when fair copies are made by the Assistant Clerk, which are transmitted to the Lords Ordinary, along with the process for their consideration, the agents for the parties having previously got copies of the drafts.

After the Lords Ordinary have considered the draft issues, they are returned to the Assistant Clerk, who again writes and sends notes to the agents, intimating that they may see the drafts as revised by the Judges, and fixing a time for the Counsel to attend the Lords Ordinary at the Chambers, if any objections are to be stated to the issues. If the parties attend, and state no objection to the issues, the Assistant Clerk writes out a minute

or

or interlocutor on the back of the issues, approving of them, which is signed by the Judge, and he at same time writes out a minute closing the record, upon the different papers in the process. These papers are sometimes numerous, where there are several defenders, each paper requiring a separate minute; all which minutes, written out by the Assistant Clerk, are signed by the Counsel, and after this another minute on each paper is written by the Clerk, which the Lord Ordinary authenticates with his signature. But it is proper to mention, that it seldom happens that an issue is finally settled either before the Issue Clerks or the Judges, without several adjournments. When this happens, fresh notices are sent by the Assistant Clerk to the agents, intimating the time when the next hearing is to take place; and it frequently happens that different copies of the drafts of the issues are made by the said Clerk, before being finally adjusted.

After the issues are finally adjusted, and the record closed, as above stated, they lie over for ten days, in terms of the Act of Parliament; and if neither party state any objections, the Assistant Clerk engrosses the issues on parchment, which are compared by one of the principal Issue Clerks, when they are signed by the Lords Ordinary, and the Assistant Clerk writes a minute on the back of the draft issues, certifying that the engrossed issues, with the process, had been transmitted to the office in the Register House ready for trial, the Assistant Clerk in that office granting a receipt for the cases.

During all the above stages of preparation, the agents are at liberty to borrow up the process and productions, of which they avail themselves in the most ample manner. And in a great many cases, during the preparation, the Issue Clerks, when the papers are defective, order the parties to revise their papers, which is done by an interlocutor, written by the Assistant Clerk, and signed by the Judges; all which papers and revisals are again lodged with the Assistant Clerk. All the above particulars are minuted in the book or roll of causes above referred to, a separate column being opened for each case, which shows at once what has been done, and the state of every case transmitted to the Issue Clerks.

From the above detail of the different duties which the Assistant Clerk of the Issues has to attend to during the Session, it is impossible for any part of the duty of copying or engrossing the issues on parchment, many of which extend to a great length, can be performed in the Chambers, while the preparation of issues is going on. He is therefore obliged to copy and engross the greatest part of the issues at his own house, in the evenings, and in the mornings, before going to attend the Chambers, the Parliament House being closed at four o'clock.

In vacation, the Assistant Clerk attends two hours a day, twice a week, in order that access may be had to such processes and draft issues as are in the Issue Chambers. Besides this attendance, he attends at all times when a notification is given that any thing is wanted at the Chambers.

The Assistant Clerk of the Issues is also employed during the vacation in numbering and making indexes to the Draft Issues, which have always been preserved and bound up in books. He also preserves and makes indexes to the printed issues and printed papers, in all the cases that are tried, which are also bound up and kept for reference.

PRINCIPAL CLERKS IN JURY COURT.

Their duties consist in attending in Court the Lords Ordinary of the two Divisions, in jury cases before them, and on the two Divisions, on motions and hearings in jury cases, and in attendance in the office at the Register House, after the business in court is over.

During the sittings of the Court, viz. from 12th May to 11th July, and from 12th November to 11th March, their attendance may be considered constant from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. They attend the Lords Ordinary at 10 in the morning, and the two Divisions at 11, and at the office in the Register House from 2 to 4 o'clock. They also attend the trials of causes by jury belonging to the two Divisions of the Court, at the sittings after the sessions of the Court, and during the Christmas vacation, besides the trials of causes that are taken up on Mondays during the Session. The sittings may last from ten days to a fortnight each. The circuits may occupy, on an average, from ten ro twelve days each; but this depends on the distance to be travelled, and the number of causes to be tried.

During vacation the office is now open daily, and the time of attendance depends upon the business to be done. In the vacation, much preparation goes forward in causes to be tried on the circuits; many meetings take place with the agents, and also attendances before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills, and before the Judges who go the circuits, for commissions to examine witnesses, and other matters relating to cases that are to be tried on the circuits.

ASSISTANT CLERK IN JURY CAUSES, CLERK TO THE LORD CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AND KEEPER OF THE ROLLS OF COURT.

The time of his attendance as Assistant Clerk in Jury causes during the Session, in Court and in the office is from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4, and very often until 5 in the afternoon. He also attends in Court at the trial of causes during the sittings.

His duties are similar to those of the Assistant Clerks of Session, with the addition of what is incident to and consequent on Jury trial, the detail of which it is not thought necessary to enter into.

In the vacation of the Court his attendance is two hours daily, but for some time previous to the commencement of the circuits he is necessarily engaged for a much longer period, and the time of attendance is regulated by the business to be done; and as much preparation is constantly going on in cases to be tried at the circuits, the vacation cannot be said to commence until the end of September.

For a considerable portion of the period during which Jury trial in civil causes in Scotland has been established the present Assistant has also held the office and discharged the duties of Clerk to the Lord Chief Commissioner of the Jury Court. As this was an institution entirely new in Scotland, the duties of those who had to administer to it had to be settled and arranged as well as the machinery for carrying it into execution. It will therefore be necessary, not only to enter into a detail of the duties of the Clerk to the Lord Chief Commissioner, but to explain various circumstances and occurrences connected therewith, which would be quite out of place in reporting as to the duties of a Clerk to a Chief Judge in an ancient and long-established judicature.

Hugh Say Bringloe was appointed by the Lord Chief Commissioner in 1815, as his Clerk and Keeper of the Jury Court Rolls, in terms of the 55 Geo. 3. c. 42. That Act of Parliament established trial by jury in Scotland in civil causes, limiting the experiment to seven years. The Act allowed him a salary of 300 *l.* per annum as Clerk to the Lord Chief Commissioner and Keeper of the Rolls of Court. H. S. Bringloe has been for many years his Lordship's Clerk when he was in great business as a King's Counsel at the Bar in England, and he had obtained experience in matters relative to the trial of civil causes in that country which his Lordship thought would render him useful at the introduction of that institution into the judicial system of Scotland, where every step of the procedure was entirely new, and where it was necessary to introduce English forms without infringing upon the principles of Scotch law.

H. S. Bringloe had to act as amanuensis to the Lord Chief Commissioner, who to organize trial by jury in this country had to draw up a new form of process, styles of notices, orders of court, writs for summoning juries, both common and special, verdicts, bills of exceptions, special cases, special verdicts, &c. All these had to be framed, circulated and submitted to the Judges and the profession before they were finally perfected and adopted. The great labour and detail in the preparation and perfecting these important forms of procedure may be imagined though they cannot easily be described. He had also to superintend and assist in the revision of the form of process and rules and regulations, from time to time, from the passing of the Act in 1815 to the present time as amendment or alteration was suggested from greater experience, or to meet the provisions of the several Acts of Parliament that have since been passed relative to Jury trial. He also performed the duty of writing and circulating the Bills for the Acts of Parliament which preceded that of the 6 Geo. 4. c. 120, before they were passed into law. He also collected and arranged the materials for the annual Reports sent to Parliament under the Act 1815, and made fair copies of the same, one to be submitted to the Secretary of State to be laid before The King, and one for each House of Parliament. He furnished a very great proportion of the very voluminous returns to the Law Commissions appointed in 1823 and 1827, as well as performing the duty of amanuensis to the Lord Chief Commissioner in preparing his Lordship's statements to those commissions and also the duty of amanuensis in writing to his Lordship's dictation, and copying many voluminous papers relative to the various matters connected with jury trial. These duties were all in addition to the usual and ordinary duties of a Clerk of a Chief Judge. In other respects the general duties of Clerk to the Lord Chief Commissioner are similar to those of the Clerks to the Presidents of the two Divisions of the Court of Session, but with the addition of many others arising out of and incidental to Jury trial, amongst which may be mentioned writing out the notes taken at a trial by the Judge when a new trial is applied for, and making fair copies of the same for the use of the other Judges. This may require some observation, as the practice here differs from that in England. There, the Judge who tried the cause reads to the Court the notes he took at the trial, or if the record is in one court and the Judge who tried the cause belongs to another court, what passed at the trial is read by the Junior Judge of the Court in which the new trial is moved for. On this *vivâ voce* report the argument at the bar and the opinion of the Court proceeds. But in this country, where the whole system of Jury trial was new, and the habit very strong of each Judge perusing at home the papers in a cause, the furnishing them with a copy of the notes of the Judge who tried the cause was found to be an absolutely necessary accommodation. These notes were sometimes of very great length, and from five to six copies were always made. In addition to this it may be stated that much time and labour is bestowed by him as Clerk in intercourse with Agents, in preparing Bills of Exceptions, Special Cases, &c.

In 1819, the Act 59 Geo. 3. c. 35, was passed, making trial by jury in civil causes a permanent part of the judicial establishment of Scotland. By that Act two Assistant Clerks were appointed, one to the Issue Department and one to the Court and official duties in the Register House, to the last of which Hugh Say Bringloe was appointed in consequence of the Lord Commissioner considering that from his habits and knowledge of the routine and principle of Jury trial his services would be efficient and useful in that particular department; but at his Lordship's desire he continued to perform until the end of the year 1821 the duty of Clerk to the Lord Chief Commissioner with that of Assistant Clerk, receiving no emolument whatever during that period for acting as his Lordship's Clerk; by arrangement as to time

with

with the Lord Chief Commissioner he was enabled to attend to the business of the two situations, and as his Lordship thought, advantageously to both.

By the Act of Parliament last referred to the proceedings which had formerly taken place in the Court of Session were transferred to the Jury Court. The foundation of the system was regulated by the Lord Chief Commissioner, and until its relative parts were fixed and established there was great advantage in having the same person to do the business of Clerk to the Lord Chief Commissioner and also that of Clerk Assistant in the Register House.

When the system had received a regular form, this union became less necessary and at the same time became less practicable, as the increasing business necessarily added to the duties and labour of the Assistant Clerk. His Lordship therefore, in the end of the year 1821, though it right to release H. S. Bringloe from acting as his clerk. He the Lord Commissioner then appointed Mr. John Sommerville to be his Clerk. This gentleman had been Clerk to the Honorable Henry Erskine, and he was recommended as a person fully competent to perform the duties of Clerk to a Chief Judge of a Court. Mr. Sommerville held this appointment until 1827, when from his age and infirmities it was found he could no longer discharge the duties. His Lordship at that time stated to the Assistant Clerk that Mr. Sommerville's infirmities rendered it impossible to continue him; and as the regulations about to arise out of the Report of the Commission of 1827 would beget a renewal of those matters which required a person to act as his Lordship's Clerk who was habituated to all the parts of the business, that he wished H. S. Bringloe to resume the situation of his Clerk, at the same time kindly offering that he would take care so to suit his demands upon him as to time as not to interfere with his duties as Assistant Clerk. To this proposal Mr. Bringloe acceded, and it is necessary to state the arrangement entered into, which was that he should receive one-half the salary for performing the duties of the situation and Mr. Sommerville to receive the other half as a retiring allowance. He, Mr. S., is still in receipt of that allowance, and consequently the emolument that the present Clerk derives as Clerk to the Lord Chief Commissioner is 150*l.* per annum. It was likewise made a part of this arrangement, that in case the present Clerk was not able to undertake personally all the writing that might be required, he was to get it executed without any expense to the public or the parties.

It is also proper to state that, at the time this arrangement was made the business of the office of Clerk Assistant had got into regular form, and that the duties of the Clerk of the Lord Chief Commissioner were not then so extensive as they had been at the commencement and during the progress of the institution, and the Lord Chief Commissioner, by devoting his evenings to those parts of his duty which required the assistance of an amanuensis, enabled his Clerk to act as such without breaking in upon the hours of his attendance at the office or court.

As the Lord Chief Commissioner is now relieved from presiding at trials, it may be considered the duties of his Clerk are diminished; but he has to act in some measure in the same capacity to the two Presidents, who now try civil causes by Jury, by furnishing them with the printed papers in causes to be tried, consulting them as to the order of the trials, as to taking up causes for trial during the Session, &c. He is also still the Keeper of the Rolls, and daily takes up the rolls of Jury causes to be heard before the Lords Ordinary; and as the Lord Chief Commissioner superintends and gives his aid and opinion in all matters of difficulty in the settlement and perfecting bills of exception, special cases, &c. his Clerk is employed by him in all their details. It may be added, that his Lordship, to render the principles of those very important proceedings better known and understood, has undertaken to write a treatise upon them as well as on new trials, &c,, and also to print them for the use of the Judges and the profession. In these matters likewise the Assistant Clerk acts as his Lordship's amanuensis.

It may not be improper to state here that the Clerks of the Lords President and the Lords Ordinary have a right to retiring provisions on the death or resignation of their principals; but this is not the case as to the Clerk of the Lord Chief Commissioner. This may be accounted for by the Jury Court under the first Act of Parliament being only an experimental Court of temporary endurance, and by the omission of any regulation or provision for a retiring allowance in the subsequent Act, which made trial by jury in civil causes a permanent part of the judicial establishment of Scotland.

EXTRACTORS IN THE COURT OF SESSION.

THE amount of their annual income as Extractors in the Court of Session, for each of the five years preceding the 17 July 1833, has been sterling. Of this sum 250*l.* consists of a salary payable by the Collector of the Fee Fund under the 20th section of the statute 1 & 2 Geo. 4. c. 38, the remaining being the free amount after deducting the expense of stationery paid by the Principal Extractors arises from the fees allowed by the same section of the statute now referred to "the ordinary charge for copying, paid for copying at the time in the Court of Session," which at present is 1*s.* each sheet of 300 words on all extracts prepared by them. See pages 2 & 3 of this Return.

Nature and extent of their Duties.

It is their duty as Extractors, upon transmission of a process to compare the executions of the summons against the defenders in every description of process, to take care that the record of Court is complete, by transmission to them preparatory to transmitting to the keepers of the Record, of the whole steps of procedure and productions conform to the general inventory; they peruse all the interlocutors and many of the steps of process as

explanatory of the judgements, they examine the defences and amendments of the libel and all minutes sisting parties, appointing common agents, &c. &c., giving attention in particular to the conjunction of cases, the sustaining or repelling of preliminary and other pleas, to all special findings in the cause, declaratory or otherwise, and finally, they reduce the whole into the form of a decerniture in terms of the different forms prescribed by the Act of 50 Geo. 3. c. 112; they are required to see all adjudications and confirmations to the office of Trustee on estates under sequestration, recorded in the Register of Abbreviates, and that the same are docquetted within the legal period; to have letters of publication and of diligence (to which there are various and complicated styles applicable) signeted. It is necessary to scroll or to dictate to a clerk every extract, except those of the most simple kind, and to compare it carefully. All processes in which interim extract is allowed, they return to the Clerk, and obtain his receipt in the proper book, likewise for such as are not extractable or as may be countermanded; they advance the fees of transmission to the Clerks Assistants, which are afterwards comprehended in the expense of Extract, and form along with the fee fund, dues and the expense of writing, the total cost in every case. A duplicate of every decree is also prepared and authenticated by them for the Record. If abstracts of all or any part of the principal Extracts be required, they issue such properly certified.

Days of the year they are on Duty.

The ordinary hours of attendance are from ten in the morning till four o'clock in the afternoon, and from six in the afternoon to eight in the evening, except on Saturday, when the ordinary hours of attendance are from ten in the morning till noon. During vacation the evening attendance has been rendered unnecessary, as the offices of the Inner and Outer House Clerks are all then closed, processes cannot be transmitted for extract. The extracting office is however then open for delivery of such extracts as may be required.

CLERKS TO THE EXTRACTORS IN THE COURT OF SESSION.

They are on duty every lawful day of the year. By the regulations of the Principal Clerks of Session, they are enjoined to give attendance eight hours a day, but from the extent of their duties their average attendance for the greatest part of the year is not less than ten hours per day.

The nature and extent of their duties are multifarious and laborious, and consist, *inter alia*,—

1st. In writing out the Acts, Warrants and Decrees of the Court of Session, and,
2d. Comparing these with the Extractor.
3d. In fee funding the Extracts and getting diligences signeted.
4th. In transmitting processes to the different Clerks of Court; and,
5th. In giving into and taking out confirmations and adjudications from the Record of Abbreviates of Adjudications, granting receipts for the same, and signing Minute Book.

KEEPER OF THE MINUTE BOOK OF THE COURT OF SESSION.

There is no fixed salary attached to the office of Keeper of the Minute Book, the emoluments derivable from the office being paid partly by small fees chargeable on the proceedings in Court which are fixed by several Acts of Sederunt, and partly from the subscription price of printed copies of the general Minute Book, which under the authority of the Court, the Keeper has since the year 1782, instructed to issue twice a week to such practitioners of Court as from time to time became subscribers to it. Of the sums collected from these different sources, the Keeper has kept an accurate account since the 12 November 1831, when he entered on the office, from which it appears that the emoluments received by him for the two years ending 12 Nov. 1833, average for each year the sum of 383*l.*

The Keeper of the Minute Book is for six months in the year in daily attendance in the Chambers set apart for him in the Parliament House, in order to be accessible to the Judges of the Court at all times on which their Lordships or the practitioners may have occasion to consult him on matters connected with his office, and it is his duty also daily to collect and keep for the inspection of the practitioners of Court and all others concerned, a daily record in a short and concise form of all the Acts, judgments and decreets, and other proceedings whether pronounced by the two divisions of the Court in the Inner House, or by the individual Lords Ordinary in the Outer House, in performing which duty the Keeper, as well as all his predecessors in the office, have found it necessary to appoint a Clerk or Assistant. For the remainder of the year during which the Court of Session is not sitting, the Keeper is in daily attendance at his own house, and his Clerk gives daily attendance in the General Register House to collect the minutes of the proceedings under the Bankrupt Statute.

ASSISTANT KEEPER OF THE MINUTE BOOK OF COURT OF SESSION.

The duties of his office consist in transcribing and preparing for the press in order for publication, from the 13 several particular Minute Books kept in the offices of the six Principal and six Depute Clerks of Session and the Jury Clerks, the whole minutes of the Acts, Decreets and Judgments pronounced by the two divisions of the Court, and the Lords Ordinary

Ordinary and Jury Judges during the Sessions of Court, and the proceedings of the Bill Chamber during vacation, and in discharging this duty the Assistant Keeper's time is wholly occupied. While the Court is sitting he gives daily attendance in the Parliament House and General Register House, and during vacation in the Register House.

He has also to keep a record of all protestations in the Court of Session, of which two copies are made; viz. one for the Record and one for the Printer, for publication along with the Minute Book, twice a week during the sitting of the Court.

The emoluments arising from the office of Assistant Keeper of the Minute Book, are paid partly by the principal Keeper and partly from fees paid by the practitioners of Court, and amount on an average of the time the present Assistant has held office, to 120*l.* per annum.

KEEPER OF THE RECORDS OF THE COURT OF SESSION AND OF EDICTAL CITATIONS.

1st. DUTIES as Keeper of the Court of Session Judicial Records.

The office of Keeper of Records so extensive and important as those of the Supreme Court, is one of considerable responsibility, and great care and attention are required in their management and arrangement. The extracted processes are transmitted to the Record Office at six different periods of the year, and it is the duty of Keeper of these Records to compare the different steps of procedure and productions with the inventories, to frame indices to the names of the parties both chronological and alphabetical, so as to render the Record easily accessible; to arrange the Record copies of the Decreets for the binder, and finally to envelope and put the large mass of warrants in a fit condition for ultimate deposition in the General Register. This is a work of considerable labour and not a little troublesome, and some parts of it require minute attention.

2d. Duties as Keeper of Records of Edictal Citations.

The Act of Parliament 6 Geo. 4. c. 120, after enacting the discontinuance of the old forms of citation proceeds, section 51st, "And in lieu thereof, such edictal citations, charges, publications, citations and services, at the Market Cross of Edinburgh, Pier and Shore of Leith, as against persons furth of Scotland, shall be done and performed by delivery of a copy thereof at the Record Office of the Keeper of the Records of the Court of Session, in the manner now practised in cases of citation or charge at the dwelling-house of a party not personally apprehended; and the Keeper of the Records or his Clerk, shall forthwith register in a book to be kept for that purpose, *an abstract* of the copy so delivered, *exhibiting the time of service, the nature of the writ, the names and designations of the parties,* and the *day against which the party shall be called upon to give obedience, or to make appearance.* And the Keeper of the Records *shall keep three separate registers, one* for all citations on summonses and orders of service, against persons furth of Scotland, to appear before the several Supreme Courts respectively. *Another* Record for all citations by virtue of Letters of Supplement, to persons furth of Scotland, to appear before any of the inferior Courts of Scotland. And a *third* for all charges, intimations and publications to persons furth of Scotland, given by virtue of Letters other than summonses passing the Signet."

In the course of the year, from 11 November 1825 to 11 November 1826, the total number of writs served, intimated or published at the office of the Keeper of the Records of Edictal Citations was 2,393; of these, there were applicable to the *First* Register mentioned in the statute, being copies of summonses and citations in the Supreme Civil Courts (embracing the Courts of Exchequer of Session, Admiralty and Commissary), the aggregate number of - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1,749

To the *Second* Register, being copies of citation on letters of supplement of Inferior Court Summonses - - - - - - - - - - 135

And to the *Third* Register, being copies of charge on hornings, arrestments, inhibitions and other legal diligence - - - - - - 509

Together - - - 2,393.

The following are among the duties which the Keeper of the Record of Edictal Citations and his Clerk have to perform daily:—

1st. Each of the various copies served is immediately read and examined, and an abstract thereof framed, exhibiting the *time* of service, the *nature* of the writ, the *names* and *designations* of the parties, and the *day* against which the party is called upon to give obedience or to make appearance.

2d. The abstract being compared with the writ and adjusted, is forthwith entered in the record, in its due order of priority, in one or other of the three appropriate registers, the entries in each register being classed and arranged in different appropriate columns, according to the nature of the writ. The entry is then posted in a corresponding book of index, to facilitate reference to names and subjects.

3d. The writs or copies served are numbered, labelled and stored up, as vouchers of the abstract, and for inspection in terms of the statute.

4th. At the end of every fourteen days the abstracts contained in the registers of citations upon summonses, &c. are copied out, and prepared for the press; the press is superintended and corrected, and the printed copies distributed among the practitioners.

5th. The whole registers and copies are kept constantly open for inspection and examination of the practitioners and the public, as occasion may require.

The printing of the Abstract bears some resemblance to the printing of the Minute Book of Court; and accuracy in preparing the abstracts, examining dates, and other minute particulars, and in superintending and correcting the press, is equally necessary in both; but there is one important distinction between the cases, which may be noticed. The entries in the Minute Book are all prepared and adjusted by the twelve Inner and Outer House Assistant Clerks, and furnished by them to the Keeper of the General Minute Book, while the trouble and responsibility of preparing the whole abstracts of citations, &c. rests entirely, in the case of the records of edictal citations, with the Keeper and his Clerk. It is true, only the two first records are printed; at the same time the importance of the other record, as connected with competitions of legal diligence by arrestment, inhibition, &c. embracing within one year upwards of 500 copies served, renders the greatest care and accuracy necessary.

The annual income of the Keeper of the Judicial Records of the Court of Session is - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - £. 200
That of Keeper of the Record of Edictal Citations - - - - 250
The amount of Fees on Searches for five years back average about - 60
£. 510

The hours of official attendance, in time of Session, are from ten morning till three P. M.; in vacation, from ten to two. The strictest punctuality in this respect is indispensible during the hours specified, and from one end of the year to the other.

CLERK TO THE KEEPER OF THE RECORD OF EDICTAL CITATIONS.

It is the province of the Clerk to the Keeper of the Record of Edictal Citations to assist the Keeper in the discharge of the duties which are detailed in the preceding statement, and his hours of attendance are precisely the same as those specified therein. His annual salary is fixed, by Act of Sederunt, 23d May 1827, at 130*l.* sterling.

BRANCH II.

THE Number of CLERKS denominated JUDGES' CLERKS; the Number of DAYS in the Year they officiate, the nature and extent of their DUTIES; by whom they are APPOINTED, and the precise SALARY, and other sources of EMOLUMENTS (if any) of the said JUDGES' CLERKS.

There are THIRTEEN JUDGES' CLERKS; viz.

	NAMES OF CLERKS.	By whom Appointed.	Salary.	Other Emoluments.	TOTAL.
			£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	James Waddell, Keeper of the Inner House Rolls, 1st division	The Lord President	500		
	Besides Compensation for loss of Fees, payable at Exchequer, per 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 38 - - - -	- - - -	- -	253 16 7	
	Fees for Estate Bills, &c. *see* p. 17 - - - -	- - - -	- -	13 13 -	
					767 9 7
2	Charles Neaves, Keeper of the Inner House Rolls, 2d division	The Lord Justice Clerk - -	500		
	Besides Compensation for loss of Fees, payable at Exchequer - - - -	- - - -	- -	233 13 -	
	Certain Fees mentioned in his Report, *see* p. 17 - -	- - - -	- -	5 16 8	
					739 9 8
3	William Allan - - - -	Lord Glenlee -	300		
	Certain other Fees - -	- - - -	- -	5 16 8	
					305 16 8
4	John Rhind - - - -	Lord Balgray -	300	- - -	300 - -
5	David Abercromby - - -	Lord Gillies -	300		
	Compensation, p' 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 38, § 34 - - -	- - - -	- -	102 8 3	
	Certain other Fees - -	- - - -	- -	7 18 8	
					410 6 11
6	James Grahame - - -	Lord Meadowbank	300	- - -	300 - -
7	Archibald Christie - - -	Lord Mackenzie -	300	- - -	300 - -
8	Peter Deas - - - -	Lord Medwyn -	300	- - -	300 - -
9	G. R. Kinloch - - - -	Lord Corehouse -	300	- - -	300 - -
10	William Lamond - - -	Lord Fullerton -	300	- - -	300 - -
11	George Melville - - -	Lord Moncreiff -	300	- - -	300 - -
12	Robert Sinclair - - -	Lord Jeffrey -	300	- - -	300 - -
13	John Adams - - - -	Lord Cockburn -	300	- - -	300 - -

RETURN by *James Waddell*, Keeper of the Inner House Rolls, First Division of the Court of Session, and Clerk to the Lord President.

I AM prohibited from doing business as an Agent before the Court, and can do no other business whatsoever, which might interfere with these. When the Judge requires the papers to be read to him, and his notes to be written to his dications, there cannot be a more laborious department; and it is subject to the contingency of the life or resignation of the Lord President.

I attend in time of Session soon after nine o'clock every morning, and continue this attendance generally till three or four in the afternoon, closely occupied with the duties of my office, writing and arranging the rolls; and in the evening, at home, I carry on the business in a book kept for the purpose; and I also consider what cases, requiring summary despatch, are to be given out for daily advising through the week.

I officiate, as above explained, in time of Session, when also I am, at all times, at the Lord President's command, as I am likewise in time of vacation, by myself or an assistant, to attend him as he may choose to require, in the Jury Court or otherwise; farther, I attend when papers are put into the boxes in vacation, and make up rolls of them for consideration in the ensuing Session, and lay the papers before the Lord President for that purpose; I also officiate in vacation in revising estate bills remitted by the House of Peers, to be reported on by the Judges; which, when all the remits were made to the Lord President and another of the Judges, used to take up weeks; and now, when remitted alternately to two of the Judges, takes up my time, in my turn, only some days.

I am consituted an officer of Court by the regulations in the Act ot Parliament 1672, c. 16. The appointment was formerly in the Lord Chancellor of Scotland, and is now in the Lord President.

Every thing respecting this office was enquired into by the Parliamentary Commissioners, in 1815 and 1816; and the nature and extent of the duties, salary and emoluments, &c. will be found detailed in the printed Report of those Commissioners in 1816 and the Act of Parliament, fixing the salary at £. 500 yearly. Compensation, for the difference of £. 63. 9 *s.* 1½ *d.* quarterly from Exchequer, is 1 & 2 Geo. 4. c. 38, s. 14, and *in finem* 38. I had not an estate bill last year; and, at an average, the emoluments from this source may be ten guineas, and the seal of Court three guineas yearly.

(signed) *James Waddell.*

RETURN by *Charles Neaves*, Clerk to the Lord Justice Clerk, and Keeper of the Inner House Rolls, of the Second Division of the Court of Session.

FEES and salary for the last five years.

Salary payable from the fee fund, in virtue of the Act 1 & 2 Geo. 4. c. 38, £. 500. No fees of Court; but I receive—1st. £. 5. 16 *s.* 8 *d.* yearly, being the Lord Justice Clerk's share of the *contribution* money from certain bishopricks referred to in the First Report of the Commissioners on the Courts of Justice in Scotland, p. 10., (ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 31 May 1816), the amount of the contribution money was formerly £. 8. 11 *s.*; but of this sum £. 2. 14 *s.* 4 *d.* has been lost for six or seven years past, having been included, accidentally it is believed, in the augmentation of the stipend of a parish in Argyleshire, situated within the bishprick for which the contribution was exigible).—2d, Fee corresponding to the trouble when a remit is made to the Lord Justice Clerk to receive the consents of heirs of entail or others concerned to private Bills, and to report thereon to Parliament; but from his Lordship's time being otherwise so much occupied, and its happening that he is usually absent on the spring circuit about the time these remits fall to be executed, there have been none in which his Lordship has acted for three or four years past, and probably there will be none hereafter.

2d. Retired Allowance or Compensation, or other Allowance for the last five years:—

Compensation for loss of Fees, as Keeper of the Inner House Rolls, £. 233. 13 *s.* This is received in virtue of the same Act 1 & 2 Geo. 4. c. 38., the amount having previously been established in Exchequer by an order of the Barons, duly laid before Parliament. It is payable in terms of the said Act, section 35th, out of the monies charged or made chargeable by several Acts made in the 7th and 10th years of the reign of her Majesty Queen Anne, with the fees, salaries and other charges allowed or to be allowed, for keeping up the Courts of Session, Justiciary and Exchequer.

No sums reserved as retired allowance, compensation or otherwise, except that above-mentioned.

3d. Duties, as Clerk to the Lord Justice Clerk and Keeper of the Inner House Rolls:—

These were detailed generally in the First Report of the Commissioners on the Courts of Justice before-mentioned, pp. 29, 30, and, by reference, p. 32; and remain very much the same at this time, excepting that the system of amands having been abolished, there is now no duty to be performed as to them, and that in place of these, have come certain duties consequent on the institution of the fee fund, and certain new duties connected with Jury trial in civil causes, lately made part of the ordinary administration of justice in the Court of Session.

It is obvious that the duties of Clerk and those of Keeper of the Rolls must, in many cases, run into each other. In one or other character I have always been, and consider myself bound to be personally at the command of the Lord Justice Clerk, not only while the Courts are actually sitting, but at all other times when his Lordship is in town; and to do every thing incumbent on me, or which it is in my power to do to save his Lordship time or trouble, or to facilitate the proccedings in, or connected with the Court of Session or Justiciary, over both of which his Lordship has all along presided, or with the Jury Court, at the sittings of which his Lordship now also presides for the trial of Second Division causes. In reference to the Justiciary Court, it is incumbent on the Clerk of his Lordship to give partial attendances, at least on the days of trial, and to preserve all the papers connected with the business in the High Court, as well as of the circuits performed by his Lordship, and to extract the whole proceedings from his Lordship's note-book, to be transmitted to the Secretary of State, in every case tried in the High Court, and in such of those as his Lordship may happen to try on circuits, where there is either a recommendation to mercy by the Jury, or a subsequent application by the prisoner to the Crown, and a remit made to his Lordship to report. For these notes no compensation is received. In regard to the Jury Court, too, besides the same attendance at the trials, the Clerk has the duty of extracting notes of the evidence, &c. in certain cases of new trials, bills of exceptions, &c. for which nothing is received but the ordinary copying fees.

More particularly the proper duties of the Keeper of the Rolls may be stated to consist in keeping a regular roll of the whole causes in dependence before the Second Division, divided into the various classes to which they belong; in attending in Court every day, to observe and note the procedure in the several causes and motions in the rolls of the day; to be ready to receive the instructions and execute the orders of the Lord Justice Clerk, or the other Judges, in relation to the business immediately going on, or afterwards to be brought forward, as well as to take up and put out a roll of such cases as the parties are entitled to enrol for the day following, including such new causes and motions as daily come in for the first time. This roll is made up and published at one o'clock each day, after which it is engrossed in the Keeper's minute book, and an abstract made for the use of the Macer by whom the cases are called. It is certainly the duty, likewise, of the Keeper of the Rolls, at least it is one which I impose on myself, to obtain a *general* notion of the *nature* and *shape* of every cause before the Division, because on these depends its right to be disposed of, either summarily, or in the ordinary course of the rolls only; and consequently, the duty of the Keeper to bring it forward in this respect. It is well known, too, that the Lord Justice Clerk, ever since he came to the Bench, has, in every case of the slightest importance, made notes, not only of his own opinion, but of the opinions delivered in Court by the whole other Judges; and as many of the cases, on first coming into the Inner House, are decided either partially, or on incidental points only, or are remitted to the Outer House for further inquiry or decision, such cases frequently come back to the Inner House, often at the distance of several years, for final judgment, or for review of the decisions pronounced in the Outer House; in which case, it is obviously most material, for the convenience of his Lordship and of the Court, as well as important for the ends of justice, that the printed papers, and notes of the opinions formerly given, should be again before his Lordship at considering such causes. For these reasons, I have carefully preserved the printed papers in the whole causes of any importance decided in the Second Division, for the twenty years and upwards the Lord Justice Clerk has presided in it, and make it a rule to examine every case put out in the Rolls for advising, to ascertain whether it has been before the Court at any former stage of the litigation; and if it has, to lay, as a matter of course, the old papers or notes of the opinions, before his Lordship, previously to his proceeding to peruse the new papers; and as few days occur in which causes of this description do not come before the Court, it is obvious very considerable trouble must be occasioned in relation to this matter. An exact index is also kept to all the note books.

Since the institution of the fee fund, and by Act of Sederunt 19 June 1821, the Keepers of the Inner House Rolls have had the duty of collecting certain fees (which could not conveniently be otherwise received), and paying them over to the fee fund, as well as of keeping an account of certain other fees, and rendering to the Collector a particular statement of both, in a monthly list, having inserted in the account last mentioned the names of the agents liable, to each of whom intimation is also made of the sum due by them. Both the Justiciary and Jury Courts try causes for a considerable time before the sitting down, as well as after the rising of the Court of Session, besides sitting in the Christmas recess; and during all these proceedings, it is certainly the duty of the Clerk of the Lord Justice Clerk to be in attendance less or more, and at hand; a duty which I have felt it incumbent on me regularly to perform.

In this way, without going into farther particulars, it is obvious that while the duties of the office in question will vary under different Judges, and even under the same Judge, at different times; and though they are probably as light under the present Judge as they can be expected to be in any future case, still, if performed with fidelity and care, there is evidently, while the Court is sitting, a constant and very accurate attention requisite to daily details of a very minute and by no means unimportant description; the whole proceedings, down to the simplest motion that is made, passing through the hands of the Keeper of ihe Rolls. The total number of enrolments for the Second Division in the single bill, short and summar-rolls, including motions not requiring a formal enrolment, amounted, for the year from January 1832 to January 1833, to about 2,000; while the other matters before referred to, arising from the multifarious duties incumbent on the Lord Justice Clerk, must often be attended with very considerable trouble, and render it necessary to be always

on

on the spot, ready, at a moment's warning, to perform whatever may be required. In each of the two vacations there are two box days, at which attendance is required for receiving the papers, and putting out the rolls of such of the causes boxed, as in the course of business fall to be brought forward at the commencement of the Session, and one box day in the Christmas recess, requiring the same duty.

The appointment of Clerk to the Lord Justice Clerk is, of course, made by his Lordship; that of Keeper of the Inner House Rolls is made by Act of Sederunt.

(signed) *C. Neaves.*

RETURN by the Clerks of the Six Ordinary Judges sitting in the *Inner House.*

1st. The number of days in the year they officiate publicly may be stated to be about 190, but their time is wholly at the command of the Judges, during every day of the year; and they are by enactment expressly prohibited from transacting, for their own behoof, any professional business, either directly or indirectly. The whole of their time, therefore, is literally devoted to the duties of their office.

2d. It is their duty to give regular attendance upon the Judge at his chambers; to be always in Court when he is present; to take up daily lists of the causes put out in the Inner House Rolls; to arrange the papers in these causes; and to see that the records and relative papers are complete. It is their duty to attend during the weeks their respective Judges, officiate on the bills, at the Bill Chamber, daily, between ten and two o'clock. At the Judges' Chambers they write out the interlocutors, or judgments pronounced, and then re-transmit the proceedings and documents (for the safety of which they are responsible) to the Bill Chamber. It is also their duty to make copies of the Judges' opinions in consultation causes for the agents; and there are various other duties required of them, both of a public and confidential kind, which vary according to circumstances, and the habits of the Judges.

They are also Keepers of the Outer House Rolls, an office which was formerly held by an officer appointed *ad vitam aut culpam.* Attendance is given by them on the enrolling days, in rotation, from eleven to two o'clock, to receive and adjust the slips or notes of enrolment, with the summonses and defences, and other writs enrolled. They are responsible for the accuracy of the enrolments, and the designations of the parties given in the rolls, and for the correctness of the papers furnished to the Lord Ordinary. The printing of these rolls is under their charge; and by an order of the Lord President, they must "make up an accurate weekly list of the causes for the first time enrolled before each Lord Ordinary, including the Junior, so as to have the whole ready to make the general return for the year, in terms of the statute 1 Will. IV. c. 69, s. 10."

They are likewise Keepers of the Boxes. Attendance is given by them in rotation at the Box-office every lawful day during Session, and on the respective box days during vacation from eleven till one o'clock, in terms of the Act of Sederunt, 19 June 1821. They are of course held responsible for the duties being accurately performed in this office.

Note.—Lords Gillies, Meadowbank, Mackenzie and Medwyn, are Commissioners of Justiciary, and all the Judges are now Judges in Jury Causes. There are several important duties performed in relation to the Court of Justiciary and Jury Causes by these Judges' Clerks; but as they do so gratuitously, they have not thought it necessary to make any return of their nature and extent.

RETURN by the Clerks of the Five Ordinary Judges, sitting in the *Outer House.*

These officers preface their Return by referring to page 27 of the Report of the Law Commissioners for Scotland, which was laid on the Table of The House of Commons in the last Session of Parliament.

Number of days in the year they officiate.

It is impossible to give any more particular account of the number of days they are engaged in official duties than by stating as a general answer, that their *whole* time throughout the *whole* year, both during session and in vacation, is entirely at the command of the Judges, being subject to be called to attend on them on all days and at all hours whenever they are required. It may be stated, however, but with reference always to the general answer, that the number of days they are *actually* engaged in official duties may at an average be computed at 240 annually.

Nature and extent of their Duties.

The official duties performed by them during *Session* may be stated as follows; viz. To enrol causes in the Roll Books; to make one copy of these Rolls, for the information of the Court and agents, and another for the Macer, who calls the Roll; to take charge of the Roll Book, records and papers; to be in Court before nine o'clock each morning of the days on which the Rolls are called, which are four days in the week; to attend the Judges while they are in Court and at their chambers; afterwards to receive processes, drafts of issues and other papers, from the Clerks of Court; to grant receipts for them, and to lay them before the Judges; to write out the interlocutors and relative notes; to return the processes to the Clerks of Court, and to get the receipts granted for them scored; and to write opinions in cases in which the whole Court have held consultations.

In vacation, during the *Bill weeks*, which generally occur four times a year to each permanent Lord Ordinary, they attend at the Bill Chamber twice a day to receive and return bills and answers; thereafter to attend the Judge, to write out the interlocutors, and to perform such other duties as may then be required. They have sometimes also considerable trouble in regard to entail bills remitted to the Judges to report to Parliament. They likewise make a return annually to the Lord President in terms of the Act 1 Will. IV. c. 69, of all causes standing in the debate roll and at avizandum.

Although not so closely engaged during vacation as during session, they are equally bound to attend to the duties of their office; and, although they have time and opportunity, they are prohibited by the Act of Sederunt, 7 November 1690, under the pain of deprivation of office, from engaging in any professional pursuits which might interfere with their official situation.

A considerable responsibility attaches to the Clerks of the Lords Ordinary, owing to processes and papers of great importance being constantly under their charge, and for the safety of which they are liable.

In reference to the preceding return, Lord Cockburn's Clerk states, that as his Lordship is at present the *Junior Lord Ordinary*, his Clerk has necessarily all the extra duties to perform which belong to his office, in addition to those which are so fully noticed in the preceding Return as applicable to the Clerks of the Lords Ordinary. These are as follow: —The Junior Lord Ordinary, during the Session, in terms of the statute 50 Geo. 3, c. 112, alone performs the whole duty of the Bill Chamber; and, in terms of the statute 6 Geo. 4, c. 120, he alone discharges the duty of Ordinary for Teinds, Reductions and special Remits. By Act of Sederunt, 10 July 1832, the Junior Lord Ordinary calls his "Roll of First Division reductions, and his hand Roll of First Division causes upon Tuesday; those of the Second Division upon Wednesday; his Roll of teind causes upon Saturday, and his continued causes of both Divisions upon Thursday, and also upon Saturday after the teind roll, beginning at nine o'clock in the morning." It is therefore the duty of the Junior Lord Ordinary's Clerk to attend his Lordship in the Parliament House every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, from nine o'clock each morning until two or three P.M., and often later. During the rest of the week, and when not occupied in Court, he attends his Lordship's chambers, writing interlocutors, &c. He is also engaged for two hours every Saturday and Monday in enrolling causes in the hand roll of motions and debates, and in afterwards making three copies of these rolls for the use of the Lord Ordinary, the Agents and the Macer. In enrolling causes for debate, it is the Clerk's duty to see that the provisions of the 61st section of the Act of Sederunt, 11 July 1828, are strictly complied with. It is also the Clerk's duty, for the purpose of receiving the processes taken to avizandum, to attend at *seven* different offices in the Register House; to examine the inventories and steps of process, grant receipts for the same, transmit them to the Lord Ordinary, and thereafter to transmit them to the respective Clerks. The proceedings and documents are held to be under the Clerk's charge, and he is held responsible for their safety.

The Junior Lord Ordinary's Clerk has besides to attend at the Bill Chamber twice every day to receive and return bills and answers; to attend his Lordship's chambers with them, write his interlocutors or judgments, and perform such other duties as may be required. The fatigue attending this department is very great, and considerable expense is incurred in the constant transmission of causes to and from the Bill Chamber.

During vacation the Junior Lord Ordinary's Clerk has a similar duty to perform in the Bill Chamber in the weeks in which his Lordship officiates on the bills in rotation with the other Judges; and both during vacation and session the Clerk is equally at the command of the Lord Ordinary. It is also a part of the Clerk's duty, and he is required by Act of Parliament, annually to return a report to the Lord President (to be transmitted to the Privy Council) of the causes decided by the Junior Lord Ordinary during the year, and of the causes at avizandum, &c.

Besides the duties above detailed, the Clerk to Lord Moncrieff has others of importance to perform in relation to the Justiciary Court, his Lordship being one of the Commissioners of Justiciary.

Prepared by *John Parker*,

Assistant Clerk of Session, Inner House.

COURT OF SESSION (SCOTLAND.)

RETURN of the Number of CLERKS belonging to the COURT of SESSION, the number of Days in the Year they officiate, and nature of their Duties.

(*Mr. Wallace.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
9 *April* 1835.

COURT OF SESSION, SCOTLAND.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 1 June 1835;—*for*,

A RETURN, in so far as is not included in that ordered on the 7th July 1834, of the Total Number of Clerks and other Persons receiving Fees and Emoluments in the COURT OF SESSION, JURY and JUSTICIARY COURTS, and COMMISSION OF TEINDS, including the Auditor of the Court, Accountant, Collector and other Officers connected with the Fee Fund; also, the Application of the whole of the said Fund, whether in paying Salaries, Compensations or Retired Allowances, with the Authority under which these were granted, and continue to be paid out of the said Fund; showing the Number of Principal Clerks, Deputy, or any other description of Clerks; specifying the Salary and Emoluments of every such Clerk or Officer; also, the Days of the Year they are on Duty, and the Nature and Extent of the Duties they perform; also, whether all or any of the Judges' Clerks perform the Duty of their Office in Person, or assisted by Deputy, and whether any or all of them follow any other Profession, Trade or Calling, and if any, stating the Nature and Extent thereof, and the Names of the Judges whose Clerks they are.

(Mr. Wallace.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
11 *August* 1835.

RETURN from the Court of Session, Jury, and Justiciary Courts, and Commission of Teinds, *Scotland.*

LETTER from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State of the Home Department to the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Court of Session.

My Lord, Whitehall, June 3, 1835.

The King having been pleased to comply with the prayer of an humble address presented to His Majesty, in pursuance of a Resolution of the House of Commons, dated 1st June 1835, for "A Return in so far as is not included in that ordered on the 7th July 1834, of the total number of clerks and other persons receiving fees or emoluments in the Court of Session, Jury and Justiciary Courts, and Commission of Teinds, including the auditor of the court, accountant, collector and other officers connected with the Fee Fund; also, the application of the whole of the said fund, whether in paying salaries, compensations or retired allowances, with the authority under which these were granted and continue to be paid out of the said fund; showing the number of principal clerks, deputy or any other description of clerks; specifying the salary and emoluments of every such clerk or officer; also the days of the year they are on duty, and the nature and extent of the duties they perform; also whether all or any of the judges' clerks perform the duty of their office in person or assisted by deputy; and whether any or all of them follow any other profession, trade or calling, and if any, stating the nature and extent thereof, and the names of the judges whose clerks they are:"

I am directed by Lord John Russell to desire that your Lordship will cause the said Return to be prepared and transmitted to me with as little delay as possible, in order that it may be laid before the House of Commons.

I have, &c.,

The Lord President, &c. &c. &c. (signed) *S. M. Phillipps.*
Edinburgh.

The following is a Copy of the Order of 7th July 1834, above referred to.

"Return of the total number of clerks belonging to the Court of Session, including those connected with jury trial, showing the number of those who are principal clerks, and of those who are depute clerks, assistant clerks, and clerks of any other description, and specifying the salary and emoluments of every such clerk; also the days of the year the said clerks are on duty, and the nature and extent of the duties they perform; also the number of clerks denominated judges' clerks, the number of days in the year they officiate, the nature and extent of their duties, by whom they are appointed, and the precise salary or other sources of emolument (if any) of the said judges' clerks."

In compliance with the Resolution of the House of Commons, of 1st June last, and of directions given by the Lord President of the Court of Session, circulars containing copies of the prefixed orders were addressed to all the clerks and other officers connected with the several courts mentioned in the Resolution. From the several answers received, the following general Return is humbly submitted.

The Return naturally divides into four heads or branches.

I. The total number of clerks and other persons receiving fees or emoluments in the Court of Session, Jury and Justiciary Courts, and Commission of Teinds, including the auditor of the court, accountant, collector and other officers connected with the Fee Fund; showing the number of principal clerks, deputy or any other description of clerks, and specifying the salary and emoluments of every such clerk or officer, p. 3.

II. Also the days of the year they are on duty, and the nature and extent of the duties they perform, p. 4.

III. Also the application of the whole of the said Fee Fund, whether in paying salaries, compensations or retired allowances, with the authority under which these were granted and continue to be paid out of the said fund, p. 10.

IV. Also whether all or any of the judges' clerks perform the duty of their office in person or assisted by deputy, and whether any or all of them follow any other profession, trade or calling, and if any, stating the nature and extent thereof, and the names of the judges whose clerks they are, p. 11.

491

BRANCH I.

Number of Clerks and other Persons:

Following this arrangement, Branch 1st. contains a Return, in so far as is not included in that ordered on the 7th July 1834, of the total number of clerks and other persons receiving fees or emoluments in the Court of Session, Jury and Justiciary Courts, and Commission of Teinds, including the auditor of the court, accountant, collector and other officers connected with the Fee Fund, showing the number of principal clerks, deputy or any other description of clerks, specifying the salary and emoluments of every such clerk or officer.

	Salaries.	Emoluments.	
COURT OF SESSION.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1. Thomas Guthrie Wright, auditor. Average yearly emoluments from 31st December 1831, to 31st December 1834 - - -	- - -	1,181 5 10	In the Court of Session.
The Auditor adds: Subject to deduction of clerks' salaries, and the expenses of rent and taxes of office, which last will not in future be incurred, in consequence of an office having been now assigned to the Auditor by the Court.			
2. James Marshall, collector of the Fee Fund. - - - - -	600 - -		
The collector's salary, as now regulated by 1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 38, s. 29, is 600 *l.* per annum; the per-centage of 4 *l.* per cent. on 10,000 *l.* and 2 *l.* per cent on the remainder of the yearly collection therein mentioned, having uniformly fallen short of producing that sum.			
3. Robert Kederwick, clerk or assistant to the collector of the Fee Fund.			
He is appointed by the collector, who pays his salary, no part of it being chargeable against the Fee Fund.			
4. Claud Russell, accountant to the Fee Fund - - - - -	200 - -		
5. William Harkness, house-keeper, and judges' robe-keeper - -	84 3 4		
6. Jonathan Froom - - ditto - - - ditto - -	80 - -		
7. William Fortune, door-keeper of the Supreme Courts - -	60 - -		
Emoluments as bar-keeper, during Justiciary trials; average	- - -	12 - -	
8. George Lindsay Rae, bar-keeper, during Justiciary trials; average	- - -	12 - -	
9. Charles Ross, clerk to the admission of notaries - - -	100 - -		
Macers; viz.			
10. John Munro. Salary - - - - - - - - - -	120 - -		
Emoluments from 20th June 1834, to 20th June 1835 -	- - -	14 19 1	
11. James Rae. Salary and emoluments as above - - -	120 - -	14 19 1	
Besides salary as superintendent of buildings belonging to the Courts of Session and Justiciary - - - - -	100 - -		
12. John Hill. Salary and emoluments as above - - -	120 - -	14 19 1	
13. Andrew Currie. Salary and emoluments as above - -	120 - -	14 19 1	
14. James Walker. Salary and emoluments as above - - -	120 - -	14 19 1	
15. Alexander Grant. Salary and emoluments as above - -	120 - -	14 19 1	
N. B. This macer holds his appointment from —— Tindal Bruce, Esq. of Falkland, hereditary macer, and states, that out of his salary and emoluments he has to pay to Mr. Bruce 45 *l.* per annum.			
16. William Finlay. Salary and emoluments as above - -	120 - -	14 19 1	
JURY COURT.			
Macers; viz.			In the Jury Court.
1. David Craig. Salary - - - - - - - - - -	100 - -		
2. Alexander Leslie. Salary - - - - - - - - -	100 - -		
JUSTICIARY COURT.			
1. Patrick Boyle, Esq. principal clerk of Justiciary - - -	183 16 -		In the Justiciary Court.
The emoluments for the year ending 5th January 1834, amounted (under deduction of the expenses of office) to -	- - -	241 8 10	
He refers to his Return to the Treasury, 19th February 1834.			
2. Charles Neaves, depute clerk of Justiciary. Salary - -	137 10 -		
Emoluments for the year ending 5th January, 1834 -	- - -	457 1 8	
3. Charles Roy, assistant clerk of Justiciary - - - -	—		
Emoluments for the same period - - - - -	- - -	234 16 10	
4. David Willie, circuit clerk of Justiciary. Salary - - -	250 - -		
Emoluments, about - - - - - - - -	- - -	25 10 -	
5. Alexander Stuart, circuit clerk of Justiciary. Salary - -	250 - -		
Emoluments, about - - - - - - - -	- - -	25 10 -	
6. James Aitken, circuit clerk of Justiciary. Salary - - -	250 - -		
Emoluments, about - - - - - - - -	- - -	25 10 -	

(*continued*)

BRANCH I.

Number of Clerks and other Persons:

	Salaries.			Emoluments.		
In the Justiciary Court. JUSTICIARY COURT—*continued.*	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
7. Donald Anderson, macer of Justiciary. Salary	30	–	–			
Allowance from the public for indictments	20	–	–			
Ditto from ditto for travelling expenses on circuits	61	13	4			
Emoluments, year to 1st April 1835, payable partly by public, and partly by parties	–	–	–	385	19	2
8. James Kyle, macer of Justiciary. Salary	30	–	–			
Allowance from the public for indictments	20	–	–			
Allowance from ditto for travelling expenses on circuit	61	13	4			
Emoluments, year to 1st May 1835, payable by the public and by parties	–	–	–	362	13	11
9. John Amory, macer of Justiciary. Salary	30	–	–			
Allowance from the public for indictments	20	–	–			
Ditto from ditto, travelling expenses	61	13	4			
Emoluments between September 1834, and June 1835 - This macer has not been a year in office.	–	–	–	132	5	6
Trumpeters; viz.						
10. Timotheus Rupperti. Emoluments or allowance paid by the public, for travelling expenses on circuits	55	–	–			
11. James Hunter. Similar allowance	55	–	–			
12. James Napier - ditto - ditto	55	–	–			
13. John Dewar - ditto - ditto	55	–	–			
14. James Waddell - ditto - ditto	55	–	–			
15. Archibald Menzies ditto - ditto	55	–	–			
N. B. These trumpeters are considered as belonging to the officers of His Majesty's household. Their salaries as household trumpeters are 16 *l.* 16 *s.* 4 *d.* each per annum, payable out of the funds applicable to that service; but the above sums of 55 *l.* each are defrayed from the funds applicable to the maintenance of the Courts of Session, Justiciary, &c.						
16. John Williamson, dempster of Justiciary. Salary	5	–	–			
COMMISSION OF TEINDS.						
In the Commission of Teinds. 1. John James Davidson, principal clerk of Teinds		—				
Emoluments per annum, on an average of five years	–	–	–	221	9	10 4/5
2. Sylvester Reid, deputy clerk of Teinds		—				
Emoluments per annum, on an average of five years	–	–	–	373	8	11
Besides not less than 700 *l.* or 800 *l.* a year, as will appear from a quotation contained on p. 9 of this Return.						
3. John Barron, second depute clerk and extractor of Teinds						
Emoluments per annum, on an average of five years, viz. as second depute clerk - £. 244 – 10 3/5						
As extractor - - - - - 211 13 9 1/5						
	–	–	–	455	14	7 4/5

BRANCH II.

Days of the year on duty, and nature and extent of duties.

Branch 2d. contains the days of the year said clerks are on duty; and the nature and extent of the duties they perform.

Court of Session.

COURT OF SESSION.

Auditor of Court.

THE Auditor states that the duties performed by him are of a very arduous description, occupying his whole time every day during session from 10 o'clock A. M. till five o'clock P. M., and frequently in the evening in the perusal of papers, &c. That during the period of vacation likewise, his time is much occupied with the duties of the office, as many cases are then taken up which require minute investigation, and occupy much time, although the fees for these are often entered as during session.

Collector of Fee Fund.

The Collector was appointed to the office by the late Lord President Blair, as empowered by Act 50 Geo. 3, c. 112, to that effect; and in terms of that Act the collector has found security acted in the books of session, not only for his own intromissions, but for every person whom he may have occasion to empower to act for him in his absence, and for every clerk and person employed by him in the collection. He holds the office *ad vitam aut culpam*, by virtue of the aforesaid Act.

As

1793

BRANCH II.

As to the duties performed, it is enacted by Act 50 Geo. 3, c. 112, that the collector shall discharge the same by personal attendance in court, or in the collector's office at office hours, and by marking upon each paper that the proper fee has been received, &c. That he shall be responsible for every clerk or person employed by him, and find security for their, as well as his own, intromissions, as already mentioned. That he shall keep regular books for entering the dues of court separately, of the dates on which they are received, with the clerk's mark, &c. That he shall pay into the bank all monies collected by him, at least once in every week, &c. Besides these duties, particularly pointed out by the Act, he has to examine all lists and vouchers of payments made, as well as money received in the office, and to pay all the quarterly salaries of the different officers of court. He has to prepare the accounts of the office twice in the year, to be sent to the accountant, along with the vouchers and office books, for auditing. He had also, when deficiencies occurred in the receipts, which generally happened in three out of the four quarters in the year, to prepare states of the Fee Fund accounts, as to the verity of which he made oath before the Lord President, which was necessary in order to found an application to the Barons of Exchequer to supply the deficiency. And now, since the authority of the barons has ceased as to the revenue department, the same forms are still gone through, but the application is made to the Lords of the Treasury. These and many other contingent matters arising in the office, have been always personally and carefully attended to.

Days of the year on duty, and nature and extent of duties.

Court of Session.

The hours fixed by the court for attendance are, when the court is not sitting, from 12 to two o'clock, and in time of session, from 10 till two, and from six to eight in the evening, excepting Saturdays, from 10 to one o'clock. There is thus regular attendance through the year, without vacation.

In vacation.

In session.

Accountant of Fee Fund.

The appointment was made by the late Lord President Blair, on the institution of the Fee Fund in 1810.

The duties of the office consist in the examination of the collector's books, and comparing the entries with the check books of the different clerks, being 13 in number. The entries so examined may be classed as follows:—

Steps of process between 20th June 1833 and 20th June 1834, (the last complete year), amount to - - - - - - - - - - -	11,690
Extracted decreets - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,387
Extracts of recorded deeds - - - - - - - - - - -	6,649
Accounts settled with the judges' clerks - - - - - - - -	78
Amounting, the number of entries compared, to - -	20,804

Besides which the whole vouchers of the payments by the collector are examined and checked.

The accountant makes two half-yearly reports to the court, in which he classes the steps of process according to the enumeration in the schedule annexed to the Act of Sederunt of 19th June 1821. He also makes a general abstract of the whole for each year.

The time occupied in making the examination, and making up the reports is above three months, the reports being made at the close of each half year.

The books and accounts are examined in the accountant's own chambers, having no office attached to the appointment.

Clerk to the Admission of Notaries Public.

Mr. Ross is sole clerk, having no depute or assistant, and states that he discharges the duty in person. These duties are: to ascertain the fitness in respect to character and education, of candidates, before issuing letters of presentation for their being taken on trial; to issue their commissions, when found qualified on examination; to attest and deliver their protocol books; to require and receive sufficient caution from them *de fideli administratione*; and to preserve and issue extracts of their bonds of caution to all having interest.

This officer states that he is on duty during the whole periods of the sittings of the Court of Session; viz. from 12th May to 12th July for the summer session, and from 12th November to 12th March, for the winter session.

House and Robe-Keepers to the Judges.

They give attendance in court daily during the sittings of the summer and winter sessions; and at the end of each session two weeks longer for Jury and Justiciary trials.

They also, during session, attend in the robing-room on Sundays, and thence to church with the judges at divine service.

Their duties are, to take charge of the maces of court, while the court is not sitting; to deliver them to the macers when the courts meet, and receive them back after business is done.

2. To take charge of the robes and other appendages of court-dress belonging to the 13 judges of the Court of Session, and the six judges of the Court of Justiciary, and to assist the judges in dressing, and in laying off their robes.

3. Generally to wait upon, and render themselves serviceable to the judges while in court.

BRANCH II.

Days of the year on duty, and nature and extent of duties. Court of Session.

Door-Keeper.

His duty is to attend all the days of the year, except Sundays in vacation. Hours of attendance from six in the morning till four in the afternoon; and frequently till a later hour when there are long trials.

The nature of his duties he does not state; but they may be inferred from the title of his office.

This person appears to have other duties, similar to those stated by George Lindsay Rae, bar-keeper of Justiciary. See p. 8 of this Return.

Superintendent of the Buildings belonging to the Courts of Session and Justiciary.

He has the sole charge and care of these buildings; also of the inspection of the hall and library of the writers to His Majesty's Signet, which duties require his attendance every day throughout the year, Sundays inclusive.

Macers.

The macers have to be in court, during session, every morning at nine o'clock, to call the causes before the Lords Ordinary in the Outer House; to attend the Inner Houses until the rising of the Court; also to attend their lordships to church on Sundays, and on other days of solemnities.

Jury Court Macers.

Their duties are similar to those of the macers of the Court of Session.

Justiciary Court.

JUSTICIARY COURT.

Principal Clerk of Justiciary.

THE duties of the office of principal clerk are performed entirely by deputy.

Depute Clerk and his Assistant.

There is no vacation in the Court of Justiciary. The depute and assistant clerks are therefore on duty every day of the year; and from the peculiar nature of their duties, are liable to be called on every hour of the day, and every day of the week, not even excepting Sunday; and they frequently are so called upon.

The "nature and extent" of the duties, as then existing, were fully detailed in the Fifth Report of the Parliamentary Commissioners, on the table of the House of Commons, ordered to be printed 25 January 1819. The nature of these duties remain much the same at this day, but the extent has greatly increased. For example, the number of indictments and criminal letters issued for the High Court of Justiciary and Circuit for the year 1833, amounted to - - - - - - - - - - - - - 671

While those for the year 1817 (the last year stated in the Commissioners' Report), amounted only to - - - - - - - - - - - - - 219

Difference - - - 452

All these indictments, as well as the whole other writs issued from the office, are extended or prepared by the depute or assistant clerks personally, or under the immediate superintendence of one or other of them, generally of both.

The number of cases brought to trial before the High Court at Edinburgh, for the same year, 1833, amounted to - - - - - - - - - - - - 181

While in 1817 there were only - - - - - - - - - - 44

Difference - - - 137

On all these trials the depute and assistant clerks give personal attendance, and are detained in court from half-past nine A. M. frequently to six, eight and ten o'clock at night, and occasionally much longer.

Circuit Clerks.

Circuit courts for the trial of criminals are held in three several districts in Scotland, twice in each year, namely, in April and September; each district having a clerk, making in all, three circuit clerks of Justiciary for Scotland. There is besides an additional circuit court held at Glasgow, in the middle of winter, instituted by the Act 9 Geo. 4, c. 29; making in all three circuits annually at that city. The clerks officiate at the different circuits in rotation.

The circuit clerks hold their office for life; and it may with perfect truth be stated as one not only of great trust and responsibility, but, while their duties last, of a very laborious description. Before leaving Edinburgh, they receive from the Crown agent in Edinburgh the various writings and documentary evidence to be produced on the trials of delinquents, for the safe keeping of which they are answerable. With these in their custody, they must repair to the circuit town at which the assizes are to be held, at least one if not more days before the opening of the courts, for the purpose of receiving the criminal writs in the hands of the sheriffs of the different counties, which have been previously transmitted from Edinburgh,

1825

BRANCH II.

Days of the year on duty, and nature and extent of duties.

Justiciary Court.

Edinburgh, and of giving inspection to the prisoners, or their counsel and agents, of the declarations and other written evidence to be used on the trials. This part of their duty requires much attention, and occupies a great share of their time out of court.

After the court commences, and during its sittings, they are incessantly occupied in a variety of multifarious duties. It is their business to call over the list of assize, to read the indictments or libels against the prisoners, which is done *ad longum*; they ballot for and swear the jury, entering the names and designations of the whole 15 jurymen in the record on each trial; to take down the confessions of such prisoners as plead guilty; to enter the names of the several witnesses; to read to the court and jury the declarations and other written evidence; to minute and read the verdict of the jury; and at the same time, at each step of the business as it occurs, to make an accurate record of the whole proceedings, interlocutors and *res gesta* of the court, including the legal objections stated in the course of the trials, and the answers thereto; to report and record sentences of outlawry; and, under the direction of the judge, to frame, record and read over the several sentences pronounced against those convicted; with a variety of other minute particulars.

In all cases the record must be completed and verified by the subscription of the judge at the time, as well as by the subscriptions of the advocate-depute, prisoner or prisoner's counsel, in those parts of it where that is necessary.

Independently of the business done in court, it is the clerk's duty, after the circuit has terminated, to make out extracts or authenticated copies of all the sentences pronounced against the different prisoners, and deliver over these to the chief magistrate of the circuit towns and officers of justice, as the authority under which such sentences are carried into execution. All this, which is a work of much labour and time, must be accomplished on the spot; and while the clerks are under the necessity, except at the very close of the circuit, of proceeding to the next circuit town, where they must again be present at latest the day before the court is opened, for the purpose already mentioned, of receiving the writs there awaiting them, and of exhibiting to the prisoners, or their counsel and agents, the evidence to be used against them.

In the discharge of these various and important duties, each circuit clerk requires one assistant clerk, and occasionally two, as at Glasgow. About the year 1812 the criminal business before the circuits began to increase, and this increase has been continuing progressively since that year; so that the circuit business is now, as compared with that period, actually augmented six-fold. Prior to 1812 the circuit clerks found it sufficient to employ a mere writing clerk or amanuensis at each circuit town, to assist him in the duties; but of late years assistant clerks of experience are taken from Edinburgh, capable of doing any part of the business, the whole of which must be completed according to legal form, otherwise a trifling error or omission might be fatal to the ends of justice. The duties in court must be discharged within a very limited time, so as not to detain the judges, the bar and the jury. Such experienced assistants are also necessary, in order to provide for the case of indisposition of the principal circuit clerk.

The circuits necessarily vary in duration; but in general each ordinary circuit occupies the clerk about three weeks; and the Glasgow winter circuit generally occupies him eight or nine days. In one instance this circuit actually sat 11 days. The court generally commences proceedings at nine o'clock in the morning, sometimes earlier, and continues sitting to a late hour, very often till the middle of the night. On an average, the clerk and his assistant are occupied 15 hours each day. Both of the ordinary circuits taken together, on an average, occupy them 40 days. The utmost extent of a business day, according to the practice of professional men in Edinburgh, is eight hours; and calculating at this rate, the time occupied by the circuit clerks and their assistants is equivalent to at least 70 days annually, exclusive of the winter circuit at Glasgow.

The duty of the clerk, in appeals to the Circuit Court from judgments of inferior judicatories (which, according to a Return made to the Law Commission during the ten years from 1825 to 1834 inclusive, was 483, or $16\frac{3}{10}$ yearly to each clerk), consists in taking charge of the appeal papers; enrolling them; attending the judges; writing out the judgments; and afterwards giving out an authenticated copy or extract of the judgment, with the papers, to the parties.

Macers of Justiciary.

It is stated by them, that they attend all meetings of the High Court of Justiciary held at Edinburgh every Monday during the sittings of the Court of Session, and at the end of each session, or before the commencement of the next. For example, at the end of last session the Justiciary Court sat from the 12th to the 18th of March inclusive. That the business appointed for each of the court days almost invariably takes up the whole day, frequently to a late hour at night, and sometimes till an advanced hour the next morning; and the macers must remain till the court is over. Besides the regular court days, it sometimes happens that a court is held during the week in private cases, such as suspensions, appeals, &c., on which occasions, also, the macers must be in attendance. That their duties on court days are multifarious; that they must be at the court-house about an hour before the meeting of the court, to show the jurymen their places, and to collect the witnesses, and put them in a secure place, macers being answerable for the disappearance of any one of them. That there are seldom, if ever, less than 100 witnesses, often 200 or 300, and sometimes several hundreds to look after. That they have also to attend upon the judges throughout, and obey their orders; to see the jurymen as balloted put into the jury-box, and supply each of them with a copy of the indictment for trial, and with paper, pens, and

BRANCH II.

Days of the year on duty, and nature and extent of duties.

Justiciary Court.

and ink; to attend them while the trials are going on, and supply their wants generally, and to be strictly on the watch to prevent any communication with others. That they attend to the Crown officers, and bring in the witnesses, one by one, as they are required, &c. &c. That besides these, there are numerous incidental things occurring every day requiring attention, which it is impossible to enumerate. The macers are employed to summon the witnesses for the prosecution resident within the three counties of Edinburgh, Haddington, and Linlithgow, and to cite the juries, who are taken in certain proportions from the said shires. This duty, they state, commences about a fortnight before the sitting of the court, and continues every week during the sittings of the Court of Session. It is impossible, from the locality, to give the number of miles gone over; but when it is stated that Edinburgh and Leith alone take three days, and the county, at an average, two, it it may be conceived that the space of ground gone over, and the labour and fatigue, are very considerable.

The three macers severally attend the south, west, and north circuit courts, which are held in spring and autumn, besides the winter circuit, confined to Glasgow alone, which last circuit the macers take in rotation. On circuit, the macer's duty, it is said, is to examine each indictment for trial on the particular circuit to which he is attached, to see if there are any witnesses within the three shires aforesaid, and to cite such as are resident within these bounds; to be at each of the circuit towns the day before the court sits, to make the necessary arrangements for the meeting of the court; to procure sets of the printed indictments from the sheriff clerk's office, and arrange them; to meet and attend the judges on their arrival, and to the court; and after fencing the court, the duties are the same as those discharged in the High Court at Edinburgh; but from the circumstance of only one macer being at each circuit, and of the cases being much more numerous, the duty is much more arduous, attended with great bodily fatigue, and considerable responsibility. They mention, that at the last west circuit there were no less than 63 cases for trial at Glasgow; and averaging the witnesses at ten in each case (a very low average), the macer had from 600 to 700 persons, for the appearance of each of whom, as required, one by one, the macer alone is responsible, and this, too, besides the jurymen (at Glasgow 75), who also are under the macer's charge. That during the whole time of the sitting of the court at Glasgow the macer commences his duty at nine o'clock in the morning; and from the nature and number of his duties, he has not a moment for rest or refreshment till the court rises, which never happens before 11 at night, sometimes much longer. That the expense incurred by the macer in travelling the circuits is very great, and considerably increased from the circumstance of their frequently being obliged to travel post from one circuit town to another, in consequence of the want of time, and from their being under the necessity of taking up their residence at the same inn with the judges, to enable them to attend the more readily upon their lordships, and the depute advocate, and other official persons.

Trumpeters of Justiciary.

The duty of the trumpeters (six in number) is to attend the judges on the three circuits, two of whom attending at each place where the circuit court meets. They, on horseback, meet and escort the judges into town, and accompany them to and from the court room each day of the sitting of the court. The northern circuit will average in the year about 42 days, or 21 days each circuit; the southern about 34 days, or 17 days each circuit; the western about 42 days, or 21 days each circuit.

Since 1828, when the extra circuit court was appointed for Glasgow, during the Christmas recess of the Court of Session, two of the trumpeters have, in rotation, attended each meeting of the court, and performed their duties, which generally occupy from 11 to 13 days. They have never hitherto been made any allowance for this extra duty, although they have made repeated applications for an allowance.

Bar-Keepers.

One of these officers (G. L. Rae), in his Return, states, "I am employed by the Crown agent to attend jury and witnesses before the High Court of Justiciary at any trials that may come before them, and keeping one of the bars clear for the accommodation of the counsel and agents on these trials."

It would appear that the door-keeper of the Court of Session has similar duties to perform, but no Return of these has been made by him.

The Dempster of Justiciary.

Their is no Return from this officer. He is the executioner of condemned criminals.

COMMISSION OF TEINDS.

Principal Clerk.

Teind Court.

HE has to attend the lords of council and session as Commissioners of Teinds on court days, and to assist in writing out the interlocutors pronounced by their lordships. In consequence of the late Judicature Act (1825), he has also to give attendance during the sittings of the court in both divisions. In short, his duty is very similar to that of the principal clerks of session, only, as above stated, he has now to attend to cases brought before either division,

Days of the year on duty, and nature and extent of duties.

Teind Court.

division of the court by reclaiming notes or otherwise, instead of one division which the principal clerks of session are appointed to, according to their denomination of first and second division clerks.

Depute Clerk of Teinds.

The duties of his office consist in attending the court at its sederunts, and assisting with the other clerks in writing out the interlocutors pronounced; the transmission of processes when avizandum is made; sorting and arranging processes, and the inventories thereof; lending the processes and receiving them back; receiving of papers lodged, and marking them; and generally all duties corresponding to those well known to belong to the department of assistant clerks of session; arranging the records of court and their warrants in such a manner as to be always easily accessible when required by practitioners of court, or the public at large, and the restoration of them to their places, after the required use; the preparation of indexes, &c.

In the above enumeration of his official duties, he has not noticed the department which is of most importance as respects himself, and perhaps as respects the public; that of reporting on remits by the court to prepare schemes of valuation of teinds; schemes of locality of stipends; auditing accounts of expenses; dividing expenses among the heritors; reporting on points of practice and precedent; also remits to prepare states of over and under payments of stipends while interim localities existed. From their nature all these matters are very intricate and laborious, the termination is generally much protracted, and the trouble attending them is not the preparation only, but is abundant as regards time occupied in explanations required by numerous parties concerned. "My emoluments," says Mr. Reid's Return, "from these sources, I cannot explain as referable to any one year or average of years, owing to the protracted nature of the business, and of the payments, as already adverted to. I can, however, conscientiously say, that their average since my coming into office has not been less than 700 *l.* or 800 *l.*, and this average has not been materially affected by the notorious defalcation of business in the court, which circumstances have produced; because the preparation of counts and reckonings for over-paid stipends, has been a business which was not till of late years very generally sent to me, and may be materially productive.

"I feel it to be incumbent on me to mention that when I was introduced into my office, very great inefficiency existed. I was strongly impressed with the responsibility of my situation, having undertaken and been placed in the entire management and superintendence of the affairs of the office, and I devoted myself to it accordingly. Since then 18 years have elapsed, and many changes have taken place which I could not foresee, but which have affected my prospects very materially, unless some arrangement shall be effectuated for placing remits in counts and reckoning for over-paid stipends on some permanent footing under my department, which would enable me to take assistance necessary for prompt execution. I cannot conclude this subject without a very special and pointed notice of the efficiency and attention of Mr. Barron, the second deputy clerk, in every department of the office; and I think it my duty to say, that without him at present, I should not be able to conduct the business without calling in such an aid of clerks as would be attended with an expense which the present prospects of continuation of business would not justify as for a permanent footing. Of course my emoluments in the accountant department are affected in consequence."

Second Depute Clerk and Extractor.

He has the giving out and keeping of a list of all teind summonses, and taking in the same when executed; attending afterwards to the calling and marking appearance therein, and giving out summonses and productions therewith to agents applying therefor. He has the taking up of the rolls of all causes coming before the Teind Court, and also the rolls of the junior lord ordinary in matters of tithes, and to get them printed and circulated among the agents applying therefor. He has occasionally to attend the Teind Court and both divisions of the Court of Session in matters of tithes, and assist in writing out the interlocutors. He has also to attend the lord ordinary and write out the interlocutors, which is strictly the duty of the second depute clerk, but performed at present by Mr. Reid, under a mutual exchange of departments. The second depute clerk has to attend to the transmission of all processes taken to avizandum; and as keeper of the minute book, he has to minute all interlocutors in the sederunt or minute book, and to attend to the printing and publishing of the same, in terms of the Act of Sederunt, 24 November 1825. He has to superintend the borrowing and returning of processes, and collecting the fees leviable on all proceedings and otherwise. He has to assist occasionally in the various departments of the office. He has to extract all decreets, acts, warrants and diligences, and keep up the records by recording all extracted decreets.

Attendance during session, every day from ten to four o'clock, and from six to eight in the evening, except Saturday, which is from ten to one o'clock. In vacation, every day from eleven to three o'clock, except Saturdays, from eleven to one o'clock. These are the strict hours of attendance, but much longer attendance is required and given, particularly in the extractor's department.

BRANCH III.

Application of the Fee Fund.

Branch 3d contains, "The application of the whole of the Fee Fund, whether in paying salaries, compensations or retired allowances, with the authority under which these were granted, and continue to be paid out of the said fund."

			£.	s.	d.
	Principal Clerks of Session:				
Paid under authority of 50 Geo. 3, c. 112.	James Ferguson Adam Rolland Thomas Thomson George Joseph Bell	£. 1,000 each	4,000	–	–
	Office rent to principal clerks		200	–	–
	Deputes:				
Same authority.	John Pringle Robert Menzies Adam Wilson Thomas Bruce Thomas Beveridge	£. 400 each	2,000	–	–
	Extractors:				
1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 38.	Robert Wilson William Mason C. M. Fraser Alexander Macdonald	£. 250 each	1,000	–	–
	Keepers of Inner House Rolls and Lord President's Clerks:				
Same authority.	James Waddel, 1st division Charles Neaves, 2d division	£. 500 each	1,000	–	–
	Ordinary Judges' Clerks:				
Same authority.	John Rhind David Abercromby Archibald Christie William Allan James Graham Peter Deas George R. Kinloch William Lamond George Melville John Adams Robert Sinclair	£. 300 each	3,300	–	–
Same authority.	To the Annuity Fund for the Lords President and Judges' clerks		750	–	–
	James Davidson:				
55 Geo. 3, c. 70.	Keeper of Records of Court of Session	£. 200			
Act of Sederunt, 23 May 1827.	Ditto of Edictal Citations	380			
			580	–	–
The Lord President or the Court.	Salary to Claud Russell, accountant of Fee Fund		200	–	–
50 Geo. 3, c. 112; and 1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 38.	Ditto to James Marshall, collector of Fee Fund		600	–	–
By order of Barons of Exchequer, 15 Jan. 1831, proceeding on authority issued by the Lords of the Treasury.	**Retired Allowance:**				
	To Sir Robert Dundas		666	13	4

Besides the above fixed sums, there are others payable from the Fund, which are necessarily variable in their amount, though to small extent, viz.:—

Act of Sederunt, 23 May 1827.	Expense of printing Outer House Rolls, last year	104	–	–
	Ditto of printing Edictal Citations	27	–	–
	Office expenses including rent, bookbinding and stationery, coals, candles, postages, &c.	41	–	–

(signed) *James Marshall*, Collector.

Branch

BRANCH IV.

Whether Judges' Clerks act in person or by deputy, or follow other professions, &c.

Branch 4th, "Whether all or any of the judges' clerks perform the duty of their office in person, or assisted by deputy; and whether any or all of them follow any other profession, trade, or calling; and if any, stating the nature and extent thereof, and the names of the judges whose clerks they are."

James Waddell, keeper of the Inner House Rolls, first division, and clerk to the Lord President, has for about 20 years performed the duty of his office in person. When confined by indisposition, he obtains the assistance of a friend. The following is a copy of a medical certificate furnished by Mr. Waddell:

"Edinburgh, 15 June 1835.—I hereby certify, on soul and conscience, that Mr. James Waddell, clerk to the Lord President, has been attended by me, and unable to attend the public business of the court since the 6th of December last; and that he is still very weak, and almost entirely confined to the house.

(signed) "*Alexander Watson,*
"Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh."

John Rhind, clerk to Lord Balgray, states, that when he was appointed, he was cashier to the Friendly Insurance Society, which situation he still holds; but he discharges all the official part of his duty as Lord Balgray's clerk himself, although his (Mr. Rhind's) clerk takes the papers to and from the court every day, goes messages, and occasionally writes to Lord Balgray's dictation in Mr. Rhind's absence

David Abercromby, clerk to Lord Gillies, performs the duties of his office in person. He is, besides, recorder of attornies' certificates, an office to which he was appointed by the judges of the Court of Session on 12th November 1828, in virtue of the Act 9 Geo. 4, c. 49, s. 7. He recorded from 1st November 1833 to 1st November 1834, 616 certificates, at a fee of 1*s.* each, being 30 *l.* 16 *s.*

Archibald Christie, clerk to Lord Mackenzie, discharges the duties of his office in person, and follows no other trade, profession or calling.

Charles Neaves, keeper of the Inner House Rolls, second division, and clerk to the lord justice clerk, states, in addition to the Return formerly made by him, under the Order of the House of Commons, dated 7 July 1834, that he performs the duties of his office in person, without the assistance of any deputy. That in March 1833, he was appointed by the lord justice clerk to the office of depute clerk of Justiciary (his lordship being the presiding judge in the High Court of Justiciary, and in the second division of the Court of Session). That he has wholly retired from business as a solicitor, conveyancer and notary; and having likewise resigned his office of circuit clerk of Justiciary on occasion and in consequence of his appointment as depute clerk: That he follows no other trade, profession or calling whatever.

William Alian, clerk to Lord Glenlee, states that he performs the duties of his office in person, and that he follows no other trade, profession or calling.

James Graham, clerk to Lord Meadowbank, states that he performs the duties of his office in person, and follows no other trade, profession or calling, except that he acts occasionally as clerk to Messrs. James and Allan Maconochie, (advocates). That the emoluments he derives from their employment average from 7 *l.* to 10 *l.* per annum.

Peter Deas, clerk to Lord Medwyn, states, that he performs the duties of his office in person, and follows no other trade, profession or calling.

George R. Kinloch, clerk to Lord Corehouse, states, that he performs the duties of his office in person, and follows no other trade, profession or calling whatever. He further states, that he is an entered solicitor, but that upon his appointment as clerk to Lord Corehouse, upwards of four years ago, he gave up entirely his practice in that capacity.

George Melville, clerk to Lord Moncrief, states, that he performs the duties of his office in person, and does not follow any other profession, trade or calling.

William Lamond, clerk to Lord Fullerton, was clerk to his lordship while an advocate, practising at the bar, and when raised to the bench in 1829, continued to act as judges' clerk. That he performed the duties personally till the following year, when he was rendered unable to continue the duty, from loss of sight, arising from cataract, as the certificate by his medical attendant would show. Under these circumstances, it was ultimately fixed by Lord Fullerton, with the approbation of the heads of the court, that George Brown, who had been 17 years in office, and was the retired clerk of Lord Pitmilly, should perform the whole duty of Lord Fullerton's clerk, receiving the amount of salary (300 *l.*) and that William Lamond should receive the amount of George Brown's retired allowance, being 100 *l.* Accordingly, during the last five years the office has been, and is thus supplied, without adding one farthing either to the burthen on the Fee Fund, or on the country. During the whole time William Lamond has been clerk to Lord Fullerton, he has not followed, and does not follow any other profession, trade or calling, and he is not in the receipt of any income, salary or emolument whatever, other than the 100 *l.* per annum before-mentioned.

Copy,

Copy, Medical Certificate above referred to:

BRANCH IV.

Whether Judges' Clerks act in person or by deputy, or follow other professions, &c.

"We hereby certify that Mr. William Lamond has been affected with disease of the eyes since 1830, by which he has been incapacitated from discharging the duties of his office.

(signed) "*J. A. Robertson*, M. D.
"*James Squair*, Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons."

Robert Sinclair, clerk to Lord Jeffrey, states, that he performs the duties of his office in person, and has no other profession, trade or calling, except that he possesses a farm in the north, which he has only once visited these four years.

John Adams, clerk to Lord Cockburn, states, that he performs the duties of his office in person, and follows no other trade, profession or calling. He further states, that he is a member of the Incorporated Society of Solicitors before the Supreme Courts, but that when he was appointed Lord Cockburn's clerk, he gave up his practice in that capacity.

(Prepared by) *John Parker*,
Assistant Clerk of Session, Inner House.

COURT OF SESSION, SCOTLAND.

A RETURN from the Court of Session, Jury and Justiciary Courts, and Commission of Teinds, *Scotland*.

(Mr. Wallace.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
11 *August* 1835.

504.

SHERIFFS, SCOTLAND.

A RETURN of all the Offices, Business, or Employments held or followed by Sheriff Substitutes, other than that of Sheriff Substitute and Commissary Depute; and the Salaries of each Sheriff Depute and Sheriff Substitute, and the Salaries and Emoluments arising from each Office and Situation held in addition by each Sheriff Substitute.

A RETURN of how many and which Sheriff Substitutes are Members of the Faculty of Advocates, and how many Writers to the Signet, how many Members of some other Law Body, and how many and which there are without being regularly entered as a Procurator in any Court; stating the respective Counties or Districts to which those Returns apply, and the Names of the Parties under each Head.

A RETURN of how many Cases, Ordinary and Summary, (distinguishing between the two,) are in Dependence in each Sheriff Court, whether County or District, on the 30th day of July 1834; stating, 1. How many of those have been in Dependence less than One Year;—2. How many have been in Dependence more than One Year, and less than Two Years;—3. How many more than Two and less than Three Years;—4. How many more than Three and less than Four Years;—5. All above Four Years; and how long such Causes have been severally in Dependence.

A RETURN of what is the usual and average Time during which Ordinary and Summary Cases (distinguishing between the two) remain at *Advizandum* with each Sheriff Substitute, and the longest period any Case has lain before each Sheriff Substitute during each of the last Ten Years; giving the Name of each Case, and the Date of Transmission and Return.

A Similar RETURN in all points, as to the Sheriffs Principal, commonly called Sheriffs Depute.

A RETURN of how many Courts, if any Courts have been Held, and Interloquitors pronounced on Ordinary Cases, during the Vacations, in every Sheriff Court; and whether held by Sheriffs Principal or their Substitutes.

(Mr. Robert Steuart.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
19 *August* 1835.

LIST.

	Page
Aberdeenshire	3
Argyllshire	3
Ayrshire	5
Banffshire	6
Berwickshire	6
Buteshire	7
Caithness-shire	8
Clackmannanshire	9
Dumfries-shire	9
Edinburgh	10
Elginshire	13
Fifeshire	15
Forfarshire	15
Haddingtonshire	18
Inverness-shire	18
Kincardineshire	21
Kinross-shire	22
Kirkcudbright	22
Lanarkshire	24
Linlithgowshire	28
Nairnshire	29
Orkney	30
Orkney and Zetland	32
Peebles-shire	33
Perth	33
Ross-shire	34
Roxburghshire	35
Selkirkshire	36
Stirlingshire	37
Sutherlandshire	39
Wigtown	40

N. B.—No Returns have been received from the Counties of *Dumbarton* and *Renfrew*.

SHERIFFS, SCOTLAND.

ABERDEENSHIRE.

1. THERE is one Sheriff Principal or Sheriff Depute (Andrew Murray, Esq.), Advocate for the county of Aberdeen; his salary is 400 *l.* per annum.

2. There is only one Sheriff Substitute and Commissary Depute for the county, William Watson, esq., a member of the society of Writers to the Signet. His salary is 350 *l.* per annum, and he holds no other office and has no other employment than that of Sheriff Substitute and Commissary Depute.

3. The following statement is made by the Sheriff Clerk, in reference to the remaining part of the Return required.

Andrew Murray, Sheriff.

It is not possible for the Sheriff Clerk to state the exact number of cases in dependence, as there is no record kept or can be kept with precision, from many of the cases being taken out to see and answer, or so far opposed, but afterwards arranged and settled, and delayed thereby for a length of time, but reappear and are insisted in; and this suspension of proceedings happens more than once in regard to the same case. Neither can the Sheriff Clerk say distinctly how long cases in dependence may be said to lie at *avizandum*, with the Sheriff Substitute, further than that he has never heard any complaint of undue delay; because many cases are given up to the agents by the Sheriff Substitute without any deliverance or written appointment, in order to get explanation on certain points, and these cases are frequently retained for a considerable time by these agents and returned to the Sheriff, who thereafter advises and gives forth judgment; whereby it might appear from the record that the delay lay with the Sheriff, when in fact it was otherwise; and the same often applies to cases sent to the Sheriff Principal.

In regard to courts held during the vacation, the Sheriff Clerk may state that the ordinary session lasts from 15th October to 4th April, when two paper days are appointed, whereon cases are decided the same as during the session; that the vacation lasts till the first Wednesday or Friday after the 15th of May, and the session for courts continues from that time till 1st August; that two paper days are then appointed and cases then advised, and the vacation lasts till 15th October. Summary cases go on during the vacation the same as during session.

Aberdeen, 29 April 1835. *Francis Gordon*, Deputy Sheriff Clerk.

ARGYLLSHIRE.

Query 1. RETURNS of all the offices, business or employments held or followed by Sheriff Substitutes, other than that of Sheriff Substitute und Commissary Depute; and the salaries of each Sheriff Depute and Sheriff Substitute, and the salaries and emoluments arising from each office and situation held in addition by each sheriff substitute?—*Answer.* There are three Sheriff Substitutes established in Argyllshire, who hold courts at the following places, viz. John Maclaurin, esq., at the county town of Inveraray; Dugald Mactavish, esq., at Campbelton, and John Grigorson, esq., at Tobermorry.

The jurisdiction of the Campbelton court, where Mr. Mactavish officiates, is confined to the district of Kintyre and the island of Ilay. That of the Tobermorry court, where Mr. Grigorson officiates, is confined to the district of Mull. The jurisdiction of the court held at the county town of Inveraray, in which Mr. Maclaurin officiates, extends over the whole county; it extends exclusively over the four districts of Argyll, Cowal, Lorn and Appin, and cumulatively with that of the other two courts over the districts of Kintyre and Mull.

It may be mentioned, that in virtue of the provision in the statute 1 Will. 4, c. 34, s. 14, a substitution has also been granted to Mr. Flyter, at Fort William (one of the District Sheriff Substitutes of Invernesshire), comprehending a small section of the northern part of Argyllshire. For the duties of this appointment he has as yet received no salary, and there are not many cases depending before him, the jurisdiction being cumulative with the Inveraray and Tobermorry courts.

Mr. Maclaurin's salary is - - -	£. 320.
Mr. Mactavish's - - - - - - -	200.
Mr. Grigorson's - - - - - - -	150.

Mr. Maclaurin and Mr. Grigorson do not hold or derive emolument from any other office than that of Sheriff Substitute and Commissary Depute.

Mr. Mactavish, besides his office of Sheriff Substitute of Kintyre, holds also the following appointments; viz. 1st, Subdivision Clerk of Lieutenancy for the district of Kintyre; 2d, Clerk to the Road Trustees for that district; 3d, Clerk to the Heritors of the parish of Campbelton; 4th, Clerk

to the Heritors of the parish of Southend; 5th, Clerk to the Heritors of the parish of Killean. The emoluments derived from some of these appointments vary according to circumstances, but the average emoluments of the whole for the last four or five years may be stated at about 80 *l.* or 100 *l.* From that of Clerk of Lieutenancy little or nothing has been drawn for the last two or three years.

Q. 2. How many and which Sheriffs Substitute are members of the Faculty of Advocates; how many Writers to the Signet; how many members of some other law body; and how many and which there are without being regularly entered as a Procurator in any court, stating the respective counties or districts to which those returns apply, and the names of the parties under each head?—*A.* Mr. Maclaurin and Mr. Mactavish are both Writers to the Signet, and before their respective appointments practised for a considerable time as agents before the court of session. Mr. Grigorson is not a member of any law body, and was not a practitioner before any court previous to his appointment.

Q. 3. How many cases, ordinary and summary (distinguishing between the two) are in dependence in each Sheriff Court, whether county or district, on the 30th day of July 1834; stating, 1st, how many of those have been in dependence less than one year; 2d, how many have been in dependence more than one year and less than two years; 3d, how many more than two and less than three years; 4th, how many more than three and less than four years; 5th, all above four years, and how long such cases have been severally in dependence?—*A.* It is impracticable to say with accuracy how many cases were actually in dependence at this time. Many which are on the rolls of court, and in which no final judgment was given, putting an end to them, may have been discharged or settled by the parties extra-judicially; neither indeed do the roll-books afford exact data for determining the number of cases which have actually depended; but after examining the court-books, and considering the matter maturely, it is calculated that the number of cases depending

In the Ordinary Court at Inveraray, may be about - - - -	300
In the District Court of Campbelton - - - - - - - -	40
In the District Court at Tobermorry - - - - - - - -	16
	356

Of these about one-fourth may be of a summary nature, and entitled to dispatch.

There are no materials for ascertaining the time during which the above cases have respectively depended. Every practitioner knows that it is the parties to whom the delay that arises in the disposal of causes is mainly attributable, and it is by them and not by the judge that causes are put to the roll and pushed forward. After moving a step or two in a process, the parties on both sides often get tired of litigating, or indifferent, and move very slowly on, or not unfrequently allow the case to fall asleep for years. If the intention of this part of the requisition be to ascertain the length of time which the court takes to dispose of causes, it may be mentioned, that according to the manner in which the business of the Sheriff Courts of Argyll is at present conducted, if a case be moved in, without any bar to create delay being thrown in the way by either party, a final judgment may be got in about six or eight months, unless the case be unusually complex and intricate.

Q. 4. What is the usual average time during which ordinary and summary cases (distinguishing between the two), remain *ad avizandum* with each Sheriff Substitute, and the longest period any case has lain before each Sheriff Substitute during each of the last 10 years, giving the name of each case, and the date of transmission and return?—*A.* It is impossible to specify the exact time each particular case has remained at *avizandum* within the last 10 years, more especially as the present Sheriff Substitute at Inveraray has been in office for little more than two years, and his immediate predecessor is dead. According to the manner of conducting the business of the court at present, the average time of a cause remaining with the Sheriff Substitute, which has come to be advised on a closed record, or for final judgment on a concluded proof, may be stated at one week in the case of ordinary actions, and two or three days in the case of summary causes; but some few cases, that are unusually involved or complex, may remain longer.

It may be stated, with reference to the Sheriff Substitute of the northern or Mull district, whose jurisdiction extends over the more remote part of the county, and some of the islands, that he settles a great many disputes extra-judicially, by the parties coming before him, stating their case, and agreeing to abide by his decision as an arbiter or referee. This is attended with many obvious advantages to the inhabitants of this poorer district; and he states that he is generally employed in this way for about two hours each day.

Q. 5. A similar return, in all points, as to Sheriffs Principal, commonly called Sheriffs Depute?—*A.* It is impossible to state, with accuracy, what length of time cases remain with the Sheriff Depute, as this often depends upon various circumstances. The cases are commonly transmitted in parcels, or in a bag containing six, eight or 10 at a time; in general, if they are of ordinary size, and if the Sheriff have it in his power to begin to them as soon as they arrive, a parcel of six commonly remains with him about a week; a parcel of 10 or 12 about a fortnight. Sometimes a single case, entitled to extraordinary dispatch, is transmitted by itself; and in this case it seldom remains with the Sheriff above a day or two. From the remote situation of Argyllshire, however, a considerable time is required for their transmission, in addition to the time they remain with the Sheriff, particularly in the winter season, when there is only a weekly steam-boat direct from Glasgow to Inveraray, and even this is sometimes attended with uncertainty; but both the Sheriff and his substitutes are duly impressed with the importance of dispatch in the administration of justice, and study to dispose of every case as speedily as is consistent with deliberate consideration.

Q. 6. How many courts, if any courts, have been held, and interlocutors pronounced, on ordinary cases, during the vacations, in every Sheriff Court; and whether held by Sheriffs Principal or their substitutes?—*A.* In time of session the ordinary court at the county town sits twice a week, and once a week at each of the two district courts. Two courts are held during the autumn, and two also during the spring vacation, both at the county town and at the two districts, besides the same number for small-debt causes. The Sheriff visits the county, and holds courts in it both in spring and autumn; he likewise generally holds a court at the county town at the end of the summer session, and usually spends two months of the autumn in different parts of the county.

Robert Bruce, Sheriff.

AYRSHIRE.

NAME of Sheriff and Commissary; and Salary paid him.	NAME of Sheriff Substitute and Commissary Depute; and Salary paid him.	Offices, Business or Employment held or followed by Sheriff Substitute, other than that of Sheriff Substitute and Commissary Depute.	Whether a Member of the Faculty of Advocates, Writers to the Signet, or Member of some other Law Body.
Archibald Bell, esq. - Salary - - £. 400.	Will. Eaton, esq. - Salary - - £. 350.	- - None - -	Admitted a Procurator before the Sheriff Court of Ayr, 12 April 1796.

NUMBER OF ORDINARY AND SUMMARY CASES ON THE COURT ROLL IN DEPENDENCE, 30 JULY 1834.

Less than One Year.	For more than One Year, and less than Two Years.	For more than Two Years, and less than Three Years.	For more than Three Years, and less than Four Years,	For Four Years and upwards, and how long.	TOTAL.
Ordinary cases, 128 Summary cases, 35.	Ordinary cases, 21 Summary cases, 8.	Ordinary cases - none Summary cases - 2 One of these cases was allowed to remain over for 18 months without any step being taken in it. In the other, which had assumed rather the appearance of an ordinary action, a proof was allowed, but the parties were prevented leading it, in consequence of some of the witnesses being seafaring people, and residing in different counties. This last now decided.	Ordinary cases - 2 Summary cases, none. One of these cases involving points of accounting, was remitted to an accountant to make up a state of accounts; the other was allowed to lie over a considerable time without being insisted in.	Ordinary cases - - 2 One called in Jan. 1828, other March 1830. Summary cases - none The case called in 1828 was advocated to the Court of Session; and, after a lengthened litigation there, was remitted back for further proof. The other was dependent on other cases, and lay over till these were finally decided.	Ordinary cases - 153 Summary cases - 45 198

Usual and Average Time during which Ordinary and Summary Cases remain at *Avizandum* with the Sheriff and Sheriff Substitute.		Courts held during the Vacations.
Sheriff.	Sheriff Substitute.	
Fourteen days, including the period of transmission from Ayr to Edinburgh, and back again. Summary cases requiring dispatch, when forwarded per coach less than one half of that period. Cases decided in the county a few days.	Eight days; that is to say, ordinary cases sent to *avizandum* one court day are reported on the one ensuing. Summary cases are taken up first, and decided during the week.	No regular Courts held during the vacations; but parties are entitled to lodge papers and send cases to *avizandum* on two days during each vacation; and for six days after that the Sheriffs give decision in all cases so transmitted.
No complaint ever made of cases being allowed to remain over without a decision.		

1 October 1834.

A. Bell, Sheriff.

BANFFSHIRE.

Business and Employments held or followed by Sheriff Substitute, other than Sheriff Substitute and Commissary Depute.	Salary of Sheriff Depute.	Salary of Sheriff Substitute.	Sheriff Substitute, to what Court he belongs.	Ordinary Cases in dependence before the Sheriff Court on 30 July 1834.	Summary Cases in dependence on 30 July 1834.	How many Ordinary Cases in dependence less than one Year.	How many Summary Cases less than one Year.	How many Ordinary more than one and less than two Years.
None, and consequently no emoluments.	£. 300 sterling	£. 270 sterling, deducting 1 *l.* of Exchequer fees.	- - Writer to the Signet, and a member of the College of Justice.	96	12	88	12	8

How many Summary more than One and less than Two Years.	How many Ordinary more than Two and less than Three Years.	How many Summary more than Two and less than Three Years.	How many Ordinary more than Three and less than Four Years.	How many Ordinary above Four Years.	How many Summary above Four Years.	What is the usual and average time Ordinary and Summary Cases remain at *avizandum* with with each Sheriff Substitute, and the longest period any Case has been before the Sheriff Substitute for the last 10 Years.	Apply the preceding Query to Sheriffs Principal, commonly called Sheriffs Depute.	How many Courts held and Interlocutors pronounced during the Vacation, and whether Courts held by Sheriffs Principal or Substitutes.
none	4	none	1	none	none	- - No regular *avizandum* book is kept of the processes sent to *avizandum*; they are transmitted by the Sheriff Clerk, who receives them back from the Sheriff twice a week; *i. e.* processes sent on Tuesday are advised by Friday, and processes sent on Friday are advised by Tuesday.	- - The Sheriff Principal has his seat in Aberdeenshire, 25 miles from Banff. The few appeals taken do not remain, on an average, two weeks at *avizandum*; but as no book is kept, the precise period cannot be stated. The Sheriff Principal attends the head burghs several times in the course of the year, and advises cases in the first instance.	- - Two Sheriff Courts are held during each vacation by the Substitute, and every process sent to *avizandum* is returned with interlocutors on these days.

10 August 1835.

James Urquhart, Sheriff Depute.
John C. Smyth, Sheriff Substitute.

BERWICKSHIRE.

Queries.—1. Of all the offices, business or employments held or followed by Sheriff Substitutes, other than that of Sheriff Substitute and Commissary Depute?—*Answers.* None, except the duties now performed by the Sheriff in Admiralty cases, upon which the Sheriff Substitute of Berwickshire has been obliged to travel at his own expense.

Some offices, formerly held by the present Sheriff Substitute, he resigned upon his appointment as Sheriff Substitute of Berwickshire.

2. The salaries of each Sheriff Depute and Sheriff Substitute?—

Sheriff Depute of Berwickshire - - - - - - - -		£. 300 - -
Sheriff Substitute - - - - - - - -	£. 270	
Deduct the fees of four precepts charged in Exchequer, at 5 *s.* each - - - - - - - - -	1	
		269 - -

3. The salaries and emoluments from each office and situation held in addition by each Sheriff Substitute?—None.

4. How many and which Sheriff Substitutes are members of the Faculty of Advocates, how many Writers to the Signet, and how many members of some other law body?—George Peat, esq., the present Sheriff Substitute of Berwickshire was formerly a Procurator before the Sheriff Court, and Procurator Fiscal before the Sheriff, Justices of Peace and Commissary Courts, which he resigned upon being appointed Sheriff Substitute.

5. How

5. How many cases, Ordinary and Summary, are in dependence in each Sheriff Court, whether county or district, on the 30th of July 1834; of these in dependence,

Less than one year?	Ordinary	33
	Summary	19
In dependence "more than one year and less than two years?"	Ordinary	13
	Summary	3
In dependence "more than two years and less than three?"	Ordinary	2
	Summary	1
In dependence "more than three and less than four?"		none.

6. All above four years, and how long such cases have been severally in dependence?—None.

7. What is the usual and average time during which ordinary and summary cases (distinguishing between the two) remain *ad avizandum* with each Sheriff Substitute?—Ordinary cases, six days Summary cases are generally written upon as soon as given in to the Sheriff Substitute, and never remain with him above one day.

8. The longest period any case has lain before each Sheriff Substitute during each of the last 10 years, giving the name of each case?—None longer than six days except one, which was 13 days before the Sheriff Substitute.

9. A similar return in all points as to Sheriffs Principals, commonly called Sheriffs Depute?—The present Sheriff Depute, William Boswell, esq., practises as an Advocate before the Court of Session in cases unconnected with this county, but holds no office, and derives no emolument from business or employment in the county. Processes never remain *ad avizandum* with the Sheriff Depute more than three or four days.

10. How many courts, if any, have been held, and interlocutors pronounced on ordinary cases during the vacations in every Sheriff Court, &c.?—In Berwickshire, none; but interlocutors pronounced during the vacation, in summary cases, within two or three days after being sent to advise, and in ordinary cases regularly within six days after the days fixed for receiving pleadings during the vacation.

No courts held during the vacation except upon criminal trials, and particularly those by jury. Neither Sheriff Clerk nor Procurators reside at Greenlaw, the head town of the county.

Dunse, 1 October 1834. *James Bell*, Sheriff Clerk.

BUTESHIRE.

1. Return of all the Offices, Business, and Employment, held or followed by *Alexander Irvine*, Sheriff Substitute of the County of *Bute*, other than that of Sheriff Substitute and Commissary Depute, and the Salaries of the Sheriff Depute and Sheriff Substitute, and the Salaries and Emoluments arising from each Office and Situation held in addition by the Sheriff Substitute, and specifying the other Particulars above required as to the Sheriff Substitute.

James Juery, Advocate, Sheriff Depute. Salary, 300*l.*
Alexander Irvine, Sheriff Substitute. Salary, 200*l.*

Note.—The said Alexander Irvine, Sheriff Substitute, holds no offices, business, or employment other than Sheriff Substitute and Commissary Depute, except clerk to the commissioners of supply of the county, for which he has from the commissioners an annual salary of 4*l.*, with about 6*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* of emoluments paid by the Crown for appeals relating to assessed taxes, and clerk of lieutenancy, for which he was in use of receiving no salary, but about 40*l.* or 45*l.* of yearly emoluments from the War Office or Exchequer for the business done; but as no business has been done for four years by-past, he has not received during that time any such emoluments. The Sheriff Substitute is not a member of the Faculty of Advocates or a Writer to the Signet; but he was regularly entered as a Procurator before the Sheriff Court of Buteshire on the 30th day of November 1812, and some time previous as a Notary Public before the Court of Session.

2. Number of Cases, Ordinary and Summary (distinguishing between the two), in dependence in the Sheriff Court of *Buteshire* on 30 July 1834; stating how many of these have been in dependence less than one Year, and the other Particulars above required.

CASES.	How many of these have been in Dependence less than one Year.	How many more than one Year and less than two Years.	How many more than two and less than three Years.	How many more than three and less than four Years.	All above four Years, &c.
Ordinary, 16	14	1	None	None	1 since 17th Jan. 1827.
Summary, 8	7		1	None	None.

Note.—The usual and average time during which ordinary and summary cases remain at *avizandum* with the Sheriff Substitute is not more than from three to four days; but no book or record of the precise time having been kept, the longest period any case has lain, either before the Sheriff Depute or Sheriff Substitute, during each of the last 10 years, cannot be condescended on. The present Sheriff Depute was only appointed on the 1st of July 1834, and the Sheriff Substitute on the 1st of July 1829.

3. How many Courts have been held, and Interlocutors pronounced in Ordinary Cases during the Vacations in the Sheriff Court of *Buteshire* in each of the Years ended 30 July 1830, 30 July 1831, 30 July 1832, 30 July 1833, and 30 July 1834, and whether held by the Sheriff Principal or Substitute.

	Year ended 30 July 1830.		Year ended 30 July 1831.		Year ended 30 July 1132.		Year ended 30 July 1833.		Year ended 30 July 1834.	
	Courts.	Interlrs.	Courts.	Interlrs.	Courts.	Interlrs.	Courts.	Interlrs.	Courts.	Interlrs.
Sheriff Principal -	1	4	1	4	1	3	–	–	–	–
Sheriff Substitute -	–	–	–	–	3	8	3	3	3	10

Note.—The courts held and interlocutors pronounced in summary and criminal cases during the vacations not being required by the order of the Honourable House, they have not been mentioned in this Return.

Alex. Irvine, Sheriff Substitute.

CAITHNESS-SHIRE.

The Sheriff Substitute of Caithness-shire holds no office, business or employment of any kind other than that of Sheriff Substitute and Commissary Depute. He is a Justice of the Peace and Commissioner of Supply, but these offices have no emolument attached to them.

The salary of the Sheriff Depute, by name Robert Thompson, is 300 *l.* per annum.

The salary of the Sheriff Substitute, by name James Gregg, is 250 *l.* per annum.

The Sheriff Substitute has no salary or emolument from any other office or situation.

The Sheriff Substitute is a member of the Faculty of Advocates.

Causes depending in Sheriff Court on 30 July 1834 - - - - -			151 cases.
Of which were summary - - - - - - -		38	
Of less than one year's dependence - - - -	36		
Of less than two years' dependence - - - -	2		
	38		
And of which were ordinary - - - - - - -		113	
			151
Of less than one year's dependence - - - - -		94	
Of less than two years' dependence - - - - -		17	
Of less than three years' dependence - - - - -		2	
		113	

In session time the usual or average period during which ordinary cases remain at *avizandum* is from the one court day to the next immediately succeeding court day; and as, in such cases, interlocutors are promulgated in open court, this period is the shortest that the forms of court permit. Summary cases do not remain at *avizandum* so long as ordinary cases, as in summary procedure interlocutors may be issued without holding a court for their promulgation. Frequently they do not remain a single day at *avizandum*, being sent back from *avizandum* on the same day on which the *avizandum* is made. But the time, of course, varies according to the difficulty of the question involved, some cases remaining two, three, and occasionally more days. Taking all into consideration, the usual or average time during which summary cases remain at *avizandum* may be stated to be two days.

No adequate materials can be procured from which to make up, with such accuracy as may be depended upon (either as respects the Sheriff Depute or Sheriff Substitute), a Return of the precise time any case has longest remained at *avizandum* for the last 10 years. In this court no delay at *avizandum* takes place; in token of which the Sheriff Clerk and the Dean of the Procurators before the court have signed this Return.

During each vacation there are always at least two box days. For six days succeeding each box day, making in all 12 days in each vacation, interlocutors are issued in such ordinary cases as may be then at or sent to *avizandum*. On these occasions the Sheriff Depute has not had occasion to hold the courts, the interlocutors being pronounced by the Sheriff Substitute.

Transmitted by order of the Crown Agent for Scotland to E. J. Stanley, Esq., Home Office, London, by

Robert Thomson, Sheriff.
A. Robertson, Sheriff Clerk.
Robert Mackay, D.

In

In addition to the preceding Return, which was prepared by the Sheriff Substitute, and is sanctioned by the Sheriff, the Sheriff begs to state, that, according to the rule followed in all Sheriff Courts, those processes, whether ordinary or summary, which are appealed to him from the interlocutors of the Sheriff Substitute are transmitted to him when in Edinburgh, or laid before him when he is in the county; that the interlocutors which he then pronounces, altering or affirming those of the Sheriff Substitute, bear to be pronounced by the Sheriff Substitute, on advising with the Sheriff, and are signed and issued by the Sheriff Substitute; and that since his appointment as Sheriff, which took place in the month of July last, the average time during which any case appealed to him, whether ordinary or summary, has remained at *avizandum* after it was sent to him, has not exceeded the period mentioned in the preceding Return with regard to summary cases; and that the longest period during which any case remained at *avizandum* before him has not exceeded five days.

Robert Thomson, Sheriff.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE.

The office of Sheriff Depute of Clackmannanshire is held by John Tait, esq., Advocate, who is also Sheriff Depute of Kinross-shire. His salary as Sheriff Depute of the two counties is 300 *l.* per annum.

There is only one Sheriff Substitute in Clackmannanshire. The present Substitute is William Clark, esq., who is a Writer to the Signet. He holds no other office than that of Sheriff Substitute and Commissary Depute, nor does he follow any other business or employment. His salary is 200 *l.* per annum.

The number of cases in dependence in the Sheriff Court of Clackmannanshire on the 30th of July 1834, were

Ordinary	50
Summary	11
	61

The periods of their dependence were as follows:

1. Less than one year	35
2. More than one and less than two	12
3. More than two and less than three	7
4. More than three and less than four	3
5. Above four years and less than five	4
	61

The average time during which cases remain at *avizandum* before the Sheriff Substitute is eight days, being from the one court day to the other.

When *avizandum* is made to the Sheriff Depute, the processes, except when he is in the county, are transmitted to Edinburgh, and on an average are returned within two weeks.

There are no means of ascertaining with correctness the exact time that the different processes during the last ten years have remained at *avizandum*, so as to enable an answer to be given to the question as to the longest period any case has been before the Sheriff Depute or Substitute. It may be stated, however, that the cases seldom remain with the Sheriff longer than has been above mentioned, unless on account of some particular circumstance, such as a contemplated compromise.

There are no courts held in this county during vacation, excepting on criminal trials; and when these are with a jury, they are held by the Sheriff Depute, and when in the summary form, without a jury, generally by the Sheriff Substitute.

The interlocutors pronounced in vacation during the last 10 years may on the average be stated at 30, part by the Sheriff Depute and part by the Sheriff Substitute. The interlocutors pronounced during vacation by the Sheriff Substitute are principally in summary cases. The only source from which a correct answer to this part of the report can be given, is from the examination of the processes, but, as many of these are borrowed by the agents and never returned, it is not possible to ascertain the number exactly. From an examination of the court-roll, however, the above number appears to be nearly correct.

John Tait, Sheriff.

DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

1. Mr. William Baillie, Writer to the Signet, is my Principal Substitute. He holds no other office or employment within this county, except the office of Commissary Depute. When I appointed him Sheriff Substitute, in the year 1814, he held the office of Commissary Clerk of the Commissariat of Brechin, which office was united with that of Commissary Clerk of Forfarshire, by the Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 97, under the provisions of which Act he has since held the latter office and discharged the duties of it by deputy. No salary is attached to this office, but certain fees are paid, the average annual amount of which for the five years ended at Whitsunday 1834, after paying two Depute Clerks and the other expenses of the office, he states to be about 130 *l.*

My only other Substitute is Mr. John Barker, Agent at Dumfries for the Bank of Scotland. He is not a member of any law body, and acts as a Sheriff Substitute only in matters of mere form when Mr. Baillie happens to be absent. He has no salary or emolument of any kind.

 2. I regret

2. I regret that I cannot state how many cases, ordinary and summary, were in dependence on 30th July 1834, or how long they may have been in dependence. In the greater proportion of depending cases the processes are necessarily in the hands of the respective Procurators, for the purpose of obtempering orders of court; and without possession of these, which it would be next to impossible to obtain, I have no means of making the Return here required.

3. The usual time which ordinary and summary cases remain at *avizandum* with the Sheriff Substitute is a week. They are lodged with the Clerk on the weekly court day, transmitted next day, and generally advised the court following. This is his regular practice during session, and during vacation he advises summary cases once or twice each week. The longest period any case has lain before him in time of session during the last 10 years may have been three or four weeks; and when any case has been with him so long (which has rarely happened) it has been owing to some unavoidable circumstance. There are no means of ascertaining the name of any such case, or the date of its transmission or return. I cannot state with certainty the average time during which cases remain at *avizandum* with myself; but I do not suppose that I can be far from the truth if I say three or four weeks.

4. One or more courts are held, and interlocutors in ordinary cases pronounced both by me and the Sheriff Substitute during each vacation, for the purpose of disposing of cases which were at *avizandum* before the end of the previous session.

Thos. Kirkpatrick.

EDINBURGH.

—1.—

Adam Duff, Sheriff Depute of the County of Edinburgh; salary 800*l.* per annum.

George Tait, advocate, Sheriff Substitute of Edinburgh; salary 400*l.* per annum.

Duncan Matheson, advocate, Sheriff Substitute at Leith; salary 500*l.* per annum, 300*l.* of which is paid by Government, and 200*l.* by the town of Leith.

Neither of the Sheriff Substitutes hold any office or situation in addition to their office of Sheriff Substitute, and of course draw no salaries or emoluments from any additional office.

Mr. Tait and Mr. Matheson are both members of the Faculty of Advocates, and are not members of any other law body.

—2.—

	ORDINARY.	SUMMARY.	TOTAL.
1. In dependence less than one year - -	236	118	354
2. More than one, and less than two years -	84	19	103
3. More than two, and less than three years -	34	7	41
4. More than three, and less than five years -	22	6	28
5. All above four years - - - -	17	6	23
Total - - -	393	156	549

Explanatory Notes.

Of the six summary cases which have been depending more than four years, two have been depending between four and five years, one between five and six, one between seven and eight, one between 12 and 13, and one between 15 and 16. And of the 17 ordinary cases, seven have been depending between four and five years, six between five and six, two between six and seven, one between seven and eight, and one between 14 and 15 years.

Those cases which have lain long over have been allowed to do so for reasons best known to the parties, and not to the Sheriff. In some of them, when the case is about to fall asleep, (from not having been moved in by the parties for 12 months from the date of the last interlocutor), an interlocutor renewing the last order is pronounced, to prevent the cause falling asleep. And these interlocutors are sometimes for several years successively renewed in the same case. In other cases the process has been allowed to fall asleep, and has been wakened either by consent of parties, or by a summons of wakening; and in some cases the summons of wakening has been brought after the process has been asleep for several years.

This Return has been obtained by circulars addressed to the Procurators of Court, and meets the Order in so far as answers have been sent by them individually to those circulars. Upon a narrow calculation it has been computed that about seven-eighths of the number of cases depending in the Sheriff Court of Edinburgh, on 30th July 1834, are included in the number (549) shown on the above table. It may therefore be assumed that if the whole had been returned, the number of cases depending at that date would have been under 630. Many of those are since disposed of; and the foregoing Return does not embrace those cases which had been brought into court, and were disposed of previous to 30th July 1834.

RETURN for the DISTRICT COURT at *Leith*.

	ORDINARY.	SUMMARY.	TOTAL.
1. In dependence less than one year	-	1	1
2. More than one and less than two years	4	1	5
3. More than two and less than three years	2	-	2
4. More than three and less than four years	1	-	1
5. All above four years	—	—	—
Total	7	2	9

—3.—

In the county of Edinburgh interlocutors are given out in summary cases on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays throughout the year; and in ordinary cases on Wednesday of each week during session, except on incidental points, when the interlocutor can go out on Monday, Wednesday or Friday.

Summary cases (except when an inspection is requisite) are transmitted *avizandum* to the Sheriff Substitute in Edinburgh (Mr. Tait) three times every week, viz. Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and are also at intermediate times laid before him in the office, particularly where dispatch is required. Summary cases are frequently advised on the same day on which they are transmitted, (particularly those laid before the Sheriff Substitute when in the office), but generally on the following day. And the interlocutor is given out either on the day on which the process is transmitted, or on the Monday, Wednesday or Friday afterwards. There is thus usually an interval of one day between the dates of the transmission and advising of summary cases. In the same way ordinary cases on merely incidental points, and all summary cases on appeal are advised by the Sheriff Depute, and in general returned after an interval of one day. Inspection cases are delayed for some days until it is convenient for the Sheriff Depute and the parties to inspect.

Ordinary cases, in the first instance, are sometimes advised by the Sheriff Depute, although in general they are advised by the Sheriff Substitute at Leith (Mr. Matheson), except when from any particular cause the Sheriff Substitute at Leith wishes to advise with, or to have the case decided by the Sheriff Depute; but when an interlocutor of either of the Sheriff Substitutes is altered by the Sheriff Depute on appeal, the case in general remains with the Sheriff Depute.

Ordinary cases are transmitted to the Sheriff Depute three times every week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and to the Sheriff Substitute at Leith once every week, viz. on Thursdays. Such cases as are sent to the Sheriff Depute on or before the Friday in any given week, and also such as are sent to the Sheriff Substitute at Leith on or before the Thursday, are in general advised and returned, so that interlocutors are given out on Wednesday, being the first court day following.

The exceptions from the above "usual and average times, during which ordinary and summary cases remain at *avizandum*," are very few. A delay of one or even two weeks in summary cases, and of three or even four weeks in ordinary cases may occasionally arise. These delays, however, are invariably to be traced to one or other of the following causes: viz. Where the pleadings in any particular case happen to be more than usually voluminous. Where the question is attended with more than usual intricacy, or where the want of some necessary explanation renders a meeting of the solicitors indispensable.

It is believed, therefore, that "the longest period any case has lain before the Sheriff Depute, or either of his Substitutes during each of the last 10 years," is two weeks in summary, and four weeks in ordinary cases. Several endeavours have been made to procure the "names of cases, and the dates of transmission and return;" but these have proved abortive; first, from the want of requisite materials in the office, and, secondly, from no return having been obtained from the solicitors of court, although they were requested to give the names and dates of any cases which they knew to have lain before the Sheriff Depute or his Substitutes for a longer period than the "usual and average time."

In addition to these remarks, it ought to be mentioned that cases which have been allowed to lie over for four or five months without any step having been taken by the parties or their solicitors, are usually superseded by the Sheriff Depute until every process conducted without undue delay has been advised. When a case of this description is sent *avizandum*, an interlocutor superseding consideration of it is pronounced; and before it can be again advised, a period of time may have elapsed longer than "the longest period" above stated.

DISTRICT COURT at *Leith*.

The cases in the Sheriff Court at Leith are sent to *avizandum* on the Wednesdays of each week, and with few exceptions are returned on the Friday morning of the same week, being the day on which the court is held.

Owing to the limited number of summary cases, it has not been found expedient to fix particular days for reporting interlocutors pronounced in them other than the ordinary court day; they are sent to *avizandum* when lodged, and are usually advised in the course of a day or two afterwards, or at latest by the first ordinary court day after transmission.

The Sheriff Clerk at Leith has no means of ascertaining the longest period any case has lain before the Sheriff Substitute during each of the last 10 years, as no account of the date of transmission and return of the processes has been kept, but they have never in any case remained at *avizandum* beyond a week or 10 days at farthest.

— 4. —

RETURN of the Number of Courts held, and Interlocutors pronounced, in Ordinary Cases, during the Vacations, in the Sheriff Court of *Edinburgh*, for Ten Years, commencing 1st January 1825; and whether held by Sheriffs Principal or their Substitutes.

YEARS.	VACATIONS.	Number of Courts held in each Vacation.	Number of Courts held by the Sheriff Depute.	Number of Courts held by the Sheriff Substitute.	Number of Interlocutors pronounced at the first Vacation Court.	Number of Interlocutors pronounced at the second Vacation Court.	Number of Interlocutors pronounced at the third Vacation Court.	Total Number of Interlocutors pronounced on Court Days during Vacation.
1825 -	Spring - -	2	2	- -	65	60	- -	125
	Autumn - -	2	2	- -	85	83	- -	168
1826 -	Spring - -	2	- -	2	8	7	- -	15
	Autumn - -	3	3	- -	70	118	23	211
1827 -	Spring - -	2	1	1	73	58	- -	131
	Autumn - -	3	3	- -	85	58	81	224
1828 -	Spring - -	2	2	- -	40	81	- -	121
	Autumn - -	3	3	- -	44	92	73	209
1829 -	Spring - -	2	1	1	66	16	- -	82
	Autumn - -	2	2	- -	111	100	- -	211
1830 -	Spring - -	2	2	- -	49	35	- -	84
	Autumn - -	3	3	- -	51	86	75	212
1831 -	Spring - -	2	1	1	116	49	- -	165
	Autumn - -	3	3	- -	56	88	100	244
1832 -	Spring - -	2	2	- -	92	44	- -	136
	Autumn - -	3	2	1	32	109	25	166
1833 -	Spring - -	2	2	- -	76	57	- -	133
	Autumn - -	3		- -	48	68	113	229
1834 -	Spring - -	2	13	1	75	69	- -	144
	Autumn - -	3	3	- -	61	39	94	194
	Sum - -	48	41	7	1,303	1,317	584	3,204

YEARS.	VACATIONS.	Number of Paper Days held in each Vacation.	Number of Interlocutors pronounced on the first Paper Day.	Number of Interlocutors pronounced on the second Paper Day.	Number of Interlocutors pronounced on the third Paper Day.	Total Number of Interlocutors pronounced on Paper Days during Vacation.	Interlocutors pronounced on Court Days and Paper Days in each Vacation.	Total Number of Interlocutors pronounced on Court Days and Papers Days in each Year.
1825 -	Spring - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	125	
	Autumn - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	168	293
1826 -	Spring - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	15	
	Autumn - -	3	65	23	30	118	329	344
1827 -	Spring - -	2	23	50	- -	73	204	
	Autumn - -	3	46	38	4	88	312	516
1828 -	Spring - -	2	68	10	- -	78	199	
	Autumn - -	3	8	26	9	43	252	451
1829 -	Spring - -	2	36	17	- -	53	135	
	Autumn - -	2	34	14	- -	48	259	394
1830 -	Spring - -	2	28	37	- -	65	149	
	Autumn - -	3	37	26	22	85	297	446
1831 -	Spring - -	2	39	24	- -	63	228	
	Autumn - -	3	34	31	41	106	350	578
1832 -	Spring - -	2	35	31	- -	66	202	
	Autumn - -	3	62	37	48	147	313	515
1833 -	Spring - -	2	29	30	- -	59	192	
	Autumn - -	3	51	21	37	109	338	530
1834 -	Spring - -	2	38	27	- -	65	209	
	Autumn - -	3	10	7	43	60	254	463
	Sum - -	42	643	449	234	1,326	—	—

Grand Total of Interlocutors pronounced in Ordinary Cases, during Vacation, for 10 Years - - 4,530.

Notes explanatory of the preceding Return, in so far as regards the Sheriff Court of Edinburgh.

By the Act of Sederunt, 12th November 1825, it was declared competent for Sheriffs to appoint at least two court days during the vacation, and to give out interlocutors in ordinary causes, for six days after each of those court days. Instead of giving out interlocutors in ordinary causes, on each of those six days, it has been the custom in Edinburgh, for the convenience of practitioners and litigants, to give out such interlocutors on the last of the six days after each court, called in this Return the first, second or third paper day.

Previously to the passing of the Act of Sederunt, 12th November 1825, it had been the custom in the county of Edinburgh, ever since the regulations of the Sheriff Court of Edinburgh, 10th May 1820, to appoint extra court days during vacation, for the purpose of giving out interlocutors in ordinary cases. The number of those vacation court days held in spring and autumn 1825, and of the interlocutors given out on each of those vacation court days, are given in this Return.

The Sheriff Depute was in London, attending a Committee of the House of Commons upon Gaols, in spring 1826, and therefore only 15 interlocutors in ordinary cases were given out during the court days, held in the spring vacation of 1826.

Adam Duff.

LEITH DISTRICT.

Number of COURTS held during Vacations, and INTERLOCUTORS pronounced therein in Ordinary Actions, by the Sheriff Substitute.

YEARS.	VACATIONS.	Number of Courts held in Vacation.	Number of Interlocutors pronounced in Vacations.
1829 -	Spring - - -	2	—
	Autumn - - -	2	—
1830 -	Spring - - -	2	—
	Autumn - - -	2	—
1831 -	Spring - - -	2	3
	Autumn - - -	2	9
1832 -	Spring - - -	4	4
	Autumn - - -	2	2
1833 -	Spring - - -	2	1
	Autumn - - -	5	6
1834 -	Spring - - -	3	2
	Autumn - - -	2	1
	TOTAL - -	30	28

8 April 1835. *Adam Duff.*

ELGINSHIRE.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	Previous Education and Profession.	Offices exclusive of Sheriffship, and Income therefrom.
1. SHERIFF PRINCIPAL:			
John Cuninghame - -	Edinburgh -	Admitted Advocate in 1807; Sheriff of Elgin in 1831.	None.
2. SHERIFF SUBSTITUTE:			
Patrick Cameron - -	Elgin - -	- - Admitted Procurator in Banffshire in 1818. Ditto in Elgin, 1820. Sheriff Substitute, 1827.	- - Mr. Cameron is also distributor of stamps for the district, for which he has received on an average for the last three years 52 *l.* 5 *s.* 8 *d.*

3. Number of Courts held, and Interlocutors pronounced, in Ordinary Cases, during the Vacations for the last Ten Years.

—	VACATIONS.	Number of Courts.	Whether held by Sheriff Depute, or Sheriff Substitute.	Number of Interlocutors pronounced in Ordinary Cases.
1825	Autumn	1	Sheriff Substitute	15
1826	Christmas	1	Sheriff Substitute	17
	Summer	2	ditto	6
	Autumn	3	ditto	24
1827	Summer	2	Sheriff Substitute	12
	Autumn	2	ditto	14
1828	Summer	2	Sheriff Substitute	7
	Autumn	2	ditto	35
1829	Christmas	1	Sheriff Substitute	9
	Summer	2	ditto	9
	Autumn	2	ditto	29
1830	Summer	2	Sheriff Substitute	3
	Autumn	2	ditto	19
1831	Christmas	1	Sheriff Substitute	15
	Spring	2	ditto	8
	Autumn	2	ditto	24
1832	Christmas	1	Sheriff Substitute	6
	Summer	2	1st, by Sheriff Substitute 2d, by Sheriff Depute	31
	Autumn	2	Sheriff Substitute	15
1833	Summer	2	1st, by Sheriff Substitute 2d, by Sheriff Depute	14
	Autumn	2	Sheriff Substitute	26
1834	Summer	2	1st, by Sheriff Substitute 2d, by Sheriff Depute	26
	Autumn	2	1st, by Sheriff Depute 2d, by Sheriff Substitute	38

4. Number of Cases in Dependence in Court on 30 July 1834; Length of their Dependence, &c.

—	Number of Causes in Dependence on 30 July 1834.	Number of Causes in Dependence for less than One Year.	Number of Causes in Dependence for more than One Year, and less than Two Years.	Number of Causes in Dependence for more than Two, and less than Three Years.	Number of Causes in Dependence for more than Three, and less than Four Years.	All above Four Years, and how long in Dependence.
Ordinary Causes	57	43	8	5	—	— One; for 5 years and 6 months. This is a case of abstracted multures. It has been asleep by consent of both parties.
Summary Causes	20	16	2	1	1	—
Total	77	59	10	6	1	1

5. Usual and average time during which Ordinary and Summary cases remain *ad avizandum*, &c.

(1.)—Sheriff Principal.

The usual and average time during which cases (ordinary as well as summary) have remained *ad avizandum* with the present Sheriff Principal since the period of his appointment in 1831 has been two days; and the longest period any case has lain before the present Sheriff Principal has been 13 days; that was the case of Anderson *v.* Gray, advised 22d May 1832.

(2.)—Sheriff Substitute.

The processes in the Sheriff Court of Elginshire have been, during the last 10 years, advised within eight days after they were taken to *avizandum*, *i. e.* between the one court-day and the other; and there have been few instances where cases (either ordinary or summary) were longer, except when verbal explanations were wished from the agent, previous to an interlocutor being signed.

Edinburgh, 4 December 1834. *John Cuninghame*, Sheriff.

FIFESHIRE.

THERE are two Sheriff Substitutes of this county: Andrew Jameson, who served a regular apprenticeship with the late James Ferrier, esq., writer to the signet, and afterwards acted for several years as a clerk in his office, is Substitute at Cupar for the eastern district, consisting of 62 parishes, or a population of 100,000; Alexander Colville, who served a regular apprenticeship with the late Alexander Duncan, writer to the signet, and was afterwards for several years his clerk, is Substitute at Dunfermline, for the western district of the county, consisting of eight parishes, or a population of 28,000. The Substitute at Cupar draws 350 *l.* of annual salary, and the Substitute at Dunfermline 200 *l.* Neither of them have any other office, business or employment, excepting that of Commissary Depute, to which no salary or emolument of any kind is attached, and therefore they have no salaries or emoluments in addition to that of Sheriff Substitute.

The number of cases, both ordinary and summary, which were in dependence on 30 July 1834 before the Sheriff Court at Cupar may be stated at 750; but from no books being kept to show the period of dependence of each case, it is impossible to give any specific return upon this point. But it may be stated generally, that cases prosecuted with ordinary diligence are on an average concluded in six months, but many of them in a much shorter period. This, however, depends much upon the agents, over whom in many instances the Sheriff has no control.

It is likewise impossible to state the exact period that causes remain before the Sheriff Substitute for decision, but the average is not longer than six days. At Cupar there are two court days in the week during session time, and all cases transmitted to the Substitute for decision are generally returned advised before each court day.

Ordinary cases advised by the Principal Sheriff, may be stated as not remaining with him for decision, on an average, more than three weeks or a month, and in many cases not above a week; but it may happen that his decisions are not read in court till a few days after being returned; for instance, if they arrive at Cupar on a Thursday, which is one of the ordinary court days, they will not be read in court till the Tuesday thereafter. In cases requiring dispatch, his judgment is given without delay.

Two ordinary courts and two small-debt courts are held during each vacation in spring and autumn, at which the same business is transacted as in session time; but the court is never adjourned as to summary cases, so that actions of that description, besides services of heirs, are constantly going on during the whole year.

The number of interlocutors pronounced by the Sheriff Substitute at Cupar in one year is about 3,700.

The number of small-debt cases at Cupar for the last year was 920.

The number of summary criminal trials there, for the same period, was 51; besides seven jury trials, at four of which the Principal Sheriff presided.

The number of hours in which the Sheriff Substitute at Cupar was engaged in taking precognitions for last year, from 15 May 1834 to 15 May 1835, was 808 hours, or 101 days of eight hours each.

The salary of the Sheriff Principal is 400 *l.* per annum.

Cupar, 14 August 1835. *Andrew Clephane*, Sheriff.

FORFARSHIRE.

I.—1st. RETURN of all the Offices, Business or Emoluments held or followed by Sheriff Substitutes, other than that of Sheriff Substitute and Commissary Depute; and 2d, the Salaries of each Sheriff Depute and Sheriff Substitute; and 3d, the Salaries and Emoluments arising from each office and situation held in addition by each Sheriff Substitute?—

1st, The Sheriff Substitute of the Forfar district holds the office of Clerk to the commissioners of supply of the county; no other office, business or emolument than Sheriff Substitute and Commissary Depute.

2d, The salary of the Sheriff Depute is 350 *l.* The salary of the Sheriff Substitute of the Forfar district is 330 *l.*

3d, The salary of the Clerk of Supply is 20 *l.* per annum, and no other emoluments.

II.—1st, How many and which Sheriff Substitutes are members of the Faculty of Advocates; 2d, How many Writers to the Signet; 3d, How many members of some other law body; and 4th, How many and which there are without being regularly entered as a Procurator in any court; stating the respective courts or districts to which these Returns apply, and the names of the parties under each head?—

1st, None.

2d, None.

3d, Andrew Robertson, Sheriff Substitute Forfar district, a member of the Corporation of Advocates in Aberdeen. Mr. John Tindal, a Procurator in the Sheriff Court, occasionally acts as Sheriff Substitute in the absence of Mr. Robertson, in matters requiring instant dispatch, but receives no salary.

4th, None.

III.—How many cases, ordinary and summary, distinguishing between the two, are in dependence in each Sheriff Court, whether county or district, on the 30th July 1834; stating 1st, How many of those have been in dependence less than one year; 2d, How many have been in dependence more than one year, and less than two years; 3d, How many more than two, and less than three years; 4th, How many more than three, and less than four years; 5th, All above four years, and how long such cases have been severally in dependence?—

——	Ordinary.	Summary.	Ordinary.	Summary.
Cases in dependence on 30 July 1834 - -	- -	- -	133	18
Of these,				
1st, In dependence less than one year - -	59	10	—	—
2d, In dependence more than one year, and less than two years - - - - -	53	8	—	—
3d, In dependence more than two years, and less than three years - - - - -	11	—	—	—
4th, In dependence more than three years, and less than four years - - - - -	3	—	—	—
5th, Cases in dependence above four years, viz.				
Mackay's Trustees *v.* His Executors, instituted 22 May 1822 - - - - - - - -				
Colville *v.* Stewart, instituted 6 March 1826 -				
Anderson's Trustees *v.* His Legatees, instituted 18 January 1828 - - - - - - -	7	—	—	—
M'Naughton *v.* Waddel, instituted 17 June 1828				
Normouth *v.* Alexander, instituted 17 Feb. 1829				
Watt *v.* Blackadder, instituted 26 Feb. 1829 -				
Hallyburton *v.* Blairs, instituted 22 Oct. 1828 -				
TOTAL - - -	133	18	133	18

IV.—What is the usual and average time during which ordinary and summary cases, distinguishing between the two, remain *ad avizandum* with each Sheriff Substitute during each of the last 10 years, giving the name of each case, and the date of transmission and return?—

No return in answer to this Query can be made, there being no data affording the necessary information; but it may be correctly stated that ordinary cases, on an average, remain at *avizandum* less than one week, and summary cases not above two days.

V.—A similar return in all points as to Sheriffs Principal, commonly called Sheriffs Depute?—

For the reason above assigned this Query cannot be answered; but in like manner it may be stated that cases, on an average, ordinary and summary, do not remain before the Sheriff above six or seven days, and cases requiring more than ordinary dispatch not so long.

VI.—How many courts, if any courts, have been held, and interlocutors pronounced in ordinary cases during the vacations in every Sheriff Court, and whether held by Sheriffs Principal or their Substitutes?—

During the autumn vacation 1833 (*i. e.* from the last court day in July to the first court day after the 15th October); no courts were held either by the Sheriff Principal or Sheriff Substitute; the number of interlocutors in ordinary actions pronounced during that period was, by the Sheriff, 6; by the Sheriff Substitute, 85.

During the spring vacation 1834 (*i. e.* from the 4th day of April to the first court day after the 15th day of May), there were two courts held, both by the Sheriff Substitute; and during that period there were interlocutors pronounced in ordinary actions, by the Sheriff, 20; by the Sheriff Substitute, 42.

Forfar, 28 March 1835. *James L'Amy*, Sheriff.

DUNDEE DISTRICT OF THE COUNTY OF FORFAR.

No other office, business or employment of any kind is held or followed by John Irving Henderson, the Sheriff Substitute of the Dundee district, other than that of Sheriff Substitute and Commissary Depute.

Mr. Henderson's salary is 300 *l.* per annum. He is a member of the Faculty of Advocates.

Previous to December 1831, there was only one Substitute for the county, who held courts at Forfar, and where all the business of the county was done. In December 1831, the late Andrew Gillies, Advocate, was appointed Sheriff Substitute for the Dundee district, and on his death, in August 1833, Mr. Henderson was appointed his successor. On the institution of the new court at Dundee, in 1831, the cases in dependence at Forfar, properly belonging to the Dundee district, were remitted to the court at Dundee.

The

The number of Cases in Dependence in the Sheriff Court at Dundee, on the 30th July 1834, was

	Ordinary.	Summary.	Ordinary.	Summary.
Of ordinary cases	- -	- -	78	—
Of summary cases	- -	- -	- -	27
Of that number, there were, 1. Ordinary cases in dependence less than a year	47	—	—	—
Summary cases in dependence less than a year	- -	24	—	—
2. Ordinary cases in dependence more than one but under two years	22	—	—	—
Summary cases for same period	- -	1	—	—
3. Ordinary cases in dependence more than two but less than three years	5	—	—	—
Summary cases for that period	—	—	—	—
4. Ordinary cases in dependence more than three but less than four years	1	—	—	—
No summary cases.				
5. Ordinary cases above four years:				
4 March 1830	1	—	—	—
24 — —	1	—	—	—
4 May —	1	—	—	—
Summary cases:				
21 August 1829	- -	1	—	—
8 July 1830	- -	1	—	—
Total	78	27	78	27

In regard to the usual and average time during which ordinary and summary cases remain at *avizandum* with the Sheriff Substitute, and the longest period any case has lain before him during each of the last 10 years, giving the name of such case and the date of transmission and return, no record has been kept by the Sheriff Clerk from which this can be correctly stated. When cases are sent to *avizandum* by the Clerk of Court to the Sheriff Substitute, they are in all the different stages of preparation. Those cases preparing for a record being made up, seldom lie at *avizandum* above a few days, being usually returned with an interlocutor upon them the next court day But, in many instances, cases are returned to the agents for the purpose of the Sheriff Substitute giving them verbal directions in chambers; very often they are sent back with directions from the Sheriff Substitute, either written or verbal, to make some alterations on the pleadings; and sometimes the cases when returned by the Sheriff Substitute to the clerk are allowed to remain by the agents in the clerk's hands for a short period, without any step being taken to forward their decision. In all these different varieties it is impossible to state with precision how long the different cases remain at *avizandum*; nor in practice has any record been kept from which the date of transmission and return in each case can be stated. But the Sheriff Substitute for the Dundee District may mention, that since his appointment in August 1833 the plan he has followed in conducting the business of the court has been to keep the summary cases and the whole criminal business up to the day, or as nearly so as possible; to keep all the ordinary cases moving forward till a record shall be made up and closed, and then to pronounce a decision in such cases on the merits, when they are in a fit state to be decided, with as little delay as possible.

Following out this plan, the Sheriff Substitute has only farther to add, that at the end of every session since his appointment in August 1833, the whole cases in dependence, civil and criminal, have been disposed of according to the different stages they were in at the time, and that no arrear of any kind was left upon his table.

Two courts are held at Dundee by the Sheriff Substitute during the summer vacation, and one court is held by him during the spring vacation, when interlocutors are pronounced in ordinary cases.

The Sheriff has held one court at Dundee in vacation since the establishment of courts there.

Since 1831, when a court was established at Dundee, the following are the numbers of interlocutors pronounced in ordinary actions:

Spring vacation 1832	Sheriff Substitute	40
Summer vacation 1832	Sheriff	2
	Sheriff Substitute	76
Spring vacation 1833	Sheriff	2
	Sheriff Substitute	15
Summer vacation 1833	Sheriff	4
	Sheriff Substitute	1
Spring vacation 1834	Sheriff	4
	Sheriff Substitute	8

Dundee, 2 May 1835. *James L'Amy*, Sheriff.

HADDINGTONSHIRE.

1. Robert Riddell, esquire, Sheriff Substitute of the County of Haddington, holds no office, nor carries on any business other than the office of Sheriff Substitute and Commissary Depute. He acts as an ex-officio Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Supply and Road Trustee, of course, without emolument.

2. The salary of the Sheriff Depute is 300 *l.*, and that of the Sheriff Substitute 270 *l.*

3. The Sheriff Substitute is a member of the Faculty of Advocates of nearly 14 years' standing.

4. Number of cases in the Sheriff Court of the shire of Haddington on 30th July 1834, was

Ordinary		34
Summary		27
Total		61
Of which have been in dependence	less than one year	48
	one, and less than two years	10*
	two, and less than three years	1*
	three, and less than four years	1*
	since 29th August 1829	1*
Total, as before		61

But, note, the case under three years was not proceeded in by the parties for one year after being raised. The case under four years was delayed by the parties for nearly two years, owing to the absence of a material witness. The case commencing 29th August 1829 was allowed by the parties to sleep (*i. e.*), to remain over without any procedure in it for year and day thereafter, nearly two years, as the original respondent had died, and his heir had not appeared as a party till that time elapsed. Some of the cases under two years were also delayed by the parties for a time.

5. In regard to the time cases lie at *avizandum* it is impossible to give a correct answer, as a record has not been kept during the first period for which the return is required. It may however be stated that, since the appointment of the present Sheriff Substitute in 1829, no ordinary case, except of consent of parties, has during the time of session lain at *avizandum* longer than 14 days. The usual time is from three to six days, and very few cases are ever delayed longer. The summary cases, according to their importance or urgency, remain at *avizandum* from one day to 14 days, which period has been seldom exceeded. The average of ordinary cases may be stated at four days, and that of summary cases at two or three.

6. No precise return can be made as to Sheriffs or Sheriff Deputes.

7. One court at least for ordinary civil cases has been held each spring vacation, and one during each summer vacation; part of the time two courts were held in each. As to the number of interlocutors pronounced on these days no certain return can be given. These courts have been uniformly held by the Sheriff Substitute.

26 September 1834. *W. Horne*, Sheriff.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

The county of Inverness is divided into four districts, in each of which a Sheriff Substitute holds courts. The Sheriff Clerk, whilst he discharges in person the duties in the first district at Inverness, is under the necessity of appointing four Depute Clerks, one to act upon occasions of his necessary absence from the town of Inverness, and three others, who reside at the District Courts; each of those Deputes act upon the responsibility of the Principal Sheriff Clerk, and are remunerated by him as under noted. The following Return specifies the gross amount of fees received and disbursements made in each of the districts of this county:

—	Total Amount of Fees received.	Amount of Fees levied under Small Debt Act.		Amount of Fees levied upon Precognitions.		Amount of Fees levied under Bankrupt Statute.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1832 - -	573 6 3	At Inverness - -	101 8 2	Amount of account paid by Exchequer	17 5 –	– 10 6
		– Fortwilliam -	16 14 8			
		– Portree, Skye -	7 13 –	Amount of account for precognitions & criminal warrants paid by county of Inverness - -	6 12 4	
		– Long Island -	4 10 –			
		£.	130 5 10	Total Amount of Fees -	£. 23 17 4	

	Total Amount of Fees received.	Amount of Fees levied under Small Debt Act.	Amount of Fees levied upon Precognitions.	Amount of Fees levied under Bankrupt Statute.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1833 - -	664 12 8	At Inverness - - 92 17 10	Amount of account paid in Exchequer 60 13 6	- 15 -
		- Fortwilliam - 14 10 -	Of which outlay - 25 3 11	
		- Portree, Skye - 8 15 7	35 9 9	
		- Long Island - 6 8 4	Amount paid by co. of Inverness - - 9 19 -	
		£. 122 11 9	Total Amount of Fees - £. 45 8 9	
1834 - -	562 - 1	At Inverness - - 93 3 10	Amount of accounts rendered to Exchequer - - - 60 16 3	
		- Fortwilliam - 12 13 -	Of which outlay - 22 8 2	
Total Amount of Fees during 3 years' service	1,799 19 -	- Portree, Skye - 7 10 -	38 8 1	
		- Long Island - 4 15 -	Amount paid by co. of Inverness - - 12 10 -	
		£. 118 1 10	Total Amount of Fees - £. 50 18 1	

Note.—It may be here mentioned that upon the above amount of fees an outlay of from 15*l.* to 20*l.* per cent. is requisite in books, paper, printing, &c. connected with the business of the small debt procedure, and that it occupies exclusively the time and attention of one Clerk.

Note.—The above includes all fees received for criminal business, precognitions, warrants, indictments, as well as from Exchequer and from the county of Inverness.

Amount of other Fees not comprehended under last Three Heads.	£. s. d.
1. Fees on summonses, petitions, sequestrations, arrestments, &c.	109 13 -
2. Fees on defences, answers, &c.	11 4 6
3. Fees on other procedure in litigated cases - - - -	90 7 7
4. Fees in ect. commissions, oaths and witnesses - - -	27 6 1
5. Fees in proofs, &c. - -	2 8 -
6. Fees on consignations, and auditing accounts of expenses -	19 10 -
7. Fees upon ect. decrees *in foro* -	56 10 2
8. Fees on tutorial inventories -	6 6 6
9. Fees upon services and infeftments - - - - - -	30 - -
10. Fees recording deeds, extracts from records, and record of entailed improvements - -	51 3 9
11. Fees of bonds of caution, caveats, and transmitting processes appealed - - -	10 5 -
	£. 414 14 7

Note.—The above may be taken as an average of the amount of fees levied under those heads during the last three years.

The above fees have been levied in strict conformity with the Act of Sederunt, dated 30th January 1830, and Schedule thereto annexed.

Amount of Annual Expense of Sheriff Clerk's Office.	£. s. d.
To office rent and taxes - -	25 - -
- stationery - - - -	23 12 -
- printing complaints, arrestments, &c. - - - -	8 15 6
- coals, 80 barrels - - -	4 10 -
- gas lights - - - -	5 18 6
- burgh officers, for attendance at courts - - - -	2 2 -
	69 18 -
Salaries to four Deputes and Clerks as under noted - - -	175 - -
Total Expense - - -	£. 244 18 -

Note.—The above has proved to be the average amount of expense attending the discharge of the duties of this office annually during the last three years. Nor can these duties be discharged with less assistance, or at less expense.

(continued)

Date of Appointment as Sheriff Clerk.	Sum paid for Office.	Attendance given by Sheriff Clerk.	Office or Employment other than Sheriff Clerk.	Residence of Sheriff Clerk.
Commission, dated 10 Oct. 1831. At that date I was in practice as a Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh. I abandoned those occupations, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of Sheriff Clerk in December 1831.	Paid fees of commission to Clerk in Home Office, 37 *l.*	Constant personal attendance given by the Principal Clerk. I perform the duties as far as possible in person.	Clerk to the Commissioners of Supply, and county Clerk in Inverness-shire, for which I receive a salary of 50 *l.*	At Ness Cottage, within one mile of the town of Inverness.

Salaries and Allowances made to Deputes and Clerks employed in the Offices of the Sheriff Clerk in the several Districts of Inverness-shire.

	Clerks employed in Sheriff Clerk's Office.	Fees paid to each.
		£. s. d.
1. Depute or Principal Clerk at head office, Inverness	Donald M'Kenzie	40 — —
Two Assistant Clerks at ditto	William Austin James Cameron	40 — —
2. Depute Clerk, Fortwilliam	William Kinloch	40 — —
3. Depute Clerk, at Portree	D. C. Matheson	35 — —
4. Depute Clerk, in Long Island	J. B. Lauder	20 — —
	£.	175 — —

Abstract.

Total amount of fees during three years' service brought down	£.	1,799. 19. 0.
Average	£.	599 19 8
Deduct average amount of account of expenses		244 18 —
Average free income		355 1 8

In the years 1830 and 1831 the reporter was not in office.

Inverness, 10 Nov. 1834. *Patrick Grant.*

KINCARDINESHIRE.

SHERIFF DEPUTE and COMMISSARY.	SHERIFF SUBSTITUTE and COMMISSARY DEPUTE.	Number of Cases in dependence in the Sheriff Court of Kincardineshire on 30 July 1834.		Number of Cases in dependence less than One Year.		Number in dependence more than One Year, and less than Two Years.		Number in dependence more than Two, and less than Three Years.		Number in dependence more than Three, and less than Four Years.		Number in dependence above Four Years.		Usual and average Time during which Ordinary and Summary Cases remain at avizandum with Sheriff Depute and Sheriff Substitute respectively.	
		Ordinary.	Summary.	Ordinary.	Summary.	Ordinary.	Summary.	Ordinary.	Summary.	Ordinary.	Summary.	Ordinary.	Summary.	Ordinary.	Summary.
George Douglass; salary 300 *l.*	Hugh Fullerton; salary 270 *l.*; member of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen; does not hold or follow any office, situation, business or employment, other than that of Sheriff Substitute and Commissary Depute.	39	22	30	21	8	1	None	None	1	None	None	None	With Sheriff Depute 14 days; with Sheriff Substitute 6 days.	With Sheriff Depute 4 days; with Sheriff Substitute 2 days.

THE LONGEST PERIOD ANY CASE HAS LAIN BEFORE EACH OF THE SHERIFFS DEPUTE AND SHERIFFS SUBSTITUTE FOR EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS.

YEARS.	PERIOD.	Before whom Case has lain.	NAMES OF CASES.	Dates of Transmission.	Date of Return.
1824	11 days	Sheriff Depute	Robert Sim *v.* Alexander Niven	29 January	9 February.
	8 days	Sheriff Substitute	Alexander Taylor *v.* Joseph Tait	13 January	21 January.
1825	16 days	Sheriff Depute	Alexander Robb *v.* John Reith	16 February	4 March.
	14 days	Sheriff Substitute	Smith, Irvine & Co. *v.* Alexander Findlay	16 February	2 March.
1826	16 days	Sheriff Depute	Richard Geater and Fiscal *v.* John Walker	6 March	22 March.
	8 days	Sheriff Substitute	Peter Christian *v.* Duncan and Creditors	3 January	11 January.
1827	14 days	Sheriff Depute	William Smart *v.* John Anderson	11 July	25 July.
	8 days	Sheriff Substitute	George Silver *v.* James Souttar	3 July	11 July.
1828	24 days	Sheriff Depute	John Murray *v.* David Stephen	19 May	12 June.
	10 days	Sheriff Substitute	John Smith *v.* Robert Glegg	30 July	9 August.
1829	20 days	Sheriff Depute	Poor Margaret Bruce *v.* George Chessar	12 February	4 March.
	21 days	Sheriff Substitute	Mary Duncan *v.* James Gallow	24 December	14 January.
1830	14 days	Sheriff Depute	George Jack *v.* Mary Keith Imray	29 July	12 August.
	23 days	Sheriff Substitute	Alexander Bennett *v.* John Milne	4 August	27 August.
1831	34 days	Sheriff Depute	Peter Christian *v.* Duncan's Creditors	27 July	30 August.
	29 days	Sheriff Substitute	Elizabeth Milne *v.* John Wilkie	27 July	25 August.
1832	15 days	Sheriff Depute	Elizabeth Baird *v.* Nicholas Milne	6 March	21 March.
	12 days	Sheriff Substitute	James Napier *v.* George Fullerton	27 April	9 May.
1833	23 days	Sheriff Depute	David Ley *v.* John Stephenson and others	18 February	13 March.
	15 days	Sheriff Substitute	Kirk Session of Durris *v.* Kirk Session of Strachan	3 April	18 April.

N.B.—In this county, Courts are seldom held on ordinary cases during the vacations; but since the Act of Sederunt, regulating the forms of processes in civil causes in the Sheriff Courts (12 November 1825), came into operation, both the Sheriff Depute and Sheriff Substitute have been in the practice of pronouncing interlocutors in ordinary causes, for six days after each of the two paper days in the vacations, as allowed by Chap. 1, sect. 6, of the Act of Sederunt.

Stonehaven, 14 March 1835.

For *George Douglass*, Esq., Sheriff,
Hugh Fullerton, Sheriff Substitute.

KINROSS-SHIRE.

The office of Sheriff Depute of Kinross-shire is held by John Tait, esq., Advocate, who is also Sheriff Depute and Commissary of Clackmannanshire. His salary as Sheriff Depute of both counties is 300 *l.* per annum.

There is only one Sheriff Substitute in Kinross-shire. The present Substitute is John Skelton, esq., who was bred a Writer. He is also Keeper of the Particular Register of Sasines for Kinross-shire, but holds no other office, and does not follow any other business or employment. His salary as Sheriff Substitute is 200 *l.* per annum, and the only emoluments arising from his office of Keeper of the Register of Sasines consist of fees payable by the parties on the recording of Sasines. On an average of the last 10 years the amount of these fees may be stated at 38 *l.* per annum.

The number of cases in dependence in the Sheriff Court of Kinross-shire on the 30th of July 1834 were

Ordinary	30
Summary	16
	46

The periods of their dependence were as follows; viz.

1. Less than one year	29
2. More than one and less than two	7
3. More than two and less than three	4
4. More than three and less than four	4
5. Above four years and less than five	2
	46

Those above two years are cases which are not pressed by the parties, and the greater part of them are asleep.

The average time during which cases remain at *avizandum* before the Sheriff Substitute is eight days for ordinary cases, being from the one court day to the other, and four days for summary cases.

When *avizandum* is made to the Sheriff Depute, the processes, except when he is in the county, are transmitted to Edinburgh, and on an average are returned within two weeks.

It would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain with correctness the exact time which the different processes have remained at *avizandum*, during the last 10 years, so as to enable an answer to be given to the question as to the longest period any case has lain before the Sheriff Depute or Substitute. The average time does not exceed what is above stated when a decision is wished, but sometimes cases are allowed to lie longer while the parties are trying to make a compromise, and sometimes they are departed from altogether while at *avizandum*.

Summary cases are carried on during vacation, but there are no regular Sheriff Courts held in this county during vacation, excepting on criminal trials. When these are with a jury they are held by the Sheriff Depute, and when in the summary form, without a jury, sometimes by the Sheriff Depute and sometimes by the Sheriff Substitute. Two small debt courts are held during each vacation.

The interlocutors pronounced in vacation during the last 10 years may, on the average, be stated at 20, part of them by the Sheriff Depute and part by the Sheriff Substitute. The interlocutors pronounced during vacation by the Sheriff Substitute are principally in summary cases. The only source from which this part of the report can be made up correctly, is the processes; and as many of these are borrowed by the agents and never returned, it is not possible to give the number exactly. The above number is, it is believed, nearly correct.

John Tait, Sheriff.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

Office, Business or Employment held or followed by the Stewart Substitute, other than that of Stewart Substitute and Commissary Depute.	Salary of the Stewart Substitute and Commissary Depute.	Salaries or Emoluments arising from each Office or Situation held in addition by the Stewart Substitute.	Of what Law Body was the Stewart Substitute a Member.
None.	£. s. d. 270 – –	None.	A regularly entered Procurator of the Stewart Court of Kirkcudbright.

Cases in dependence as on 30 July 1834.			How many of those have been in dependence less than One Year.	How many have been in dependence more than One Year and less than Two Years.	How many more than Two and less than Three Years.	How many more than Three and less than Four Years.	All above Four Years, and how long such Cases have been severally in dependence.	Usual and average time Ordinary and Summary Cases remain at *Avizandum* with the Stewart Substitute.
[illegible]	Ordinary.	Summary.						
92	62	30	63	19	5	1	4 1st case comm[d] 16 July 1819 2d - ditto - 19 June 1829 3d - ditto - 9 July 1830 4th - ditto - 17 Oct. 1828 *Note.*—The two first cases are now finally decided.	Ordinary Cases: Without exception, one week; that is, from court day to court day. Summary Cases: Less generally than one week, but never exceeding one week.

Note.—It may be here stated, that Alexander Wood, Esq., Stewart Principal, is a practising member of the Faculty of Advocates, and receives a salary as Stewart of 300*l.* annually.

Cases are disposed of, when he is in the Stewartry, in the same manner as those by the Stewart Substitute; but when sent into Edinburgh to him, he advises them, and immediately sends them off in a mail-coach parcel, or some other expeditious way, so that a week seldom elapses before his interlocutors are pronounced.

The late Sir Alexander Gordon, the Stewart Principal, died in October 1830, and for years previous to that event he was unable to act in his official capacity. The following return of courts held in the vacations, and of interlocutors pronounced in ordinary cases during the vacations, is since November 1830, when the present Stewart was appointed.

These returns include the processes moved in within the year prior to the said 30th of July 1834, and so not at that period asleep.

Mr. Ireland is the only Acting Stewart Substitute of the Stewartry.

It is almost needless to notice, in reference to the cases that have been for a considerable time in dependence, that the progress of causes very much depends on the parties or their agents, a cause frequently lying over for months, or even longer, without any motion being made in it on either side.

Number of Courts held in each Vacation, and Dates of Holding.		By whom held or Interlocutors pronounced.				Total Number of Interlocutors in Ordinary Actions pronounced in Vacations.
Nos.	Dates.	Stewart.	Stewart Substitute.	Stewart Substitute on Appeal to Stewart.	Stewart Substitute on advising with Stewart.	
1	18 April 1831	- -	12	3	- -	- - - 15
2	14 May –	- -	1	- -	- -	- - - 1
					Spring Vacation of 1831	16
1	6 Sept. 1831	- -	10	- -	- -	- - - 10
2	8 Sept. –	- -	1	- -	- -	- - - 1
3	1 Oct. –	- -	- -	1	3	- - - 4
4	6 Oct. –	- -	9	- -	- -	- - - 9
					Autumn Vacation of 1831	24
1	13 April 1832	- -	2	- -	- -	- - - 2
2	5 May –	- -	- -	7	- -	- - - 7
3	8 May –	- -	2	- -	- -	- - - 2
					Spring Vacation of 1832	11
1	19 Sept. 1832	3	- -	- -	- -	- - - 3
2	20 Sept. –	2	1	- -	- -	- - - 3
3	29 Sept. –	4	- -	- -	- -	- - - 4
					Autumn Vacation of 1832	10
1	19 April 1833	- -	3	1	- -	- - - 4
2	23 April –	- -	9	- -	- -	- - - 9
3	24 April –	- -	2	- -	- -	- - - 2
					Spring Vacation of 1833	15

(*continued*)

Number of Courts held in each Vacation, and Dates of Holding.		By whom held or Interlocutors pronounced.				Total Number of Interlocutors in Ordinary Actions pronounced in Vacations.
Nos.	Dates.	Stewart.	Stewart Substitute.	Stewart Substitute on Appeal to Stewart.	Stewart Substitute on advising with Stewart.	
1	6 Sept. 1833	8	- -	- -	- -	- - - 8
2	9 Sept. –	5	- -	- -	- -	- - - 5
3	27 Sept. –	- -	5	1	- -	- - - 6
4	3 Oct. –	- -	1	- -	- -	- - - 1
						Autumn Vacation of 1833 20
1	23 April 1834	- -	7	1	- -	- - - 8
2	25 April –	- -	1	- -	- -	- - - 1
3	2 May –	10	- -	- -	- -	- - - 10
4	6 May –	- -	- -	1	1	- - - 2
5	7 May –	- -	2	- -	- -	- - - 2
						Spring Vacation of 1834 23

A. Wood, Stewart.

LANARKSHIRE.

The Sheriff, in compliance with the Resolution of the House of Commons, begs leave to report as follows, viz.:

The county of Lanark is divided into three wards or districts. At each, of Lanark and Hamilton, the upper and middle wards, there is a Sheriff Substitute; and at Glasgow, the lower ward, there are two Sheriffs Substitute besides the Sheriff, who resides constantly there.

Neither the Sheriff nor any of the Sheriff Substitutes of the county hold or follow any office, business, or employment, other than that of Commissary, and Sheriff Substitute, and Commissary Depute.

The Salary of the Sheriff Depute is - - - - - -	£. 800
Ditto - - Sheriff Substitute of the Upper Ward - -	200
Ditto - - - - - - ditto - - Middle Ward - -	200
Ditto of one of the Sheriffs Substitute of the Lower Ward -	400
Ditto of the other - - - ditto - - - ditto - -	300

Daniel Vere, Sheriff Substitute at Lanark, James Veitch, Sheriff Substitute at Hamilton, and James Watson, one of the two Sheriffs Substitute at Glasgow, are members of the Faculty of Advocates; and Walter Moir, the other Sheriff Substitute at Glasgow, served an apprenticeship to a Writer to the Signet, and afterwards acted as a law accountant, but is not a member of any law body, or a practitioner before any court.

Summary and Ordinary Cases in Dependence on 30 July 1834: Lanark, or Upper Ward.

	Ordinary.	Summary.	TOTAL Ordinary and Summary.
Cases in dependence - -	47	10	57

These have been in dependence as follows; viz.

Less than One Year.	More than One and less than Two Years.	More than Two and less than Three Years.	More than Three and less than Four Years.	All above Four Years, and how long in dependence.
35	13	5	2	2 One of which has been in dependence for a few months more than five years.

The longest period during which cases remain at *avizandum* before the Sheriff Substitute at Lanark during session is three days. In vacation, summary cases are generally returned in a few hours, and the same in time of session, when any case requires dispatch.

During

During vacation four courts are held annually, two in spring and two in autumn, by the Sheriff Substitute, and the following shows the number of interlocutors pronounced in ordinary cases during these vacations for the last 10 years; the figures under the years being the number of interlocutors pronounced:

1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	Spring Vacation, 1834.
4	11	24	32	40	34	23	28	13	15	9

SUMMARY and ORDINARY CASES in DEPENDENCE on 30 July 1834:
HAMILTON or MIDDLE WARD.

	Ordinary.	Summary.	Total Ordinary and Summary.
Cases in dependence - - -	104	51	155

But there is no possible means of ascertaining how many of these have been in dependence less than one year or more than one year, or in short how long they have severally been in dependence, because the greater proportion of them are always from time to time in the hands of the several agents or procurators for the parties, and many are settled and arranged extra-judicially, without the knowledge of the court.

The usual time which ordinary cases remain at *avizandum* before the Sheriff Substitute at Hamilton is from the one court day to the other. Courts are held weekly during session, and at certain intervals (as after stated) in time of vacation. No case has remained at *avizandum* before the Sheriff Substitute at Hamilton beyond the ordinary court days during the last 10 years.

Summary cases are generally advised by the Sheriff Substitute every other day without abiding the ordinary court days.

The usual time which ordinary and summary cases remain at *avizandum* before the Sheriff Principal, commonly called the Sheriff Depute, is one week. The following are the cases which have remained for the longest period at *avizandum* before him during each of the last 10 years:

NAMES OF CASES.	Sent to *Avizandum*.	Returned.
Cunningham *v.* Bell - - - - -	4 September - 1824	5 November - 1824
Ewing *v.* Forsyth - - - - -	22 April - - 1825	17 June - - - 1825
Bogle *v.* Burns - - - - - -	18 November - 1826	19 January - - 1827
Waddell *v.* Park - - - - -	22 January - - 1827	27 April - - - 1827
Glen *v.* Lamb, &c. - - - - -	21 March - - 1828	16 May - - - 1828
Buchanan *v.* Aitken - - - - -	17 October - - 1829	8 January - - 1830
Morrison *v.* Orr - - - - -	22 July - - - 1830	29 October - - 1830
Mather *v.* Mather - - - - -	1 April - - - 1831	3 June - - - 1831
Struthers *v.* Leiper - - - - -	30 October - - 1832	4 January - - 1833
Heritors of Kilbride *v.* Glassford Heritors -	5 February - 1833	9 May - - - 1834

The number of Courts held and Interlocutors pronounced in Ordinary cases during the vacations for the last 10 years are as follows:

VACATIONS.	Number of Courts.	Number of Interlocutors pronounced.
1824 - - - - -	5	189
1825 - - - - -	9	133
1826 - - - - -	5	177
1827 - - - - -	4	139
1828 - - - - -	3	140
1829 - - - - -	3	136
1830 - - - - -	3	149
1831 - - - - -	5	152
1832 - - - - -	4	128
1833 - - - - -	8	203
Up to 30 July 1834 - - - - -	2	49

These courts have been all held by the Sheriff Substitute.

Summary Cases in Dependence on 30 July 1834: Glasgow or Lower Ward.

The total number of Summary cases in dependence on 30th July 1834, amounts to 108.

These have been severally in dependence, as follows:

Less than One Year.	More than One and less than Two Years.	More than Two and less than Three Years.	More than Three and less than Four Years.	All above Four Years, and how long in Dependence.
97	6	1	3	1; viz. London-street Commissioners *against* Taylors has been seven years in dependence.

In many of those in dependence less than one year, no steps have been taken by the parties for several months, and it is thought that they have been settled or arranged extra-judicially, and will not be farther insisted in. Those in dependence for three years and upwards, with the exception of one (Campbell *against* the Heritors of Calder) have been kept awake from year to year, and no other steps taken therein.

The summary cases at Glasgow are advised generally every day, and it seldom occurs that any case for the last three years has remained at *avizandum* for more than two or three days at farthest. Previous to this period the reporter is unable to ascertain the precise time at which summary cases remained at *avizandum*, but they were generally advised once a week, and sometimes oftener.

Ordinary Cases in Dependence on 30 July 1834.

The total number of ordinary cases in dependence at Glasgow amounts to 513. Of these 183 have been taken out to see and to lodge defences, and have not been returned to court, and it is not known whether or not any of them may be afterwards returned. Besides, a good many of those apparently in dependence have not been moved in for many months, and it is thought that they have been settled extra-judicially, and that no farther proceedings will take place.

In Dependence.

Less than One Year.	More than One and less than Two Years.	More than Two and less than Three Years.	More than Three and less than Four Years.	All above Four Years, and how long in Dependence.
396	65	29	9	14 *See* the following List.

Those above Four Years are the following:

NAMES OF CASES.	Length of Time in Dependence.		NAMES OF CASES.	Length of Time in Dependence.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
Sinclair *v.* Sinclair - -	7	10	Napier *v.* Eadie, &c. - -	6	–
Ferrier, Rose & Co. *v.* Snells	6	7	Meliss' Assignees *v.* Muir & Stewart - - - -	9	5
Kenniburgh's Trustees *v.* Gray	6	3	Ferguson *v.* Dinning, &c. -	6	3
Walls *v.* Gardner's Trustees -	8	10	Hopkirk *v.* Todd, &c. - -	8	6
Kerr *v.* Kerr - - -	5	7	Macfarlane *v.* Miller & Drysdale - - - -	4	4
Wyllie *v.* Grant - - -	5	6			
Cullen *v.* Cullen's Trustees -	5	2			
Towart *v.* Towart, &c. - -	4	10	Hamilton *v.* Fell, &c. - -	4	1

Several of these have been wakened, some of them oftener than once; and the first case, Sinclair *v.* Sinclair, has been in the Court of Session at least three times, and remitted back with instructions.

Length of time Ordinary cases remain at *avizandum*:

	For 3 Months.	For 4 Months.	For 5 Months.	For 6 Months.	For 7 Months.	For 8 Months.	For 9 Months.	For 10 Months.	For 11 Months.
From Jan. 1828 to Jan. - 1829	114	101	29	10	4	2	–	–	–
1829 to – - 1830	17	12	13	–	1	–	1	–	–
1830 to – - 1831	18	44	37	3	8	–	1	–	1
1831 to – - 1832	29	21	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
1832 to – - 1833	9	6	4	1	–	–	–	1	–
1833 to 30 July 1834	3	2	–	3	1	1	2	–	–

Previous to January 1828, the reporter is unable to state how long cases remained at *avizandum*, as the books were not then kept in such a way as this can be ascertained with any accuracy. Since January 1828 a book has been kept specially for the purpose of showing the date when ordinary cases are sent to advise and when returned; and the above shows the number of cases in each year since, which have remained at *avizandum* for three months and upwards, to and including 11 months, no cases having remained longer than 11 months. The great majority of ordinary cases are advised weekly during the session, and at stated intervals during vacation.

The following are the names of the cases which have remained for eight months and upwards at *avizandum* before the Sheriff Substitute; viz.

NAMES OF CASES.	When sent to *Avizandum*.	When returned.
MacNaught *v.* Connal's Trustees	14 February 1828	15 October 1828
Wilson *v.* Davie	21 February 1828	15 October 1828
Towart's Executors *v.* Towart	24 October 1833	11 June 1834
Broom *v.* Watson	19 March 1829	9 December 1829
Broom *v.* Watson	18 March 1830	7 December 1830
Ferrier Rose & Co. *v.* Snells	11 July 1833	2 April 1834
Miller *v.* Stewart	11 July 1833	2 April 1834
Douglas *v.* Scott	29 August 1833	4 June 1834
Cuthill's Trustees *v.* Cook	25 March 1830	8 February 1831

The following shows the number of Courts held at Glasgow, and Interlocutors pronounced in Ordinary cases during vacation for 10 years previous to 30 July 1834; viz.

Year ending with Spring.	Number of Courts.	Number of Interlocutors Pronounced.	Year ending with Spring.	Number of Courts.	Number of Interlocutors Pronounced.
1825	21	1,124 Of these 228 are tablings, decerned *pro confesso*.	1830	6	606 69 of which are tablings, decerned *pro confesso*, and 87 on motions made in court.
1826	12	954 180 of which are tablings, decerned *pro confesso*.	1831	6	588 60 of which are tablings, decerned *pro confesso*, and 72 are on motions made in court.
1827	10	461 113 of which are tablings, decerned *pro confesso*.	1832	4	517 55 of which are on tablings, decerned *pro confesso*, and 91 on motions made in court.
1828	6	364 82 of which are tablings, decerned *pro confesso*.	1833	6	658 82 of which are on tablings, decerned *pro confesso*, and 89 on motions made in court.
1829	5	499 68 of these are tablings, decerned *pro confesso*, and 66 interlocutors on motions made in court.	1834	5	511 79 of which are on tablings, decerned *pro confesso*, and 55 on motions made in court.

These courts have all been held by the Sheriff Substitute.

The Sheriff Depute generally advises the summary cases sent on appeal to him daily, and the ordinary cases weekly; and very few remain with him for a fortnight. The following are some of those which have remained longest at *avizandum* with him; viz.

NAMES OF CASES.	When sent to *Avizandum*.	When returned.
Chapman *v.* Brown	22 Feb. 1826	5 July 1826
Murray *v.* Harvie, &c.	16 May 1827	8 Aug. 1827
Ferguson *v.* Anderson's Trustees	23 Feb. 1831	28 Sept. 1831
Telfer *v.* Geddes	30 Nov. 1831	6 June 1832
Charteris *v.* Ewing	11 Jan. 1832	25 April 1832
Hamilton *v.* Shanks	22 Feb. 1832	23 May 1832
Lamond, &c. *v.* Cunningham	1 Aug. 1832	9 Jan. 1833
Gardner *v.* Langmuir	12 Sept. 1832	2 — —
Torrance *v.* Liddell	19 Sept. 1832	9 — —
Campbell *v.* M'Allister	3 Oct. 1832	9 — —
Miller *v.* Stewart	7 Nov. 1832	1 May 1833

The great diminution in interlocutors pronounced from 1825 to 1827 arose from the institution of the Small Debt Court in the former of these years, in which all actions of debt below the sum of 8 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* are summarily tried. This court is held weekly at Glasgow, in general by the Sheriff Depute, and the number of cases determined there is from 250 to 300 a week, or about 12,000 annually.

The present reporter was appointed to the office of Sheriff Depute on the 19th December 1834. He then found an arrear of cases on appeal to him amounting to 42, which had accumulated during the last illness of his predecessor. They were all cleared off however before the end of February; and since that time no case brought by appeal has lain before him for more than 10 days. At the date of this report there is no case lying before him upon appeal from any part of the county of Lanark, excepting seven, which came in this morning.

The arrears before the Sheriff Substitute of Glasgow, and the long period during which many cases have remained at *avizandum* before that Judge, have arisen from the great increase in the weight and importance of the cases coming before the Sheriff Court during the last 15 years, in consequence of the vast growth of the trade and population of Glasgow. Such has been the effect of these causes, that, notwithstanding the institution of the Small Debt Court in the year 1825, the ordinary business is now much more heavy than ever it was. When taken in conjunction with the summary and criminal business, it was a great deal more than any individual, how industrious soever, could by possibility overtake. In consequence of the representations made on this subject, the present additional Sheriff Substitute, Mr. Watson, was appointed in the year 1830, to whom the summary cases, and the greater part of the duty of taking the declarations of prisoners in criminal cases, are now entrusted.

Notwithstanding of the relief thus afforded, however, the weight of the ordinary Action Roll still continued so great, that at the appointment of the present reporter he found no less an arrear than of 118 cases lying before the Sheriff Substitute, Mr. Moir. He has since that time taken the most vigorous steps to work off this arrear, by advising a considerable number of the cases himself, and sending several of the new cases on the ordinary Action Roll to the other Sheriff Substitute, Mr. Watson. By this means the arrear on the ordinary Action Roll has now been reduced to 35 cases, and in less than a month the reporter has no doubt it will be totally extinguished; and he proposes, by a more equal division of the labour between the two Sheriffs Substitute at Glasgow in future, and by the most vigilant attention to that department himself, to take the most effectual measures against the recurrence of such an arrear in future.

Glasgow, 20 May 1835. *A. Alison.*

LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

1. The Sheriff Substitute holds or follows no office, business or employment, other than that of Sheriff Substitute and Commissary Depute.

2. The salary of the Sheriff Depute, John Cay, is 300 *l.*, and that of James Macdonald, the Sheriff Substitute, is 270 *l.*

3. The Sheriff Substitute is a member of the Faculty of Advocates.

4. There were depending at 30th July last, 39 summary and 45 ordinary actions; in all 84 causes.

5. Of these, 74 have been in dependence less than one year, nine above one and under two years, one above two and under three. There have been no cases in dependence above three years.

6. The average time for which summary causes remain at *avizandum* when pleadings are to be considered is about two days, but warrants are almost invariably granted at once.

In ordinary causes the interlocutor is almost always pronounced on the first court-day after *avizandum* has been made.

The ordinary cause longest at *avizandum* before the Sheriff Substitute (as far as is known) was Telfers *against* Gibb & Walker, which lay before him for about three months, but about one half of that time was vacation. This was during the life of the former Substitute, who was then in bad health.

The summary cause, Cowan *against* Browns, went to *avizandum* on 11th June last, and was not returned by the 30th July, but from the nature of the process it could not well be decided till the principal cause was disposed of.

7. The average time for which a summary process lies before the Sheriff Depute is about four or five days, including the time of transmission to and from Edinburgh; and ordinary causes are almost invariably returned by him advised by the first court day after they have been transmitted to him.

Avizandum was made with the summary cause, Inglis *against* Dundas, 12th December 1832, and there was no interlocutor pronounced till the 11th of January thereafter. During this time the Sheriff was much occupied in the business of the general election.

Avizandum was made with the ordinary case, Jackson, &c. *against* Brown, &c., 19th October 1832, and no interlocutor was pronounced till 23d November thereafter.

8. There are no ordinary courts held during the vacations; but all the ordinary causes at *avizandum* are disposed of within six days after each of the paper days, in terms of the Act of Sederunt.

Small debt courts are held every fortnight both during session and vacation.

Linlithgow, 14 March 1835. *James Macdonald,* Sheriff Substitute.

NAIRNSHIRE.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	Previous Education and Profession.	Offices exclusive of Sheriffship, and Income therefrom.
1. Sheriff Principal:			
John Cuninghame - -	Edinburgh -	Admitted Advocate in 1807 Sheriff of Elgin and Nairn in 1831.	None.
2. Sheriff Substitute:			
Alexander Falconer - -	Nairn - -	Sheriff Substitute in 1823 The Sheriff Substitute was bred for country practice, but was never actually a Procurator.	None.

3. Number of Courts held and Interlocutors pronounced in Ordinary Cases during the Vacations for the last Eight Years.

YEARS.	COURTS.		INTERLOCUTORS.	
	By Sheriff Depute.	By Sheriff Substitute.	By Sheriff Depute.	By Sheriff Substitute.
1826 - - -	none -	1	none -	13
1827 - - -	none -	7	none -	81
1828 - - -	none -	6	1	36
1829 - - -	none -	1	none -	1
1830 - - -	none -	2	1	14
1831 - - -	none -	2	1	21
1832 - - -	1	5	3	5
1833 - - -	2	1	4	6

N. B.—Until 1826, when the Act of Sederunt of 12th November 1825 came into operation, no civil courts for ordinary causes were held, nor interlocutors in such cases pronounced, during vacation.

4. Number of Cases in Dependence in Court on 30th July 1834, Length of their Dependence, &c

——	Number of Cases in Dependence on 30 July 1834.	In Dependence for less than One Year.	In Dependence for more than One Year, and less than Two Years.	In Dependence for more than Two, and less than Three Years.	In Dependence for more than Three, and less than Four Years.	Above Four Years.
Ordinary causes -	7	5	2	none	none	none
Summary causes -	6	6	none	none	none	none
Total - -	13	11	2	—	—	—

5. Average Time during which Cases remain *Ad avizandum*.

(1.) Sheriff Principal.

The average time during which cases (ordinary as well as summary) have remained *ad avizandum* with the present Sheriff Principal since the period of his appointment in 1831, has been about two days; and the longest period any case has lain before the present Sheriff Principal has been 17 days. That was the case of M'Lean *against* The Magistrates of Nairn, which was delayed at request of the parties in the view of counsel being heard in Edinburgh.

(2.) Sheriff Substitute.

Processes sent to the Sheriff Substitute are very generally returned the same day, very often in less than an hour. Intricate and voluminous cases, to be disposed of on the merits, may lie a week or two, but seldom longer, even in the time of vacation.

Edinburgh, 4 December 1834. *John Cuninghame*, Sheriff.

ORKNEY.

1. Charles Shirreff, Sheriff Substitute of Orkney, in addition to the offices of Sheriff Substitute and Commissary Depute, holds also under the Sheriff Depute, he being Vice-Admiral, the office of Vice-Admiral Depute, which is united with the office of Sheriff merely for the sake of the jurisdiction, as the disunion of the two offices formerly had been found prejudicial to the ends of justice; but there is no additional salary attached to the last-mentioned office. The salary arising to James Allan Maconochie, esquire, Advocate, Sheriff Depute of Orkney and Shetland, is 350 *l.* per annum; that of the Sheriff Substitute of Orkney is 250 *l.* per annum; and he derives no salaries or emoluments from any other office whatever, with the exception of the trifling fees anciently termed the seizin-ox, on giving infeftment to Crown vassals on precepts from Chancery, the average amount of which for the last 10 years does not exceed 2 *l.* or 3 *l.* sterling per annum.

2. The Sheriff Substitute of Orkney is not a Member of the Faculty of Advocates or of the Writers to the Signet, or other law body, but he is an entered Notary Public. He served a regular apprenticeship for five years in the office of James Farquhar Gordon, esquire, Writer to the Signet, and completed the *curriculum* of study at the University of Edinburgh qualifying him to become a member of the Society of Writers to the Signet.

3. To this branch of the requisition the following answer is returned:

Number of Cases in dependence at 31st July 1834:

1. Ordinary Actions	44
2. Summary ditto	81
Total	125

Whereof there have been in dependence, less than one year	112
More than one year and less than two	5
More than two years and less than three	3
More than three years and less than four	5
All above four years	–
Total	125

Besides the above 125 cases in dependence the Sheriff Substitute has given final decreet in 132 different cases, between 30th July 1833 and 30th July 1834, a great number of which were commenced and completed within the year.

4. The usual and average period during which ordinary actions remain at *avizandum* with the Sheriff Substitute is eight days. The regular court day during session is held on Thursday in each week; and the Sheriff Substitute makes it a rule, except in cases of a very doubtful nature, or where new points of law are involved, to advise all cases (with which *avizandum* is made) during the interval between the court days; the date of the interlocutor in ordinary actions requiring to be that of the regular court day during session, that is to say, all ordinary cases with which *avizandum* is made on the one court day are advised, whether on an incidental point or on the merits, so as to be ready to be reported on the court day immediately succeeding. The usual and average period during which summary cases remain at *avizandum* with the Sheriff Substitute is 48 hours; but in those requiring extraordinary dispatch, not more than a few hours are occupied in advising them.

The longest period during which a case lay at *avizandum* before the Sheriff Substitute during the year ending 31st July 1825 was 63 days, the case of the magistrates of Kirkwall *against* Hay Elrick, transmitted 16th December 1824, and returned 17th February 1825; a summary case. In this case the Sheriff Substitute consulted with the Sheriff Depute in Edinburgh, the case being one of difficulty.

The longest period during which a case lay at *avizandum* before the Sheriff Substitute during the year ending 31st July 1826 was 30 days, the case Groat's Executor *v.* Gorie, transmitted 21st March, and returned 20th April 1826; a summary case.

The longest period during which a case lay at *avizandum* before the Sheriff Substitute in the year ended 31st July 1827 was 40 days, the case of Flett *against* Davie, transmitted 14th July, and returned 23d August; ordinary action.

The longest period during which a case lay at *avizandum* before the Sheriff Substitute during the year ended 31st July 1828 was 26 days, the case of Simpson *against* Urquhart, transmitted 23d August, and returned 18th September 1828; ordinary action.

The longest period during which a case lay at *avizandum* before the Sheriff Substitute in the year ended 31st July 1829 was 35 days, the case of Groat *against* Miller, transmitted 23d July, and returned 27th August 1829; ordinary action.

The longest period during which a case lay at *avizandum* before the Sheriff Substitute in the year ended 31st July 1830 was 21 days, the case of Smith *against* Eunson, transmitted 8th April, and returned 29th April 1830; ordinary action.

The

The longest period during which a case lay before the Sheriff Substitute at *avizandum* in the year ended 31st July 1831 was 24 days, the case of Morton *against* Drever, transmitted 2d and returned 26th August 1831; ordinary action.

The longest period during which a case lay at *avizandum* before the Sheriff Substitute during the year ended 31st July 1832 was 37 days, the case of Crear and M'Kay *against* Sinclair, transmitted 27th May, and returned 4th July 1832; summary case.

The longest period during which a case lay at *avizandum* before the Sheriff Substitute during the year ended 31st July 1833 was 61 days, the case of Flaws *against* Drever, transmitted 21st December 1832, returned 21st February 1833; ordinary action.

The business connected with the election and return of a Member of Parliament for this county, at the period the above case was at *avizandum*, seems to have been the cause of the delay; the Sheriff Substitute having, during that election, acted as Returning Officer.

The longest period during which a case lay at *avizandum* before the Sheriff Substitute during the year ended 31st July 1834 was 49 days, the case of Foulis *against* Fotheringhame, transmitted 14th November 1833, and returned 2d January 1834; ordinary action.

The delay in this case arose from the Sheriff Substitute being absent from the county for six weeks, on account of the illness and death of a near relative.

5. The usual and average period during which cases, both ordinary and summary, have lain before the Sheriff Depute at *avizandum* is about two months. The longest period during the year ending 31st July 1826 is 107 days, in the case of Budge *against* Budge, transmitted on 31st January 1826, and returned on 18th May 1826.

The longest period in the year ending 31st July 1827 during which a case lay at *avizandum* with the Sheriff Depute was 109 days, the case of Renton *against* Spence, transmitted on 1st February, and returned on 24th May 1827.

The longest period in the year ending 31st July 1828 during which a case lay at *avizandum* with the Sheriff Depute was 73 days, the case of the Treasurer of Kirkwall *against* Clarkson, transmitted on 3d September, and returned on 15th November 1827.

The longest period during which a case lay at *avizandum* before the Sheriff Depute during the year ended 31st July 1829 was 125 days, the case of M'Kay and Sponse *against* Leith, transmitted 16th January, and returned 21st May 1829.

The longest period during which a case lay at *avizandum* before the Sheriff Depute during the year ended 31st July 1830 was 237 days, the case of Allan *against* Munro, transmitted 4th September 1829, and returned 29th April 1830.

The longest period during which a case lay at *avizandum* before the Sheriff Depute during the year ended 31st July 1831 was 292 days, Graham *against* Robertson, transmitted 14th October 1830, and returned 2d August 1831.

The longest period during which a process lay at *avizandum* before the Sheriff Depute during the year ended 31st July 1832 was 129 days, the case of Balfour *against* Velzian, transmitted 18th December 1831, and returned 26th April 1832.

The longest period during which a case lay at *avizandum* before the Sheriff Depute in the year ended 31st July 1833 was 125 days, the case of Flaws *against* Drever, transmitted 27th November 1832, and returned 1st April 1833.

The longest period during which a case lay at *avizandum* with the Sheriff Depute in the year ended 31st July 1834 was 149 days, the case of Mackenzie *against* Scott, transmitted 4th March, and returned 31st July 1834.

During the year ended 31st July 1825 there were no appeals to the Sheriff Depute.

The length of time occupied in disposing of appeals does not arise from any delay on the part of the Sheriff Depute in giving judgment, but in consequence of the remote and insulated situation of the county of Orkney rendering the communication by sea (the only mode of conveyance by which processes can be transmitted) infrequent and uncertain: for example, it is no uncommon occurrence for a process to lie in a vessel three or four weeks after it is entered in the transmission book and dispatched before it leaves the county.

6. During the spring vacations of the year 1824 the Sheriff Substitute held a court, when 90 interlocutors were pronounced in actions of removing on the Act of Sederunt, 1756.

During the autumn vacation of 1824 the Sheriff Depute held two courts, but there were no cases, either ordinary or summary, brought before his Lordship.

During the spring vacation of the year 1825 the Sheriff Substitute held a court, and pronounced 218 interlocutors in actions of removing on the Act of Sederunt, 1756.

During the autumn vacation of the year 1825 no court was held.

During the spring vacation of the year 1826 there were two court days appointed to be held by the Sheriff Substitute, but none were held, there being no causes inrolled, or business to bring before the court on these days.

During the autumn vacation of 1826 two court days were appointed to be held, but none were held, there being no causes inrolled, or business to bring before the court on these days.

The same answer is applicable to the year 1827, and also to the spring vacation of 1828.

During the autumn vacation of 1828 two court days were appointed, but only one held, there being no business requiring the other; at the court held, one interlocutor was pronounced in an ordinary action by the Sheriff Substitute.

During the spring vacation of 1829 two court days were appointed, but only one was held; at that which was held, two interlocutors were pronounced, one in an ordinary, and the other in a summary case, by the Sheriff Substitute.

During the autumn vacation of 1829 two court days were appointed to be held by the Sheriff Substitute, but only one was held, when 10 interlocutors were pronounced, five in ordinary actions, and five in summary cases.

During the spring vacation of 1830 two court days were appointed to be held by the Sheriff Substitute, but only one was held; no interlocutors in ordinary actions were pronounced, but two were pronounced in summary cases.

During the autumn vacation of 1830 two court days were appointed to be held by the Sheriff Substitute, but only one was held, when two interlocutors were pronounced in summary cases, but none in ordinary actions.

During the spring vacation of 1831 two court days were appointed to be held by the Sheriff Substitute, but only one was held, at which 12 interlocutors were pronounced, whereof three were in ordinary actions, and nine in summary cases.

During the autumn vacation of 1831 two courts were appointed to be held by the Sheriff Substitute, and two were held; at the first of which the Sheriff Depute presided, when nine interlocutors were pronounced, whereof seven were in summary cases, and two in ordinary actions; at the second, at which the Sheriff Substitute presided, there were three interlocutors in ordinary actions, and four in summary cases.

During the Christmas recess of 1832 a court (day) was appointed by the Sheriff Substitute, and held, at which six interlocutors were pronounced, whereof three were in summary cases, and three in ordinary actions.

During the spring vacation of 1832 two courts were appointed to be held by the Sheriff Substitute, and were held; at the first of which nine interlocutors were pronounced, whereof seven were in summary cases, and two in ordinary actions; at the second one interlocutor in a summary case was pronounced.

During the autumn vacation of 1832 two courts were appointed to be held by the Sheriff Substitute, but only one was held, at which three interlocutors were pronounced, whereof two were in ordinary actions, and one in a summary case.

During the Christmas recess of 1832–33 a court was appointed to be held by the Sheriff Substitute, but none was held, there being no business requiring it.

During the spring vacation of 1833 two courts were appointed to be held by the Sheriff Substitute, and both were held; at the first of which six interlocutors were pronounced, whereof two were in summary cases, and four in ordinary actions; at the second four interlocutors were pronounced, whereof two were in ordinary actions, and two in summary cases.

During the autumn vacation of 1833 two courts were appointed to be held by the Sheriff Substitute; at the first of which the Sheriff Depute presided, when seven interlocutors were pronounced, whereof three were in ordinary actions, and four in summary cases; at the second court the Sheriff Substitute presided, when 13 interlocutors were pronounced, whereof eight were in summary cases, and five in ordinary actions.

During the Christmas recess of 1833–34 a court day was appointed to be held by the Sheriff Substitute, at which six interlocutors were pronounced, whereof five were in summary cases, and one in an ordinary action.

During the spring vacation of 1834 two courts were appointed to be held by the Sheriff Substitute, and were held; at the first of which two interlocutors were pronounced in ordinary actions; at the second court 10 interlocutors were pronounced, whereof seven were in summary cases, and three in ordinary actions.

During both vacations the Sheriff Substitute holds Small Debt Courts once a fortnight.

Certified by,

Charles Shirreff, Sheriff Substitute.
W. H. Wetheringham, Sheriff's Clerk.

Kirkwall, 27 March 1835.

ORKNEY AND ZETLAND.

NAMES of SHERIFF and SHERIFF SUBSTITUTE.	Amount of Salary.	Other Office Business and Employments held or followed by the Sheriff Substitutes.	How many, and which, Sheriff Substitutes are Members of the Faculty of Advocates.	How many Writers to the Signet.	How many Members of some other Law Body.	How many, and which, there are without beiug regularly entered, as a Procurator, in any Court.
James Allan Maconochie, esq., Sheriff, Commissary and Admiral of the County.	£. 350	—	—	—	—	—
Andrew Duncan, Sheriff Substitute, Commissary Depute and Admiral Depute of Zetland.	250	The Sheriff Substitute is also Distributor of Stamps for Zetland, the emoluments of which office, after deducting expenses, do not exceed, per annum, 10*l*. He holds also the office of Vice Admiral Depute of Zetland, the duties of which office he performs gratis. He holds no other offices or employments whatever.	None.	None.	One. The present Sheriff Substitute, who was bred a Writer and Notary Public, was regularly entered a Procurator before the Courts of Law in Zetland, and practising as such when he first received his appointment as Sheriff Substitute.	None.

Number of Causes in dependence at 30 July 1834.		The Time such Causes have been in dependence.								Usual and ordinary Time during which Ordinary and Summary Causes remain *ad avizandum* with the Sheriff Substitute.	The longest Period any Case has lain before each Sheriff Substitute during each of the last Ten Years.		NAMES of CASES.	Date of Transmission.	Date of Return.	How many Courts held and Interlocutors pronounced in Ordinary Cases during the Vacations in each Sheriff Court, and whether held by Sheriffs Principal or their Substitutes.
Ordinary.	Summary.	Less than One Year.	More than One Year and less than Two.	More than Two and less than Three.	More than Three and less than Four.	All above Four Years.	How long severally in dependencce. No.	Years.	Months.		Years.	Time each Process has lain.				
2	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	6	4	Seldom longer than a week, that is, from the court day in the one week to the court day in the next.	The Sheriff Substitute is unable to state the precise time that any processes may have lain before him in any of the last 10 years, as no record is kept of the dates of transmitting the processes to him; but after a careful perusal of all the processes, as well as from his general practice, he can confidently state that no process has remained with him at *avizandum* more than a week at one time, unless perhaps on rare occasions, when, from the length of the pleadings or importance of the case, a greater length of time has become necessary, when an additional week, or at most two, has been taken.				At the end of each session, there are two days appointed in the ensuing vacation for lodging papers in depending processes, and the papers are usually advised when given in; but there are no courts held during the vacation, and no interlocutors pronounced in ordinary actions, except as above. Summary actions proceed during vacation, as at other times, without interruption, till concluded.
1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	4							
1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	9							
1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	8							
1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	5							
1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	1							
2	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	7							
2	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	9							
1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	8							
1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	6							
1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	4							
12	–	–	12	–	–	–	12	1	2							
1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1							
2	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	9							
2	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	8							
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1							
1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	6							
1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	4							
1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2							
1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1							
–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	7							
–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	2							
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	7							
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	4							
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	8 days.							
36	6															

Lerwick, 8 April 1835. *Andrew Duncan*, Sheriff.

PEEBLES-SHIRE.

Mr. John Burton, the present Sheriff Substitute of Peebles-shire, is Treasurer to the Second District of Road Trustees for the county, drawing on this account an annual salary of 25 *l.*; besides this he has no other office or employment. He was never regularly entered as a Procurator in any court, and was appointed to his present situation long before the appointment of the present Sheriff Depute.

On the 30th day of July last there were 12 processes in dependence before the Sheriff Court of Peebles, five of which were ordinary actions and seven were summary processes; four of the ordinary actions, and all the summary processes, had been in dependence for less than one year; the remaining ordinary action had been in dependence for more than one year and less than two. Summary cases generally lie at *avizandum* before the Sheriff Substitute for a day or two; ordinary actions generally lie from one court day to another. It does not appear that any case during the last 10 years has remained at *avizandum* before the Substitute longer than a week. In regard to cases transmitted to the Sheriff Depute, the almost universal practice is, that the process is made *avizandum* with on one court day, transmitted to Edinburgh and returned before the next court day. In a very few instances the case has not been returned till the second court day; but it does not appear that in any one instance during the last 10 years has a case remained at *avizandum* with the Sheriff Depute for more than a fortnight. In these circumstances he does not deem it necessary to specify any particular cases.

It has been the practice, at the end of a session, to consult the Procurators with regard to the expediency of holding courts for pronouncing interlocutors in ordinary actions during the vacation; but such appointment was never asked previously to this year. In consequence of this request a court was appointed to be held on the 9th day of September, which I presume was held accordingly by the Sheriff Substitute.

3 November 1834. *John Wood*, Sheriff.

PERTH.

There are two Sheriffs Substitute for this county; Mr. Hugh Barclay, a member of the Faculty of Procurators of Glasgow, is Substitute at Perth for the Eastern District, consisting of 65 parishes; Mr. William Hanson Colquhoun, a member of the Faculty of Advocates, is Substitute at Dunblane for the Western District, consisting of 12 parishes. The Substitute at Perth draws 350 *l.* of annual salary, and the Substitute at Dunblane 200 *l.* Neither of them has any other office, business or employment, and they have no salaries or emoluments in addition to those as Sheriffs Substitute.

There are no books kept in the Eastern District of the county from which it can be ascertained how many cases, ordinary and summary, were in dependence on 30th July 1834. From the observations of the Sheriff Substitute at Perth, it may be stated that there are generally in dependence in his court between 400 and 500 cases, ordinary and summary.

From the same causes it is impossible to make a return of the period of dependence of the various cases. Some processes remain in the hands of the agents for months to implement orders, and others are permitted by the parties to remain asleep for years; but it may be stated that cases prosecuted with ordinary diligence, are, on an average, concluded within six months from their commencement.

In the Western District there were 36 causes in dependence on the 30th July 1834; of them 22 were on the ordinary and 14 on the summary roll; of the 22 ordinary cases, 12 had been in dependence less than one year, six more than one and less than two years, three more than two and less than three years, and one more than four years and less than five years. Of the 14 summary causes, 13 had been in dependence less than one year, and one more than two and less than three years.

It is impossible to state the precise periods during which causes remain before the Sheriff Substitutes; but it may be stated, that in the Eastern District causes are transmitted to the Sheriff Substitute two days each week, and there are two court days each week, on which causes are returned advised; that in all cases of orders, and in cases of no great difficulty, interlocutors are given in the same week that the processes are transmitted; and that in cases requiring consideration, the average of time the case is before the Sheriff Substitute may be stated at one month. In the Western District of the county, where the business is more limited, the processes are generally returned advised within a week.

It is also impossible to make a return of the precise periods during which causes remain before the Principal Sheriff; but in all cases requiring immediate dispatch his judgment is given without delay; and in other cases one month may be stated as the average of time the cause may remain before him.

Two ordinary courts and two small debt courts are held during each vacation, wherein all the business usually transacted in session is competent to be done. Summary cases are likewise advised in vacation, in the same way as in time of session.

Adam Anderson, Sheriff.

LEWIS DISTRICT OF ROSS-SHIRE.

1. John Mackenzie holds no other office than Sheriff Substitute and Commissary Depute, for which his salary combined is 150*l.*, except that of a Notary Public, the emoluments of which did not exceed the sum he paid for the licences during the last three years, which was all the time he practised as such.

2. John Mackenzie is not a member of the Faculty of Advocates, nor a Writer to the Signet, nor member of any other law body, nor was he entered as a Procurator in any court of law.

3. There were, on the 30th of July 1834, eight ordinary cases in dependence, and six summary cases. Of the said ordinary cases, six were in dependence less than one year; second, of said summary cases one was in dependence more than one year, and less than two years; third, there were none more than two years; fourth, there were none more than three years; fifth, there have been none above four years.

4. No cases of an ordinary or summary nature remained with John Mackenzie at *avizandum* generally above eight days; but it is impossible for him to state the longest period any case lay with him during each of the last 10 years, on account of most of the court records being taken up to the court of session, under an Act and Commission, and not yet returned.

5. John Mackenzie held one court, and interlocutors pronounced in each vacation, for the last three years; but previous to that period the Sheriff Depute did not authorize him to hold any courts during vacation.

Stornoway, 21 March 1835. *John Mackenzie.*

ROSS-SHIRE.

Returns of all the Offices, Business or Employments held or followed by Sheriffs Substitute, other than that of Sheriff Substitute and Commissary Depute.	Of the Salaries of each Sheriff Depute and Sheriff Substitute.	Of the Salaries and Emoluments arising from each Office and Situation held in addition by each Sheriff Substitute.	How many and which Sheriff Substitute are Members of the Faculty of Advocates.	How many Writers to the Signet.	How many Members of some other Law Body.	How many and which there are without being regularly entered as a Procurator in any Court.
Nil.	Principal Sheriff, 400*l.*; Sheriff Substitute, 200*l.*	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1 David Ross, a member of the Societies of Writers in Ross, Cromarty and Sutherland.	Nil.

Number of Cases in dependence less than One Year.	Number of Cases in dependence more than One and less than Two Years.	Number of Cases in dependence more than Two and less than Three Years.	Number of Cases in dependence more than Three and less than Four Years.	Number of Cases in dependence more than Four Years.	TOTAL.	What is the usual and average Time during which Ordinary and Summary Cases (distinguishing between the two) remain at *avizandum* with each Sheriff Substitute, and the longest period any Case has lain before each Sheriff Substitute during each of the last Ten Years, giving the Name of such Case, and the Date of Transmission and Return.	A Similar Return, in all points, as to Sheriffs Principal, commonly called Sheriffs Depute.	How many Courts, if any Courts, have been held, and Interlocutors pronounced, on Ordinary Cases, during the Vacations, in every Sheriff Court, and whether held by Sheriff Principal or their Substitutes.
Ordinary, 17 Summary, 4	Ordinary, 3 Summary, nil.	Ordinary, 6 Summary, 2	Ordinary, 4 Summary, 1	Ordinary, nil. Summary, nil.	30 7	No record kept of the transmission of processes; but the usual and average time which ordinary cases remain at *avizandum* is three days, and summary two days; and the longest period seven days.	Nil.	No courts held during the vacations.
Number of Cases in dependence on 30 July 1834 - -					37			

Note.—The above has no reference to criminal business, nor to small debt courts.

Tain, 19 March 1835.

David Ross, Sheriff Substitute.

ROSS AND CROMARTY.

The salary of the Principal Sheriff of the united counties of Ross and Cromarty is 400 *l.* per annum.

There are three Sheriff Substitutes, who were in office when the present Sheriff was appointed in June 1833. Of these the Sheriff Substitutes of Tain and of Dingwall were Procurators before the Sheriff Court of Ross, at the time of their appointment by the predecessor of the present Sheriff. So far as the Sheriff knows, the Sheriff Substitute at Stornoway, who has been in office 20 years, was not a Procurator before any court of law at the date of his appointment.

The processes, which are appealed to the principal Sheriff, by complaint against the judgments of the Sheriff Substitutes, do not, upon an average, remain at *avizandum* more than one week.

Edinburgh, 4 May 1835. *John Jardine*, Sheriff.

DINGWALL DISTRICT OF ROSS AND CROMARTY.

Number of Cases, (distinguishing between the two,) Ordinary and Summary, in dependence in the Sheriff Ct, Dingwall, on 30 July 1834.	The Number of Cases that have been in dependence less than One Year.		The Number of Cases that have been in dependence more than One and less than Two Years.		The Number of Cases that have been in dependence more than Two and less than Three Years.		The Number of Cases that have been in dependence more than Three and less than Four Years.		The Number of Cases that have been in dependence all above Four Years.		The Average and usual Time at which each Case, Ordinary or Summary, remain at *Avizandum*.
	Ordinary.	Summary.	Ordinary.	Summary.	Ordinary.	Summary.	Ordinary.	Summary.	Ordinary.	Summary.	
53	45	8	22	4	14	2	11	None.	None.	None.	1 Week

Note.—In framing this Return, it will be observed, first, that no notice has been taken of the time occupied in the decision of all claims under 100 *l.* Scots, a court for which purpose is held weekly during the sessions, when, upon an average, 40 cases are decided weekly; and second, the time taken at precognitions, &c. in criminal matters.

Dingwall, 28 April 1835. *A. Mackenzie*, Sheriff Substitute.

ROXBURGHSHIRE.

1. The Sheriff Substitute of Roxburghshire (John Elliot), holds no office, and follows no business or employment other than that of Sheriff Substitute and Commissary Depute.

2. The Sheriff Depute's salary is 300 *l.*, and that of the Sheriff Substitute 270 *l.*; and he, the Sheriff Substitute, holds no office or situation in addition.

3. The Sheriff Substitute was educated as a Writer to the Signet, and was under indentures as such; but before the period arrived for becoming a member of that body, he formed a business connexion in Roxburghshire, and became a Procurator of the Sheriff Court there.

4. In the Sheriff Court of Roxburghshire the number of ordinary cases depending at 30th July 1834, was - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 92

The summary cases - - - - - - - - - - 9

101

Of these there had been in dependence,

Less than one year - - - - - - - - - - - -	44
More than one, and less than two years - - - - - - - -	38
More than two, and less than three years - - - - - - -	12
More than three, and less than four years - - - - - - -	6
Above four years - - - - - - - - - - - -	1

This last case had been in dependence four years.

5. The usual and average time during which ordinary cases remain *ad avizandum* with the Sheriff Substitute is 10 days; the summary cases six days; but it is to be understood, that whenever there is urgency in a case, it does not remain more than one day.

6. The longest period any case has lain before the Sheriff Substitute during each of the last 10 years, seems as follows:

YEAR.	NAME OF CASE.	Period *Ad avizandum.*	Date of Transmission.	Date of Return.
1825	Henderson *v.* Mark	112 days	12 July	29 Nov.
1826	Ballantyne *v.* Morton	28 —	11 Nov.	9 Dec.
1827	Reid *v.* Scott	19 —	5 Nov.	24 Nov.
1828	Wood *v.* Jerdon and others	77 —	19 July	4 October.
1829	Jerdon *v.* Gray	21 —	17 Jan.	7 February.
1830	Oliver *v.* Goodfellow	30 —	4 Sept.	4 October.
1831	Turnbull's Executors *v.* Scott	31 —	3 Sept.	4 October.
1832	Riddell *v.* Dalgliesh	38 —	28 July	4 Sept.
1833	Johnston *v.* Eliott	68 —	6 May	13 July.
1834	Lorrimer *v.* Purves	21 —	25 Jan.	15 February.

Note.—It is proper to state, that by the Act of Sederunt, regulating Sheriff Court procedure, it is not competent to pronounce interlocutors in ordinary cases, except on the days specially appointed, before the rising of the court. Several of the above cases thus lay with the Sheriff Substitute during vacation.

7. The usual and average time during which ordinary cases remain *ad avizandum* with the Sheriff Depute is 14 days; the summary cases seven days.

8. The longest period any case seems to have lain before the Sheriff Depute, during each of the last 10 years, is as follows:

YEAR.	NAME OF CASE.	Period *Ad avizandum.*	Date of Transmission.	Date of Return.
1825	Scott *v.* Wilson	65 days	9 July	12 Sept.
1826	Wight and Husband *v.* Scott	21 —	18 Nov.	9 Dec.
1827	Ballantyne *v.* Morton	66 —	4 Aug.	9 October.
1828	Armstrong *v.* Waugh	43 —	4 April	7 May.
1829	Walker *v.* Allan	14 —	10 Jan.	24 January.
1830	Napier *v.* Clark	42 —	1 May	12 June.
1831	Hymers *v.* Davidson	28 —	7 May	4 June.
1832	Moffat *v.* Tait	15 —	6 April	21 April.
1833	Short *v.* Laidlaw	7 —	13 July	20 July.
1834	Hewit *v.* Dickinson	42 —	1 Feb.	15 March.

Note.—The same remark here applies as is made under the list of cases, article 6.

9. At the end of each winter and summer session two days are appointed for receiving processes in the next ensuing spring vacation (from 4th April to 15th May), and autumn vacation (from the end of July to 15th October); and on these days, which are the only court days during these vacations, interlocutors in ordinary cases are pronounced both by the Sheriff Depute and Sheriff Substitute.

Jedburgh, 23 March 1835. *John Elliot*, Sheriff Substitute.

SELKIRKSHIRE.

1st, The Sheriff Substitute and Commissary Depute of the shire is Francis Somerville, esq., a member of the Faculty of Advocates.

2d, He holds no other office, business or employment than that of Sheriff Substitute and Commissary Depute.

3d, The salary of the Sheriff Depute is 300 *l.* per annum.

4th, The salary of the Sheriff Substitute is 250 *l.* per annum.

5th, Number of cases, ordinary and summary, distinguishing between the two, in dependence in the Sheriff Court at 30th July 1834:

There were in dependence, Ordinary actions	23
Summary actions	16
	39

And

And of these there had been in Dependence,

1. Less than one year	12
2. More than one year, and less than two years	16
3. More than two, and less than three years	5
4. More than three, and less than four years	3
5. Above four years	3
	39

The three cases under the 5th head have severally been in Dependence,

1 From 2d December 1829.
1 From 13th January 1830.
1 From 24th April 1830.

3

6th, In stating what is the usual and average time during which ordinary and summary cases, distinguishing between the two, remain *ad avizandum* during the last 10 years, the records of court do not enable any distinction to be made between cases which have been advised by the Sheriff Substitute and those which have been advised by the Sheriff Principal.

The average time during which processes have remained *ad avizandum* during the whole 10 years is,

	Weeks.	Days.
Ordinary cases	5	4
Summary cases	4	2

7th, The longest period any case has lain before the Sheriff during each of the last 10 years, the name of the case, and the date of transmission and return are as stated in the annexed schedule.

8th, No courts have been held in the vacations; and it has not been the practice of the court to pronounce interlocutors in ordinary cases during the vacations. Processes, however, are frequently returned by the Sheriff or Sheriff Substitute from *avizandum* during vacation, and if these are ordinary actions they are not marked in the minute book of court as returned till the first court day of the succeeding session. This gives some of the cases in the annexed schedule the appearance of having been longer at *avizandum* than perhaps they actually were.

SCHEDULE referred to in the Seventh Head of the preceding Return.

	YEAR.	NAME OF CASE.	Date of Transmission.	Date of Return.	Weeks.
1	Year to 30 July 1825	Scott *v.* Clarkson	16 Feb. 1825	16 Mar. 1825	4
2	— to 30 July 1826	Blackhall *v.* Eliots and Gotlock	16 July —	2 Nov. —	17
3	— to 30 July 1827	Young *v.* Thomsons	18 Oct. 1826	14 Mar. 1827	21
4	— to 30 July 1828	Dickson *v.* Beattie	25 June 1828	22 Oct. 1828	17
5	— to 30 July 1829	Tait *v.* Sanderson	1 April 1829	20 May 1829	7
6	— to 30 July 1830	Scott *v.* Thorburn	29 July —	25 Nov. —	17
7	— to 30 July 1831	Forsyth *v.* Stoddart	23 June 1830	20 Oct. 1830	17
8	— to 30 July 1832	Duke of Buccleuch *v.* Cunningham	29 June 1831	12 Oct. 1831	17
9	— to 30 July 1833	Duke of Buccleuch *v.* Cunningham	13 Feb. 1833	5 June 1833	16
10	— to 30 July 1834	Rutherford *v.* Douglas	13 Nov. —	21 May 1834	27

26 March 1835. *Thomas H. Miller*, Sheriff Depute.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

1.—NAMES of Sheriff Depute and Sheriff's Substitute, Salaries and Offices, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Ronald Macdonald Seton, Sheriff Depute, Commissary Depute, and Judge in Admiralty causes within the shire, salary	350	—	—
John Fraser, Advocate, Sheriff Substitute, residing in the Falkirk or Eastern District of the shire, salary	330	—	—
Sir John Hay, baronet, Advocate, Sheriff Substitute, residing in the Stirling or Western District of the shire, salary	300	—	—

Neither

Neither the Sheriff Depute or Substitutes hold any office or employment other than that of Sheriff Depute or Sheriff's Substitute, except Mr. Fraser, who holds the situation of Under Keeper of the Robes at Holyrood, the emoluments of which may be fairly stated at from 30*l.* to 40*l.* per annum. Both Sherins Substitute are members of the Faculty of Advocates.

2.—Cases, Ordinary and Summary.

It is exceedingly difficult to say, with accuracy, how many causes are in dependence at this time. Many causes have been brought into court which have been since settled, or otherwise arranged by the parties, before final judgment has been pronounced, and these transactions do not appear from the rolls of court. The numbers given below are of causes in which the parties are at present litigating.

County Court at Stirling:		
Total number of Ordinary causes - - - - -	97	
— Summary causes - - - - -	24	
		121
District Court of Falkirk:		
Total number of Ordinary causes - - - - -	46	
— Summary causes - - - - -	13	
		59
Total Number of Causes in the Shire - - -		180

Of which there have been in Dependence less than One Year:		
At Stirling, Ordinary causes - - - - - -	67	
— Summary ditto - - - - - -	20	
		87
At Falkirk, Ordinary causes - - - - -	42	
— Summary ditto - - - - -	9	
		51
More than One Year and less than Two:		
At Stirling, Ordinary causes - - - - -	18	
— Summary ditto - - - - -	2	
		20
At Falkirk, Ordinary causes - - - - -	5	
— Summary ditto - - - - -	1	
		6
Two Years and less than Three:		
At Stirling, Ordinary causes - - - - -	7	
— Summary ditto - - - - -	2	
		9
At Falkirk, Ordinary causes - - - - -	—	
— Summary ditto - - - - -	2	
		2
Three Years and less than Four:		
At Stirling, Ordinary causes - - - - -	5	
Falkirk - - - - - - - - -	—	
		5
		180

None of the causes have been in dependence more than four years.

The average time (exclusive of the periods of vacations) during which ordinary causes remained at *avizandum* with the Sheriff's Substitute, may be stated at from 10 to 16 days; and of summary cases, something under seven days.

The following List of Causes shows the greatest period of ordinary causes; but the period of transmission and return from the Sheriff's Substitute shows that they remained with the Sheriff's Substitute during the autumn vacation, when no court was held.

Date of Transmission.	Date of Return.	——
30 July 1824 - -	8 Oct. 1824 -	Brand *v.* Anderson.
22 — 1825 - -	18 Nov. 1825 -	Ure *v.* Neilson.
21 — 1826 - -	1 Sept. 1826 -	Leishman *v.* Barrie.
20 — 1827 - -	19 Oct. 1827 -	Russel *v.* Aitken.
18 — 1828 - -	17 — 1828 -	Stark *v.* Thomson.
15 — 1829 - -	15 — 1829 -	Mitchell *v.* Leishman.
14 — 1830 - -	20 — 1830 -	Leishman *v.* Leishman, &c.
20 — 1831 - -	19 — 1831 -	Armstrong *v.* Graham.
18 — 1832 - -	17 — 1832 -	Jones *v.* Russell.
24 — 1833 - -	21 — 1833 -	Hutton *v.* Kemps.

N. B.—The whole summary causes sent to the Sheriff Substitute appear to be returned by him, during the last 10 years, on the immediate succeeding court day after they were sent, except in a few instances, when he was from home, or labouring under indisposition, so that every case which depended was an equal period at *avizandum*.

It

It is almost impracticable to state, with any degree of accuracy, what the average period may be during which summary as well as ordinary causes have remained at *avizandum* with the Sheriff Depute, on appeal or otherwise, from the circumstance of several of these causes, after having been brought into court, having been afterwards settled or otherwise disposed of by the parties, before final judgment had been pronounced, and such transactions do not appear on the face of the rolls of court. The average period, however, may be computed at about 90 days or upwards.

This delay may be accounted for as having arisen from a variety of circumstances over which the Sheriff had no control, such as the frequent occurrence of disturbances within the county of Stirling, in which the Sheriff had been called upon, in his official capacity, to repair to the spot, and use his utmost endeavours to quell those disturbances; and he may here quote, in the first place, the refractory conduct of the colliers during their illegal combination in 1825, and which occupied the Sheriff the period from January 1825 till the month of June thereafter, during which period, from the circumstance of his Substitute, Mr. Fraser, having been confined in Edinburgh with a dangerous complaint for nearly four months, and the Procurator Fiscal having died within a few weeks after the disturbances commenced, and there being no police office restablished in the county at that time, the Sheriff had to discharge those complicated and arduous duties himself, and was thereby prevented from advising the civil processes on appeal to him. In the same manner, a few years after, a strike-work had taken place amongst the nail-makers; and more recently, in December 1833 and January 1834, a strike-work and serious disturbance had arisen amongst the extensive calico print works in the western districts of the county, where, by the directions of the then Lord Advocate (now Lord Jeffrey), the Sheriff had been directed to proceed there in January 1834, in order to use his utmost influence to quell the disturbances in those districts, and where he was kept unremittingly engaged until the month of May following, and during which period he was almost exclusively obliged to take up his residence at Lennoxtown, being about the centre of the district in which these occurrences and commotions were taking place, by which means it was out of his power to pay that attention which his duty would have otherwise required to civil processes. The Sheriff would beg leave to notice one other circumstance, as accounting for this apparent delay, and it is this, that in general, towards the end of a session in the Sheriff's Court, processes transmitted to him on appeal are put up in large parcels of from 15 to 20, and lie in the Sheriff's apartments, in general, during the vacation, or the greatest part of it, and when the period of which two or three of these vacations consist are taken into computation, the period tells and adds much to the seeming want of attention in not having these processes returned within a less period. The Sheriff may add here, that now that His Majesty's Government have been pleased to give him an additional Substitute in the county, no such delay is ever likely to occur again, while, in the circumstances in which he was formerly placed, and as already stated, the Sheriff found it so impossible to overtake all the important duties, civil and criminal, entrusted to his charge and responsibility; that one of the grounds made use of by him, when submitting to Government the necessity of obtaining an additional Substitute, was, that he found it quite impossible to overtake the accomplishment of the different duties that devolved upon him, both civil and criminal.

The Sheriff trusts that the above explanation may prove satisfactory in accounting for the apparent delay which has unavoidably taken place in the return of processes on appeal before him.

Stirling, 8 Sept. 1835. *R. Macdonald Seton*, Sheriff.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

1. The Sheriff Substitute of this county holds no office other than that of Sheriff Substitute and Commissary Depute.

2. The salary of the Sheriff is 300*l.*, and that of the Sheriff Substitute 270*l.* per annum.

3. The Sheriff Substitute is a Writer to the Signet.

4. The number of Ordinary and Summary cases in Dependence in the Sheriff Court, on 30th July last, was as follows:

	Less than One Year in Dependence.	More than One Year, and less than Two in Dependence.	More than Two Years, and less than Three in Dependence.	More than Four Years in Dependence.	TOTAL.
Ordinary actions - -	6	1	1	1	9
Summary actions - -	3	2	- - -	2*	7
					16

* *Note.*—One of these is a conjoined process, comprehending 26 different cases or claims.

5. The usual time during which ordinary cases remain at *avizandum* with the Sheriff Substitute, is two days; and in summary cases the time is still shorter. The usual time during which cases remain with the Sheriff is four days. The Sheriff has not the means of stating the longest period during which any case has lain before the Sheriff Depute or Substitute during the last 10 years.

6. The number of Courts held during the vacations, and the number of Interlocutors pronounced in ordinary cases at such courts, is as follows:

	Courts.	Interlocutors.
In 1828	4	17
1829	2	3
1830	3	9
1831	5	3
1832	3	18
1833	3	5

Edinburgh, 27 January 1835. *Hugh Lumsden*, Sheriff.

WIGTOWN.

1. The Sheriff Substitute of the county of Wigtown holds no office, and follows no business or employment other than that of Sheriff Substitute and Commissary Depute.
2. The salary of the Sheriff Depute of the county is 300*l.* per annum.
3. The salary of the Sheriff Substitute is 270*l.* per annum.
4. The Sheriff Substitute of the county of Wigtown is a Writer to the Signet.

5. Number of Ordinary causes in Dependence on 30th July 1834:

Of these the following have been in Dependence as follows; viz.

(1.) For less than one year	32	
(2.) For more than one year and less than two years	11	
(3.) For more than two and less than three years	8	
(4.) For more than three and less than four years	4	
(5.) For all above four years	—	
		55

6. Number of Summary cases in Dependence on 30th July 1834:

Of these the following have been in Dependence as follows; viz.

(1.) For less than one year	18	
(2.) For more than one year and less than two years	4	
(3.) For more than two and less than three years	1	
(4.) For more than three and less than four years	1	
(5.) For all above four years	—	
		24
Total Number of Ordinary and Summary Cases in Dependence on 30th July 1834		79

7. Ordinary causes usually remain at *avizandum* with the Sheriff Substitute for eight days, and summary cases for two or three days, and with the Sheriff Depute (on account of their being transmitted to him by the carrier instead of the mail, to save expense to the litigants) generally for one month or thereby.

8. To make a return "of the longest period any case has lain before the Sheriff Substitute during each of the last 10 years, giving the name of each case and the date of transmission and return," the reporter has found to be impracticable from the data which the Sheriff Clerk's books afford; but it may with safety be stated, that for the last 10 years cases have seldom at longest remained for a period of more than 14 days with the Sheriff Substitute, and six weeks with the Sheriff Depute, and for the last some years have very rarely indeed remained so long with either.

9. The number of Courts that have been held and Interlocutors pronounced in ordinary cases during the vacations of the last 10 years, and whether held by Sheriff Depute or Substitute, are as follows:

Number of Courts held during Vacations.

Year.	By Sheriff Depute.	By Sheriff Substitute.	Number of Interlocutors by Depute.	Number of Interlocutors by Substitute.
1824	1	3	27	33
1825	1	2	26	34
1826	1	2	22	30
1827	1	2	24	42
1828	1	3	23	52
1829	1	2	16	36
1830	1	3	19	41
1831	1	3	15	33
1832	1	2	5	24
1833	1	3	11	26

The

The Sheriff Depute begs to explain, that the above return, 7th, does not apply to cases decided by him when he is in the county of Wigtown. Such cases he often disposes of in a few days, sometimes in a few hours, after they are lodged for *avizandum*; nor does it apply to those cases sent to Edinburgh, which are stated by the parties to be of an urgent nature. When dispatch is particularly required, the case is transmitted to Edinburgh per mail, and returned without delay by the same conveyance; but as there is no mail or coach of any kind direct from Edinburgh to Wigtown (the mail conveyance being changed both at Dumfries and at Creetown), and also for the reason above stated (though half of the expense of transmission is defrayed by the Sheriff Depute himself), the carrier who goes direct between the two places, leaving each once in three weeks, has hitherto been preferred, as the ordinary medium of transmission.

The above return, 9th, of courts held, applies exclusively to courts held for ordinary business during the vacations in the Sheriff Court. It does not include small debt courts, courts for criminal business, or courts for deciding on the registrations of voters, &c.

Edinburgh, 8 Dec. 1834. *James Walker*, Sheriff.

SHERIFFS, SCOTLAND.

RETURNS

RELATING TO

SHERIFFS DEPUTE AND SHERIFFS SUBSTITUTE, SCOTLAND.

(Mr. Robert Steuart.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
19 *August* 1835.

SHERIFF AND STEWARD CLERKS, SCOTLAND.

RETURNS to several Orders of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 23 March 1835;—*for*,

—(1.)—

A RETURN, specifying the Name and Date of Appointment of every SHERIFF CLERK and STEWARD CLERK in *Scotland*; with an Account of the Total Amount of Fees or other Emoluments derived by him from the said Office, in each of the last Five Years respectively.

—(2.)—

A RETURN of the Number of DEPUTIES nominated by each Sheriff Clerk and Steward Clerk, and the Amount paid Annually to such Deputies; together with a Statement whether the Duties are performed chiefly by the Principal or his Deputy.

—(3.)—

A RETURN from every SHERIFF CLERK or STEWARD CLERK in *Scotland*, stating whether he holds any Office or Offices other than that of Sheriff or Steward Clerk, and the Amount of Salary or Income derived from such Office in each of the last Five Years.

(*Mr. Robert Steuart.*)

LIST.

Aberdeenshire - - - - - p. 2
Argyllshire - - - - - p. 2
Ayrshire - - - - - - p. 3
Banffshire - - - - - p. 4
Berwickshire - - - - - p. 4
Buteshire - - - - - - p. 4
Caithness-shire - - - - - p. 5
Clackmannanshire - - - - - p. 5
Dumbartonshire - - - - p. 6
Dumfries-shire - - - - p. 6
Edinburghshire - - - - - p. 7
Elginshire - - - - - p. 7
Fifeshire - - - - - - p. 8
Forfarshire - - - - - p. 12
Haddingtonshire - - - - p. 13
Inverness-shire - - - - p. 13
Kincardineshire - - - - p. 14
Kinross-shire - - - - - p. 14
Kirkcudbright - - - - - p. 15
Lanarkshire - - - - - p. 15
Linlithgowshire - - - - p. 16
Nairnshire - - - - - p. 17
Orkney and Zetland - - - p. 17
Peebles-shire - - - - - p. 22
Perthshire - - - - - p. 23
Renfrewshire - - - - - p. 24
Ross-shire and Cromartyshire - - p. 24
Roxburghshire - - - - p. 25
Selkirkshire - - - - - p. 26
Stirlingshire - - - - - p. 27
Sutherlandshire - - - - p. 27
Wigtownshire - - - - - p. 28

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 4 *September* 1835.

SHERIFF AND STEWARD CLERKS, SCOTLAND.

ABERDEENSHIRE.

TOTAL Fees or other Emoluments received by the Sheriff Clerk of the County, for the Five Years last past respectively, stand thus:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
From April 1830 to April 1831	1,381	10	1			
Off Salaries and other Expenses	573	18	5			
				807	11	7
From April 1831 to April 1832	1,425	8	–			
Off Salaries and Expenses	580	5	–			
				845	3	–
From April 1832 to April 1833	1,491	2	–			
Off as above	601	10	–			
				889	12	–
From April 1833 to April 1834	1,464	17	–			
Off as above	585	17	–			
				879	–	–
From April 1834 to April 1835	1,468	9	6			
Off as above	576	1	6			
				892	8	–

Two Deputies at a salary of 100 *l.* each are employed. Two Substitutes at a salary of 30 *l.* each are employed. Four Assistants on allowance of writing fees only are required. The duties are discharged by them. The principal Sheriff Clerk has no other place or office than that of Sheriff Clerk, and he has no salary, having paid 2,000 *l.* when he acquired the same.

Aberdeen, 6 April 1835. *J. Gordon*, Sheriff Clerk Depute.

ARGYLLSHIRE.

THE Reporter purchased the office of Sheriff Clerk from Lord Melville, in March 1814, having been recommended to him by the Duke of Argyll, the then Lord Advocate for Scotland, and other friends. The prices of the Clerkships were at that period a part of his Lordship's authorized income, as one of the great Officers of State in Scotland.

The Amount of the Fees levied and leviable, after deducting Charges and Expenses, was:

	£.	s.	d.
For the Year ending 15 May 1830	311	1	7
— 1831	434	18	4
— 1832	319	14	9
— 1833	407	8	1
— 1834	299	13	2

The Reporter has five Deputies at different stations, of whom one, at Oban, is restricted to small debts courts; one at Fort William, and one at Tobermorry, receive half the fees in their districts; a fourth at Campbelltown receives 30 *l.* salary; and a fifth at Inveraray 60 *l.*, but this salary he would require as a clerk if he had no deputation. The Fort William district is a small one, but the others are considerable. The Reporter believes that his fees are comparatively much under those of the other larger counties of Scotland, according to their extent and population. The deputies act within different districts, and the Reporter exercises a general superintendence over the whole.

The Reporter has held the office of Clerk of the Peace in Argyllshire, and Commissary Clerk, during the same period. In the latter he was confirmed, under the provisions of the Act of the 4 Geo. 4, c. 97, s. 13.

On receiving the requisition, the Reporter endeavoured to get states of the returns of the Clerkship of the Peace for the last five years; but from the number of small districts, and deaths, and changes among the deputes, no less than three having died within two years, he could not obtain satisfactory states, which was the chief cause of the delay in reporting; but he will use his endeavours to obtain further materials for these years. He some years ago made a report of the returns of that office to the Secretary of State, for ten years ending 15 May 1830, which is as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
1st Year, ending 15 May 1821, net emoluments	88	9	2
2d — 1822	116	9	6
3d — 1823	166	18	10
4th — 1824	81	9	1
5th — 1825	80	12	9
6th — 1826	104	5	2
7th — 1827	108	10	7
8th — 1828	94	10	4
9th — 1829	83	18	10
10th — 1830	76	16	1

During

3115

During the last five years the fees have considerably decreased, owing to the suppression of illicit distillation, which rendered very few prosecutions on that score necessary, and the Reporter is persuaded the emoluments would not for that period average 50 *l.* annually, one-half of the average return for the ten preceding years, as before stated.

The Net Returns of the Office of Commissary Clerk	£.	s.	d.
For the Year ending 15 May 1830, was - - - -	22	12	6
— - - - 1831 - - - - -	16	7	9
— - - - 1832 - - - - -	14	15	6
— - - - 1833 - - - - -	26	8	9
— - - - 1834 - - - - -	31	3	9

In this county the three offices of Sheriff Clerk, Justice of Peace Clerk, and Commissary Clerk, have for time immemorial been held always by the same person, which is attended with this particular advantage, that at the head town of the county, the same public apartments answer for the business of the three courts, and also the same clerks and deputies there, and over the different districts of the county; whereas, if these situations were held by different persons, additional apartments, clerks and deputies would be necessary, which would greatly enhance the inconvenience already felt from the difficulty of engaging the services of so many persons properly qualified as are at present wanted, owing to the small extent of the emoluments arising even from the three situations united in one person. This union also prevents clashing and collision in some matters over which the different courts have a cumulative jurisdiction.

John Campbell, Sheriff Clerk.

Sheriff Clerk's Office, Inveraray, 7 August 1835.

AYRSHIRE.

NAME and DATE of APPOINTMENT.	Account of the Total Amount of Fees or other Emoluments derived by him from the said Office, in each of the last Five Years respectively, ending at Whitsunday 1834.									
	1830.			1831.			1832.		1833.			1834.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Alexander Hunter - 19 May 1821.	1,155	17	–½	958	3	1	1,078	4	8½	1,104	3	4	1,029	19	5
Total Amount of expenses and charges attending the execution of the duty of Sheriff Clerk, including allowance to depute, *ut supra* - -	417	9	1	374	17	1½	416	11	8	420	5	8	390	–	2
Net Fees receivable £.	738	7	11½	583	5	11½	661	13	–½	683	17	8	639	19	3

Deputies nominated by him, and the Amount paid Annually.	Whether Duties performed by Principal or Deputy.	Office or Offices held, in addition to that of Sheriff Clerk.
Gilbert M'Nab - - £. 164.	Partly by both.	None.

One of the clerks in the office holds a substitution to act when the principal and his ordinary depute are absent on public business, such as taking precognitions and attending the Sheriff in the registration of voters.

Note.—The Sheriff Clerk received his commission in May 1821, and by it he is taken bound to pay annually, out of the casualties, fees and profits of his office, to Andrew Blane, late Sheriff Clerk, "during all the days of his life, a sum equal to two-thirds of such casualties, fees and profits, in consideration of his advanced age, and of his being no longer able to discharge the duties of that office." Mr. Blane is still alive, and now in his 91st year.

A. Hunter, Sheriff Clerk.

BANFFSHIRE.

Years.	Name and Date of Appointment of Sheriff Clerk.	Total Amount of Fees derived from the Office of Sheriff Clerk.	Number of Deputies nominated by Sheriff Clerk, and Annual Expenses attendant upon him and the Office.	Whether Duties performed chiefly by Principal or Deputy.	Other Offices held by Sheriff Clerk, and Income derived from them, as follows, viz.								
					Justice of Peace Clerk.			Keeper of the Register of Sasines.			Joint Commissioner of Supply Clerk.			Freeholders' Clerk.		
		£. s. d.			£. s. d.			£. s. d.			£. s. d.			£. s. d.		
1830	Patrick Rose, appointed 8th January 1805.	395 4 1½	One Deputy, and the Annual Expense attendant upon him and the office is 150*l.*	Duties are performed by Principal, who is assisted by his Deputy.	83	15	5	16	11	11	24	13	1½	3	19	3
1831		505 9 10½			77	5	11	13	3	8	22	10	–	26	5	10
1832		634 11 9½			109	5	9	30	1	3	30	6	10	24	4	–
1833		605 14 11½			108	7	–¼	21	5	1	26	8	7	This Office ceased with the Reform Act of 1832.		
1834		492 7 5½			95	2	3	44	12	10	27	10	1½			

Banff, 10 December 1834. *Pat. Rose*, Sheriff Clerk.

BERWICKSHIRE.

I BEG to state, that the name of the present Sheriff Clerk, is James Bell, of Ninewar; the date of his appointment was 13 July 1787, by commission from the late Lord Melville, then the Right Honourable Henry Dundas; the amount of his fees previous to the passing of the Sheriffs Small Debt Act, might amount to about 200 *l.*, but since the passing of that Act they have varied from 180 *l.* to 200 *l.*, and in each of the last five years they have not exceeded 200 *l.* The Sheriff Clerk of Berwickshire has appointed one Depute, Robert Laidlaw, who is also Depute Clerk of the Peace, and the amount paid annually to him is 50 *l.* Previous to 1827, when the present Depute was appointed, the Sheriff Clerk performed the duties of the office personally; since that period they have been performed by the principal clerk and the deputy. The Sheriff Clerk also holds the office of Clerk of the Peace, and that of Clerk of Supply, for which last office he receives an annual salary of 30 *l.*; for the office of Clerk of the Peace, he receives for work done and business performed, from 30 *l.* to 50 *l.* annually; but he has no fixed salary from the county for this office.

Dunse, 19 August 1834. *Rob. Laidlaw*, Dep. Sheriff Clerk.

BUTESHIRE.

NAME.	DATE of APPOINTMENT.	Account of the Total Amount of Fees or other Emoluments derived from the Office of Sheriff Clerk, in each of the last Five Years.		Number of Deputies nominated by the Sheriff Clerk, and Amount paid annually to such Deputies.			Whether the Duties are performed chiefly by the Principal or his Depute.
		Year.	Amount.	Number.	Year.	Amount paid.	
			£. s. d.			£. s. d.	
Archibald Macneill -	5th August 1829 -	1829	80 5 10	1	1829	—	The duties are performed by the principal. The depute has only acted in three or four instances
		1830	82 11 7	d°	1830	—	
		1831	92 7 2	d°	1831	—	
		1832	118 16 11	d°	1832	—	
		1833	108 13 8	d°	1833	—	

Whether the Sheriff Clerk holds any Office or Offices other than that of Sheriff Clerk, and the Amount of Salary or Income derived from such Office in each of the last Five Years.

Other Offices held by the Sheriff Clerk.	Year.	Income as Commissary Clerk of Buteshire.	Income as Clerk of the Peace for Buteshire.	Income as Collector of Taxes for Buteshire.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Commissary Clerk, and Clerk of the Peace for Buteshire - -	1829	4 16 –	19 1 3	—
Ditto - - -	1830	18 3 3	16 2 –	—
Ditto and Collector of Taxes for ditto -	1831	12 2 6	6 2 –	36 10 –
Ditto - - -	1832	15 7 –	5 – 8	36 6 –
Ditto - - -	1833	11 5 6	8 3 5	36 10 –

Rothesay, 15 November 1834. *Arch. Macneill*, Sheriff Clerk.

CAITHNESS-SHIRE.

Name and Date of Appointment as Sheriff Clerk, &c. &c.	Number of Persons employed in Office, and Salaries paid to each.	£.	s.	d.	Fees levied in each of the last Five Years to 15 May 1834.	£.	s.	d.	Fees received by the Sheriff Clerk in each of last Five Years, as Clerk to Commissions from the Supreme Court, Submissions, &c. &c. not included above.	£.	s.	d.
Allan Robertson appointed to his office 15 Dec. 1827; holds no other office of any description, and performs the duties of his office as Sheriff Clerk personally.	James M'Kenzie	45	–	–	1830	409	10	6		12	12	–
	John March	10	–	–	1831	558	6	2		128	15	–
	James Sinclair	10	–	–	1832	671	9	4		7	10	–
	No deputies are employed.				1833	690	9	10		15	15	–
					1834	641	11	9			—	

Note.—The other expenses of the Sheriff Clerk's office, and which are paid by himself, viz. office rent, stationery, printing, coals, candles, &c. &c. may amount annually to 40 *l.* sterling.

A. Robertson, Sheriff Clerk.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE.

The name of the present Sheriff Clerk is Robert Jameson, who was appointed to the office in December 1823.

The following is a Statement of the Total Amount of Fees or Emoluments derived by him during each of the last Five Years, viz:

	£.	s.	d.
In 1830	129	12	10
1831	112	5	7
1832	156	8	11
1833	110	12	10
1834	135	16	9

The Sheriff Clerk of this county has only one depute, who, being also employed by him in various other departments of business carried on by him, does not receive any specific salary as Depute Clerk.

The duties are performed partly by the principal, and partly by the depute, by both of whom constant daily attendance is given in the Sheriff Clerk's office.

The Sheriff Clerk of this county holds also the offices of Clerk of the Peace, and Commissary Clerk, for each of which he receives the Emoluments in Fees aftermentioned, in each of the last Five Years.

	Clerk of the Peace.			Commissary Clerk.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
In 1830	23	13	–	17	19	6
1831	23	3	1	11	7	–
1832	21	11	9	10	4	–
1833	20	6	3	8	16	6
1834	20	9	2	9	18	6

Alloa, 30 March 1835.

Robert Jameson.

DUMBARTONSHIRE.

NAME and Date of Appointment:—

1. Phineas Daniel.
2. Commission bears date 18 July 1834.

It was granted on the resignation of Mr. Robert Colquhoun, who continued to perform the duties of Sheriff Clerk for his own behoof till November 1834, when the present Clerk entered upon his office.

Total Amount of Fees or other Emoluments in each of the last Five Years:—

The present Clerk cannot, of his own knowledge, make a Return to this article; but his predecessor states the fees and other emoluments to be as under:

	£.	s.	d.
For the Year 1830	205	10	4½
— 1831	276	8	7
— 1832	303	8	2⅓
— 1833	234	6	2
— 1834	235	10	6

Number of Deputies nominated, and the Amount paid annually to such Deputies:

The present Sheriff Clerk having been appointed Secretary to the Commissioners for inquiring into the State of the Cities and Burghs of Scotland, under a Commission by His Majesty, bearing date 15 July 1833, and having acted in that capacity since the Commission began its sittings, on 26 July thereafter, the Commissioners considered his future services indispensably necessary, until they should be enabled to complete their report. In consequence, he appointed one deputy to officiate for him, until the business of the Commission should be closed.

The allowance to the deputy so appointed, is one-half of the fees and emoluments, after deducting salaries to clerks and other expenses of the office.

The Sheriff Clerk will hereafter require no deputy, except in case of sickness or unavoidable absence, and will perform the whole duties personally.

Other Office or Offices:—

The present Sheriff Clerk holds no other office save that of Sheriff Clerk. His predecessor was also Commissary Clerk of the Commissariat of Dumbarton; but having resigned that office, it was, in March 1835, conferred, not upon the present Sheriff Clerk, but upon another person.

Edinburgh, 5 May 1835. *Phineas Daniel*, Sheriff Clerk.

DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

THE name of the Sheriff Clerk of Dumfries-shire is William Thomson, and he was appointed to that office on 17 April 1822.

The Total Amount of Fees and other Emoluments derived by him from said Office, in each of the last Five Years respectively, is as follows; viz.

	£.	s.	d.
In the Year 1830	839	17	3½
— 1831	854	13	11
— 1832	860	4	3
— 1833	871	1	11½
— 1834	725	4	7

Note.—These fees are subject to deduction on account of salary to depute clerk, and also of salaries to two writing clerks, and for stationery, including minute books of court; coal and gas for offices, cleaning same, and lighting fires, &c.; expense of printing small debt complaints, arrestments, &c.; notary licence; repairs, postages, &c.; the amount of which for last year was 219 *l.* 17 *s.*

The Sheriff Clerk has one depute, to whom he pays a salary of 100 *l.* per annum. The Sheriff Clerk gives daily attendance at his office, with the exception of a few weeks, generally in the autumn of each year. The more laborious parts of the duties of his office are performed chiefly by the deputy.

The Sheriff Clerk does not hold any office, other than that of Sheriff Clerk; previous to his appointment to that situation, he had held the office of Procurator Fiscal of the Sheriff Court for a period of 15 years, and had besides an extensive and lucrative business as an agent, writer, and conveyancer, which he had conducted for a period of 31 years, all of which he renounced on being appointed Sheriff Clerk.

11 April 1835. *Will. Thomson.*

EDINBURGHSHIRE.

NAME of Sheriff Clerk - - - - - James Wilson.
Date of his appointment - - - - - 14 January 1820.

Account of Fees and Allowances received in each of the last Five Years; viz.

In the year from 15 May 1830 to 15 May 1831.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Gross receipts of fees and allowances	2,999	1	1			
Disbursements as reported by the Sheriff to the Lords of Council and Session, under the Act of Sederunt 27 January 1830	1,977	10	6			
Emoluments				1,021	10	7
From 1831 to 1832.						
Gross receipts of fees and allowances	3,200	15	1			
Disbursements	1,969	8	–			
Emoluments				1,231	7	1
From 1832 to 1833.						
Gross receipt of fees and allowances	3,158	4	1			
Disbursements	2,018	14	1			
Emoluments				1,139	9	5
From 1833 to 1834.						
Gross receipt of fees and allowances	2,947	7	–			
Disbursements	1,983	9	5			
Emoluments				963	17	7
From 1834 to 1835.						
Gross receipt of fees and allowances	2,794	14	7			
Disbursements	1,931	2	1			
Emoluments				863	12	6

The duties of Sheriff Clerk are chiefly performed by the principal, with the aid of assistant clerks. There is a depute and one assistant clerk at Leith. The depute receives two-thirds of the emoluments, 50 *l.* sterling per annum being allowed for the assistant clerk. There are nine assistant clerks in the office at Edinburgh. The first assistant is paid 300 *l.* per annum; and one of the other assistant clerks holds a deputation of clerkship.

The Sheriff Clerk of Edinburgh held the office or appointment of clerk to the Commissioners for licensing Hawkers and Pedlars in Scotland, under the provisions of the Act 55 Geo. 3. c. 71.

	£.	s.	d.
The Amount of Salary for that Office was, from 1830 to 1831 -	100	–	–
From 1831 to 1832 - - - - - - - - -	100	–	–
1832 to 1833 - - - - - - - - -	100	–	–
1833 to 1834 - - - - - - - - -	50	–	–
1834 to 1835 - - - - - - - - -	50	–	–

This office or appointment however is now abolished, by the operation of the Act 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 20, for consolidating certain Offices in the Collection of Stamps and Taxes, which transfers the collection and management of the duties on hawkers and pedlars in Scotland, from the Commissioners mentioned in the first recited Act, to the care and management of the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes.

Edinburgh, 8 August 1835. *Jas. Wilson*, Sheriff Clerk.

ELGINSHIRE.

ARTHUR DURF was appointed Sheriff Clerk of the Shire of Elgin, by Commission from the Secretary of State, dated 24 February 1821.

Amount of Emoluments derived from the said office for the last Five Years is as follows, stating from 15 May in each year:

	£.	s.	d.
Receipts from 15 May 1829 to 15 May 1830 - - -	270	9	5
— - - 1830 - 1831 - - -	337	6	3½
— - - 1831 - 1832 - - -	378	3	4
— - - 1832 - 1833 - - -	414	18	10
— - - 1833 - 1834 - - -	342	17	10

The number of clerks employed by me is three, one of whom holds a regular commission as my depute with a salary of 25 *l.* sterling per annum; and the others being writing clerks, their allowances are optional to myself.

The duties of the office are performed chiefly by myself, with the assistance specified in the preceding answer.

The only other employment I have, in addition to the situation of Sheriff Clerk, is that of Keeper of the Particular Register of Sasines for the county; the average income from which, for the last five years, is 36 *l.* 2 *s.* 8 *d.* sterling.

The above contains the gross amount of fees drawn from the offices, without specifying the deductions in respect of the expense of the establishment, which, in addition to clerks' allowances, are considerable.

29 August 1834. *Arthur Durf*, Sheriff Clerk.

FIFESHIRE.

The Sheriff Clerk is appointed to make a Return on eleven different points for the information of the Commissioners. These queries involve very intricate and minute researches for five years, and the Sheriff Clerk has been as careful as possible to make his answers as complete as the nature of the thing will admit.

But before proceeding to state his answers, the Sheriff Clerk considers it absolutely necessary to make some explanatory observations, in order that the Government may fully understand the answers he is about to make.

In the first instance he begs leave to state to the Government the duties incumbent upon him as a Sheriff Clerk, and which he is bound to perform, under the very highest penalties for the smallest omission or neglect.

The Sheriff Clerk is keeper of the following Records:

1st. Record of deeds of conveyance, bonds, probative writs, and all others competent to be recorded in that record.

2d. Record of instruments of protests on bills, promissory notes, &c.

3d. Record of the Sheriff's decrees.

4th. Record of inventories when an heir enters *cum beneficio inventarii.*

5th. Record of all monies expended on entailed estates, with the whole vouchers, contracts, and other documents connected therewith.

6th. Record of inhibitions, hornings, interdictions, and discharges of these.

All these deeds require to be very carefully collated, and each deed or other instrument signed by the engrosser and collater in the record, and docquets put upon each particular article, and voucher, specifying the name of the writer, the collater, and the date on which it was subscribed, which requires much attention, and occupies much time; and, were the smallest letter or figure omitted or neglected, the clerk is subject to the highest penalties.

For the safe preservation of those deeds and records, which all remain with the clerk (with the exception of the record of inhibitions, which goes to the general register), the clerk has built a large well-aired room, proof against fire, and completely protected against any attack from without.

The Sheriff Clerk subscribes all libels, complaints, and other writs to sue process; and when these come to be litigated, he is answerable for the whole papers that come before the court. These processes are very numerous, and the care of the same, with the innumerable bills, deeds and other documents produced in a process, he is answerable for; and in case of the smallest omission, he is not only liable to high penalties, but subject to an action of damages.

The Sheriff Clerk expedes all general and special services of heirs, and the infeftments that follow thereon, and does the whole duties, and executes the whole writings, the Sheriff being only present at delivery of infeftment.

The Clerk keeps the whole accounts relative to the public disbursements of the county under the authority of the Sheriff, and procures sworn vouchers.

The fees payable for the foregoing very important duties are all, except the last, extremely small, and collected in shillings and pence; and the account of fees, by order of Act of Sederunt of the Court of Session, are appointed to be kept in a very minute and particular manner. They are split into no less than 20 different branches, and the collecting, engrossing, and keeping the accounts in that form is almost the whole business of one clerk alone.

The next thing the Sheriff Clerk has to state is, that Government having thought it proper to appoint a Sheriff Substitute for the western district of the county of Fife, the Sheriff Clerk was obliged to establish an office at Dunfermline, attended with all the expense necessary for that purpose, which, as afterwards will appear, considerably reduced his emoluments; besides, the present Sheriff Clerk paid a very high sum for his office, the purchase of which was legalized by a Commission under the Great Seal at the time. Further, Mr. Honbrugh is Sheriff Clerk of one of the medium counties, and as such has suffered much by the new arrangements made for conducting the office of Sheriff Clerk by the Act of Sederunt of the Court of Session 27 January 1830, which took place 15 May, and which, though it might increase the emoluments in some matters, particularly the Small Debt Court, yet materially reduced them in others, from the great addition of labour and trouble, with an inadequate return of keeping the accounts.

In order to bring forward the information correctly, and even to save much investigation to the Government, the Sheriff Clerk finds it proper to answer the first question for the first year, by conjoining the first, seventh, and ninth queries; and in answer to these the following Return is made.

1830.

	£.	s.	d.
Eastern District: Total amount of the fees, charges and emoluments of every description - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	582	8	11½
Western District: Total amount of the fees, charges and emoluments of every description - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	135	14	2

The establishment in the eastern district is carried on by three permanent clerks and two assistants, the three former solely employed in the execution of the duties of Sheriff Clerk. The salaries of the permanent clerks, or those constantly employed, have varied considerably in the course of the five years which are now to be reported on, but are lower at the present time than in any of the other four years, and the Sheriff Clerk shall take them at that standard.

	£.	s.	d.
1st. A head or principal clerk to whom the Sheriff Clerk gives a deputation, to enable him to sign ordinary summonses, small-debt summonses, extracts of deeds and decrees, &c. - - - - -	75	–	–
2d. Two other permanent clerks, 35*l.* each - - - - -	70	–	–

3d. The

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
3d. The Sheriff Clerk has always two assistant clerks, and their salaries vary frequently, even within the year, so that he cannot attach to each year the exact sum. He however may fairly take them, as they are almost constantly employed, more particularly in engrossing in the records, at 30 *l.* each - - - - - - - - - - -	60	–	–			
The other Expenses of the Establishment in the Eastern District are as follows:						
Government duty on five clerks - - - - - £.	7	10	–			
Office rent, and for the accommodation of a large, secure and well-aired safe for the records - - - - -	30	–	–			
Stationery, including roll, diet, and account books, made agreeable to Act of Sederunt - - - - -	35	–	–			
Paid one register for deeds - - - - - -	1	17	8			
— - - protests - - - - -	1	17	8			
— - - hornings - - - - -	1	17	8			
Printing small debt summonses and arrestments under Small Debt Act - - - - - - - - - -	7	17	–			
Small debt court book - - - - - - - -	–	15	–			
Notary tax - - - - - - - - - -	8	–	–			
Coal and candle, and servant for keeping office rooms clean	25	–	–			
Postages, carriages and other incidental expenses - -	3	3	–			
				122	18	–
Expenses of Establishment in Western District:						
Half of the gross amount of fees allowed by the Sheriff Clerk to his depute. This sum for the year 1830 amounted to £.	67	17	1			
Allowance to him for an assistant clerk - - - - -	25	–	–			
				92	17	1
						420 15 1
Free Produce for 1830 - - - - - - - - £.						297 8 -½

To explain the Profits of the Depute of the Western District, he has afforded the Sheriff Clerk the following information:	£.	s.	d.
Half of the gross produce, as before stated - - - - - - - - -	67	17	1
Expenses attending this:			
Office rent - - - - - - - - - - - - £.	15	–	–
Coal and gas - - - - - - - - - - - -	7	–	–
Stationery - - - - - - - - - - - -	10	–	–
Auctioneer's fees for sales under Sheriff's warrant - - - -	5	5	–
			37 5 –
Free Emoluments of Depute Clerk - - - £.			30 12 1

The foregoing statement of expenses may appear high, but the Sheriff Clerk courts the nicest inquiry into every article that is stated, for ascertaining the truth.

The expense of the eastern and western establishments varies so very little in every year, that the Sheriff Clerk, to save repetition, will take that statement of expenses for each of the five years for which he is appointed to report, and these five years will then stand as follows, viz.

1st Year, from Whitsunday 1829 to Whitsunday 1830.

Total Amount of Fees, Charges, and Emoluments, viz.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Eastern district - - - - - £.	582	8	11½			
Western district - - - - - -	135	14	2			
	718	3	1½			
Expenses necessary to produce this sum as above detailed	420	15	1			
				297	8	-½

2d Year, from Whitsunday 1830 to Whitsunday 1831.

Total Amount of Fees, Charges, and Emoluments, viz.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Eastern district - - - - - £.	642	–	9			
Western district - - - - - -	140	19	–			
	782	19	9			
Expenses as above detailed - - - - - -	420	15	1			
				362	4	8

3d Year, from Whitsunday 1831 to Whitsunday 1832.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Total Amount of Fees, Charges, and Emoluments, viz.						
Eastern district - - - - - - £.	640	5	5			
Western district - - - - - - -	163	14	5			
	803	19	10			
Expenses as above detailed - - - - - - -	420	15	1			
				383	4	9

4th Year, from Whitsunday 1832 to Whitsunday 1833.

Total Amount of Fees, Charges, and Emoluments, viz.						
Eastern district - - - - - - £.	620	3	10			
Western district - - - - - - -	143	4	5			
	763	8	3			
Expenses as above detailed - - - - - - -	420	15	1			
				342	13	2

5th Year, from Whitsunday 1833 to Whitsunday 1834.

Total Amount of Fees, Charges, and Emoluments, viz.						
Eastern district - - - - - - £.	641	7	6			
Western district - - - - - - -	167	1	8			
	808	9	2			
Expenses as above detailed - - - - - - -	420	15	1			
				387	14	1
			£.	1,773	4	8½

	£.	s.	d.
Annual average Profit for Five Years - - -	354	12	11½
The Sheriff Clerk of Fife paid for his office no less a sum than 2,300 *l.*; and if he was to charge, which he is justly entitled to do, the expense of insurance on his life at the rate of 10 per cent., it would appear that the Sheriff Clerk is sustaining the whole labour and responsibility of the office, almost without any remuneration; after deduction of what it has actually cost him, including his insurance, say - -	230	-	-
Leaving clear Profit - - - - £.	124	12	11½

What is before stated answers the queries, Nos. 1, 7, and 9. The Sheriff Clerk shall now proceed to state his answers to the other queries.

Q. 2. To state the amount of all the fees levied or leviable by you under the Small Debt Act, during each of the said five years:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1830 - - - - - - - - - £.	127	17	2			
1831 - - - - - - - - -	150	15	1			
1832 - - - - - - - - -	156	5	10			
1833 - - - - - - - - -	140	3	4			
1834 - - - - - - - - -	170	11	10			
				745	13	3

Q. 3. To state the amount of the fees levied or leviable by you upon all precognitions during each of the said five years:

1830 - - - - - - - - -	16	7	-			
1831 - - - - - - - - -	19	7	-			
1832 - - - - - - - - -	26	4	-			
1833 - - - - - - - - -	28	3	-			
1834 - - - - - - - - -	31	9	-			
				121	10	-

Q. 4. To state the amount of all fees levied or leviable by you upon all proceedings under the Bankrupt Statute during each of the said five years:

1830 - - - - - - - - -	3	-	-			
1831 - - - - - - - - -	3	12	-			
1832 - - - - - - - - -	-	17	-			
1833 - - - - - - - - -	1	10	6			
1834 - - - - - - - - -	2	2	-			
				11	1	6

Q. 5. To state separately all the fees, charges, and emoluments levied by you, and not comprehended under the three last heads:

1830 - - - - - - - - -	570	18	11½			
1831 - - - - - - - - -	609	5	8			
1832 - - - - - - - - -	620	13	-			
1833 - - - - - - - - -	593	11	5			
1834 - - - - - - - - -	604	6	4			
				2,978	15	4
Total for Five Years - - - - £.				3,857	-	1

Q. 6. To

Q. 6. To specify the authority under which all and each of the said fees and charges are levied or leviable:

The authority under which the Sheriff Clerk levies his fees is, the Act of Sederunt of the Court of Session, 27 January 1830, which took effect 15 May 1830, and the Exchequer Table of Fees, 2 June 1812.

Q. 8. To state the date of your appointment as Sheriff Clerk, and the sum, if any, paid for the office:

The date of Mr. Horsbrugh's appointment as Sheriff Clerk, is 10 March 1798, and the sum paid for his office was, as before stated, 2,300 *l.*

The present Sheriff Clerk was appointed Clerk Depute by his father in 1784, and continued to act as Sheriff Clerk Depute until his father's death, when he purchased the commission; and thus has been in the active duties as a practical Sheriff Clerk for 50 years, 14 of which he has acted as Depute, and 36 as principal Sheriff Clerk.

Q. 10. To state the duties performed, and the attendance given by you; the average number of days or weeks during which the present Sheriff Clerk has been resident at the seat of the Sheriff Court during each of the said five years:

The duties of the Sheriff Clerk are detailed in the first part of the Return. The attendance given by him is, from ten forenoon to three afternoon, and from six to eight evening. It is never less than this; but frequently in a press of business, the office is open for more hours. The Sheriff Clerk sits in the room adjoining the public office, and superintends all that is going on. He has not been absent during the whole time since his appointment as Sheriff Clerk Depute to the present period, more than eight days at a time, during the whole period of his incumbency, unless when called from home on his professional business, and that has only happened two or three times during the whole period he has acted as Sheriff Clerk.

Q. 11. To specify any office, calling, or employment other than the Sheriff Clerk's duty, exercised by the Sheriff Clerk in the same or any other place, whether within or beyond the county.

The Sheriff Clerk possesses other employments in the county town where he resides, but none beyond the county; and none of these interfere with, or interrupt in the smallest degree, his constant attention to the duties of his office as Sheriff Clerk.

In conclusion, the Sheriff Clerk begs leave to make the following remarks:

That the Sheriff Clerks of medium counties who purchased their offices, have suffered severely by the alteration of times, and the intervention of new laws; and the Sheriff Clerk of Fife, owing to his peculiar situation, has felt that beyond the Sheriff Clerks of all other medium counties in Scotland, because,

1st. Notwithstanding the population of Fife, nearly the half of the population belongs to royal burghs, of which there are no less than 17 in the county, in each of which the magistrates hold courts, and whose decisions are much more effectual than those pronounced by the Sheriff even in the small debt court; because their decrees, not only contain warrant to arrest, but warrant to ward or imprison on a charge of six days.

2d. Government having appointed a substitute for the western district of Fifeshire, consisting of eight parishes, obliged the Sheriff Clerk to appoint a depute, and keep up an establishment for that district, which has diminished his emoluments for that quarter by a sum not less than 92 *l.* 17 *s.* 1 *d.* yearly, beyond the half of the emoluments arising from the district, it having been impossible to find a qualified and responsible depute at a less rate.

3d. The Sheriff Clerks of medium counties have suffered a diminution of their emoluments by several enactments of the Legislature, particularly the following: first, by a number of Acts passed, particularly 39 & 40 Geo. 3, c. 46, and 6 Geo. 4, c. 48, enabling justices of peace to hold small debt courts in Scotland.

Second. By an Act authorising the Sheriff of Edinburgh to act as Sheriff for any county of Scotland, in the services of heirs; by which the Sheriff Clerks of other counties have been deprived of a great part of their emoluments arising out of services, as the professional gentlemen in Edinburgh find it more convenient to bring on the services before the Sheriff of Edinburgh, and the Sheriff Clerk will venture to say, not with a diminished expense to their constituents.

Third. By the Act 6 Geo. 4, c. 24, and 10 Geo. 4, c. 55, authorising the Sheriffs of counties to judge in a summary way in cases extending to 100 *l.* Scots, and enacting a very inferior Table of Fees to the Sheriff Clerks for their duties.

By all which acts, the emoluments of the Sheriff Clerk of Fife have been reduced to the small sum of 124 *l.* 12 *s.* 11 ½ *d.*, (as will appear from the foregoing state,) little more than the salary of a common writing clerk, and amounting to one sixth part of the emoluments he would have been entitled to by the Act of Sederunt 1748, guaranteed to him by his commission under a chartered right, and sanctioned by several Acts of Parliament.

For these reasons, the Sheriff Clerk with the highest deference begs leave to represent it as his humble opinion, that it is almost impossible to make a just and equitable table of fees, applicable generally, to all the counties in Scotland; and that he humbly apprehends, that in making any new table of fees for the Sheriff Clerks, it will be necessary to divide the counties into classes, for the purpose of regulating the fees for each according to their respective situations; and particularly for those great and populous counties that derive advantage from the profits of the small debt courts, and other peculiarities which the medium counties are deprived of.

Thos. Horsbrugh, Sheriff Clerk.

NAME.	Date of Appointment.	Total Amount of Fees or other Emoluments in each of the last Five Years, after deducting Expenses.	£. s. d.	Number of Deputies and Assistants.	Amount paid to Deputies and Assistants.	Whether Duties are performed chiefly by Principal or his Deputy.	Other Office than Sheriff Clerk.	Salary or Income from such other Office.
Patrick Orr -	1811	15 May 1829 to 15 May 1830	842 13 –	One depute, Forfar -	1829–30 - £. 120	From 15 May 1829 to 15 May 1830 I resided within the county, and attended personally in the Sheriff Clerk's office in assisting and conducting the business, from 10 A.M. till between 4 and 5 P.M. daily.	The only other office I hold except that of Sheriff Clerk is that of General Clerk to the Turnpike Roads in the county, which office is held at the pleasure of the road trustees.	£. 26 per annum.
		— 1830 — 1831	885 17 9	One do. Dundee -	— - 50			
		— 1831 — 1832	895 10 5	Two assistants and three apprentices - - -	— - 64			
		— 1832 — 1833	1,004 5 –		£. 234			
		— 1833 — 1834	850 3 6	One depute, Forfar -	1830–31 - 120	From 15 May 1830 to 15 May 1831, I attended and assisted in discharging the business and duties of my office about five or six days each month.		
				One do Dundee -	— - 55			
				Three assistant clerks and apprentices - - -	— - 136			
					£. 311			
				One depute, Forfar -	1831–32 - 120	From 15 May 1831 to 15 May 1832, ditto ditto		
				One do. Dundee -	— - 65			
				Assistant clerks and apprentices - - -	— - 104	During the year from 15 May 1832 to 15 May 1833, I resided five months in the county, and assisted in discharging the duties of the office every day from 10 A.M. till between four and five P.M., and during the remainder of the year I attended and assisted in discharging the duties of my office for five or six days each month.		
					£. 289			
				One depute, Forfar -	1832–33 - 112			
				One do. Dundee -	— - 70			
				Assistant clerks and apprentices - - -	— - 107			
					£. 289			
				One depute, Forfar -	1833–34 - 102	From 15 May 1833 to 15 May 1834, I attended and assisted in discharging the duties of my office about five or six days each month.		
				One do. Dundee -	— - 80			
				Assistant clerks and apprentices - - -	— - 100			
					£. 282			

N. B. The above fees are, after deducting depute, and clerks and apprentices' salaries and office expenses, for books, paper, &c.

Sheriff Clerk's Office, Forfar, 19 May 1835.

Patrick Orr.

HADDINGTONSHIRE.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Fees for Year from 15 May 1829, to 15 May 1830 -	475	4	11½
From 1830 to 1831 - - - - - - - - -	367	16	4
1831 to 1832 - - - - - - - - -	364	7	10
1832 to 1833 including the registration of electors - -	407	5	3
1833 to 1834 ditto - - - - - - - -	390	3	8

At a moderate calculation, the expenses incurred by the Sheriff Clerk during these years for office expenses, stationery, court and record books, including salary to one depute of 60 *l.*, and one assistant clerk of 30 *l.*, amount annually to 150 *l.*; which sum will fall to be deducted from the above fees, so as to ascertain the sum received by the Sheriff Clerk.

The Sheriff Clerk of Haddington gives constant personal attendance in his office, and his signature is put to all documents requiring to be officially subscribed, and the duties are performed by him or by his clerks, under his immediate superintendence.

The Sheriff Clerk of Haddington is also Clerk of the Peace of the county, the average income of which, during the last five years, deducting expenses, is about 50 *l.* He is also Commissary Clerk for the county, the average income of which office, for the last four years is 50 *l.* 1 *s.* 9 *d.*, subject to deduction of 16 *l.* per annum of expenses.

The Sheriff Clerk of Haddington has also private business, and acts as Clerk to the Road Trustees of the County.

Henry M. Davidson.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

Mr. Grant holds the appointment of Sheriff Clerk of Inverness-shire, under a commission bearing date the 10th day of October 1831.

The gross Amount of Fees and other Emoluments derived by him from the said Office, in each of the Years during which he has held the said Appointment, has been as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
From 1 January 1832 to 1 January 1833 - - - - - -	573	6	3
1 January 1833 to 1 January 1834 - - - - - -	664	12	8
1 January 1834 to 1 January 1835 - - - - - -	562	–	1
Gross amount of fees during the above period of three years - - - £.	1,799	19	–
Average gross amount of fees received annually during last three years - £.	599	19	8

Deduct Annual Expenses as follows:

Salary to depute clerk at Inverness, Donald Mackenzie - - -	£. 40	–	–
Allowance to two assistant clerks - - - - - - -	40	–	–
depute clerk in Fort William, William Kinloch - -	40	–	–
depute clerk in Portree, D. C. Matheson - - -	35	–	–
depute clerk in Long Island, J. B. Lauder - - -	20	–	–
Salaries to deputes and assistants - - - - - - £.	175	–	–
Amount of rent and taxes upon office at Inverness - £. 25 – –			
Stationery used in public business - - - - 23 12 –			
Printing complaints, arrestments, &c. - - - - 8 15 6			
Coals used in office, 80 barrels - - - - 4 10 –			
Gas-lights for ditto - - - - - - - 5 18 6			
Burgh officers and crier's dues for attending court - 2 2 –			
	69	18	–
Deduct amount of annual expenses attending the duties of the office - - -	244	18	–
Average free Income - - - - £.	355	1	8

The county of Inverness is divided into four districts, in each of which a sheriff substitute presides, and in each of these districts the Sheriff Clerk must attend in person, or appoint a depute to act for him.

Mr. Grant discharges in person the duties of Sheriff Clerk at the head court in the town of Inverness, where he resides. The variety and the extent of the duties to be performed at the head Sheriff Court, render necessary the employment of a depute and two assistant clerks at Inverness. Depute clerks reside in each of the districts of Fort William, Portree, and Long Island; they act upon the responsibility of the principal Sheriff Clerk, and receive from him as nearly as can be calculated, the allowances above specified.

The only office held by Mr. Grant, other than that of Sheriff Clerk, is the office of Clerk to the Commissioners of Supply and Heritors of the county of Inverness, for which an allowance of 50 *l.* has hitherto been voted to him annually by the county.

Note.—The Sheriff Clerk would beg leave to direct attention to certain local circumstances, which attach to the discharge of the duties of Sheriff Clerk in this county, a degree of expense and responsibility which does not occur in any other county in Scotland. The population of Inverness-

shire is scattered over a vast extent of surface, intersected by various arms of the sea, including the many islands of Skye, Long Isle, Harris, Barra, Rasay, North and South Uists, Egg and other Hebridean isles; this occasions the necessity for subdividing the county into four distinct sheriffdoms. In the more remote parts of the county, there being no regular public conveyance for letters or packages, the expense of maintaining a communication between the head court at Inverness and these district courts is very considerable; whilst the responsibility of the principal Sheriff Clerk is augmented by the necessity which he is under of intrusting to four depute clerks the discharge of most responsible duties; a responsibility of no small extent, when the variety and importance of the documents committed to their care, and the amount of the sums consigned in their hands is considered. It may be mentioned, that funds amounting to upwards of 600*l.* are now deposited in the hands of the clerks of the sheriff courts of this county upon the responsibility of the principal Sheriff Clerk.

The Sheriff Clerk's fees in this county are charged strictly in terms of the Act of Sederunt of 27th January 1830.

The details of the above Return were furnished to the Scots Law Commission in November 1834, and will be forwarded to the Lord Advocate, if required.

Inverness, 8 April 1835. *Pat^k Grant.*

KINCARDINESHIRE.

	Amount of Fees in each of the Five Years preceding Whitsunday 1834.	Number of Deputies.	Sum paid to Deputies.	Other Offices held by Sheriff Clerk.	Amount of Fees of said Office.
	£. s. d.		£. £.		£. s. d.
From Whitsunday 1829 to Whitsunday 1830 -	242 2 3	One	30 to 40	Commissary-clerk of Kincardineshire. No other office under Government.	32 17 –
— 1830 — 1831 -	291 14 –	One	30 to 40		20 17 –
— 1831 — 1832 -	203 13 1	One	30 to 40		26 9 3
— 1832 — 1833 -	395 4 4	One	50 to 60		16 19 –
— 1833 — 1834 -	364 1 8	One	40 to 50		46 3 –

The duties are performed by the principal Sheriff Clerk, who resides constantly at Stonehaven, the head burgh of the county, and who gives his attendance daily to the duties of the office from 10 o'clock A.M. to six o'clock P.M., and performs the duties of his office in all the Sheriff Courts held in the shire.

Stonehaven, 8 November 1834. *Wm. Stewlin,* Sheriff Clerk.

KINROSS-SHIRE.

YEAR.	Total Amount of Fees levied as Sheriff Clerk.	Amount of Fees levied under Small Debt Act.	Amount of Fees levied upon Precognitions.	Amount of Fees levied under Bankrupt Statute.	Amount of other Fees levied.	Amount of Annual Expense of Sheriff Clerk's Office.	Date of Appointment as Sheriff Clerk.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
1830	149 3 –	28 4 6	7 8 –	- -	113 7 6	Average Expense £. 28. 12. 3.	20 April 1827
1831	153 4 4	26 19 –	8 9 6	– 17 –	127 15 10		
1832	147 18 –	24 9 –	7 4 –	– 10 6	115 5 6		
1833	139 7 –	21 8 –	6 7 –	- -	111 12 –		
1834	128 16 6	22 16 –	5 8 –	- -	100 12 6		

Sum paid for Office.	Attendance given by Sheriff Clerk.	Office or Employment other than Sheriff Clerk.	Residence of Sheriff Clerk.		Clerk's employed in Sheriff Clerk's Office.	Fees paid to each.
£.	Daily, from 10 to three and from five to eight o'clock.	Depute Clerk of the Peace. The fees drawn amount to about 7*l.* per annum.	Kinross.	Number of Deputes Ditto of Substitutes Ditto of Assistants	— — —	This included in expense of office.

Peter MacGill, Sheriff Clerk.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

NAME of the Steward Clerk.	Date of Appointment.	Years ending Whit-sunday,	Total Amount of Fees from Steward Clerk's office during these years.	Number of Deputies nominated by Steward Clerk.	Amount paid to them Annually.	Other Offices held by the Steward Clerk.	
						Office.	Amount of Fees during the said Five Years.
			£. s. d.				£. s. d.
David Melville	15 July 1805	1830	381 11 4	one	- - One-third of fees after deducting all expense.	- - Commissary Clerk.	67 5 –
		1831	352 2 6	ditto	£. 70	ditto	60 18 6
		1832	372 3 8	ditto	- - One-half of fees after deducting all expense.	ditto	52 14 6
		1833	326 5 7	ditto	ditto	ditto	51 15 –
		1834	381 17 10	ditto	ditto	ditto	92 9 –
			From these fees the annual expense of the office will fall to be deducted.				

Remarks.—The duties are equally performed by the Steward Clerk and by his depute, both of whom are always in attendance.

The Steward Clerk is Collector of Cess for the stewartry of Kirkcudbright; but that office not being a Government appointment, the emoluments derived from it are not here stated, but should these be required, the information will be immediately furnished.

David Melville.

LANARKSHIRE.

The reporter holds the office of Town Clerk of the burgh of Kirkaldy, having been appointed conjunct town clerk thereof previous to the time of his acquiring the office of Sheriff Clerk of Lanarkshire, in September 1812.

The Amount of Salary and Emoluments derived from said office of Town Clerk in each of the last Five Years is as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
For 1830	68	6	–
1831	63	10	–
1832	122	5	–
1833	78	5	–
1834	77	5	6

John Drysdale.

30 April 1835.

Name of Sheriff Clerk.	Date of Sheriff Clerk's Appointment.
John Drysdale.	10 September 1812.

Year.	Total Amount of Sheriff Clerk's Fees and Emoluments.	Number of Deputies having Commissions.	Amount paid Annually to such Deputies.	REMARKS.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
1830	2,646 16 –	Four, viz.	880 – –	The duties of the office are performed chiefly by deputy.
1831	3,226 8 5	J. M'Hardy,	1,229 11 5	
1832	3,569 19 7	John Leslie,	1,573 2 7	Besides the four depute clerks, there are nine assistant or writing clerks employed in the department of the Sheriff Clerk, and the salaries paid to them upon an average of the last five years amount per annum to - - - - - £. 600 – –
1833	3,648 16 5	John Mac-	1,651 19 5	
1834	3,583 11 –	donald, and F. T. Waterson.	1,586 14 –	
				The annual disbursements in the three wards of the county, on the average of the same period, for
				Rent of offices, stationery, including record books, printing, coal and candle, cleaning offices, bar officer, police, and other assessments and incidental expenses - - - 536 15 –
				£. 1,136 15 –

A separate return is attached to this, in reference to another office held by Mr. Drysdale, the principal clerk.

Jam. Hardy, Sheriff Clerk Depute.

Sheriff Clerk's Office, Glasgow, 8 August 1835.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

The name of the Sheriff Clerk is Thomas Liston, and the date of his appointment the 5th of May 1804; and the total amount of fees or other emoluments derived by him from the office in each of the under-mentioned years as follows:

1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
138 2 3	192 7 5	172 2 2	238 1 6	203 4 1½

The number of deputies nominated by the Sheriff Clerk is one, and the amount paid annually to such deputy is 70 guineas. The duties are generally performed on all important occasions by the Sheriff Clerk in person, who also gives his advice and assistance in the preparation of important writings; but the greater part of the ordinary business is conducted by his deputy.

The Sheriff Clerk holds also the office of Commissary Clerk, the income derived from which for the under-mentioned years is as follows:

1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
——	5 2 6	11 14 6	14 9 –	32 9 6

Note.—The shire of Linlithgow was not constituted a commissariat till 1831.

The Sheriff Clerk was also Clerk to the Linlithgow Turnpike Trustees, at a salary of 30 *l.* per annum, and Clerk to the Commissioners of Supply at a salary of 14 *l.* per annum, during the years above-mentioned.

John Wilson, Sheriff Clerk Depute.

Sheriff Clerk's Office, Linlithgow, 8 September 1835.

NAIRNSHIRE.

The present Sheriff Clerk was appointed on 1 December 1807.

Amount of Fees received by the Sheriff Clerk from the beginning of November 1830, (date of Depute Clerk's appointment,) there having been no Accounts kept prior to that Date, to beginning of January 1834.

	£.	s.	d.
From 1 November 1830 to 1 January 1831 - - - - -	27	17	2
From 1 January 1831 — 1832 - - - - -	102	16	3
— 1832 — 1833 - - - - -	87	10	6
— 1833 — 1834 - - - - -	86	16	11
From 1 January to 15 August 1834 - - - - -	54	3	10
£.	359	4	8

There is one Depute Clerk in this shire, and he receives the one-half of the whole fees of the office.

The whole duties of Sheriff Clerk are performed by the depute.

The Sheriff Clerk of this shire holds no other office than that of Sheriff Clerk.

Nairn, 25 February 1835. *Robt. Malcolm*, Sheriff Clerk Depute.

ORKNEY AND ZETLAND.

ORKNEY.

William Henry Fotheringhame was appointed Sheriff Clerk of Orkney, by commission dated 11 June, and entered on office 22 July 1830.

				£.	s.	d.
The fees drawn by the Sheriff Clerk from 15 May 1830 to 15 May 1831, are - -					165	12	9
— - - - - - - - - 1831 - 1832 - -					182	16	2
From 15 May 1832 to 15 May 1833 - - - - -	£.	189	11	2			
But the public account with the Exchequer (the public account) being reduced in auditing, and by the agent's charges, from 10 *l.* 6 *s.* 2 *d.* to 8 *l.* 15 *s.*, deduct the difference - - - - - -		1	11	2			
					188	—	—
From 15 May 1833 to 15 May 1834, in all civil matters - - -		222	17	7			
Public account with Exchequer, not audited, minus outlay - -		6	—	8			
Ditto with county, ditto - - - - - - - - - -		1	7	—			
					230	5	3
					766	14	2
Average of one year, or one-fourth - - - - - - - - - -					191	13	6½
Deduct expenses of clerks, office, stationery - - - - - - - -					55	15	—
				£.	135	18	6½

Here the Sheriff Clerk may remark, that the fees he has now given are not those actually received by him, but those entered in his day-book; and from the smallness of the items he has experienced a certain loss, which he calculates about 10 *l.* a year.—*Vide* Appendix, No. 1. Further, he has never been able, after repeated application, to obtain payment of his public account with the county since his entry to office. He would beg permission also to notice in this place, that the fees for public business payable, especially by the county, is far from being on a par with the fees payable for civil matters under the Act of Sederunt 1830, and that they are very inadequate to the payment of the Sheriff Clerk's trouble, comparatively judged with other matters. Many of the duties are performed without any recompense, and another public matter appears to involve some hardship. In the course of the first three years after the present Sheriff Clerk's entry into office, he conscientiously believes that he was occupied between three and four months in preparing and transmitting Public Returns, relative to the Sheriff Court and his office, called of him, for which there is no remuneration. The Sheriff Clerk's fees for the year 1829-30 were returned at 102 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.*; but the Return being made by the interim Sheriff Clerk after the death of the last Sheriff Clerk, and from insufficient materials, it is considered only necessary to mention it.

The Sheriff Clerk of Orkney performs the duties in person, but for public convenience has had his principal clerk, with a salary of 20*l*. sterling a year, depute. John Walls, John Laughton, William Henry Fotheringhame, jun., and presently James Pollexfen Groundwater, have been Sheriff Clerk Deputes since July 1830. Reference is made generally to a Return sent the Royal Commission at Edinburgh, on the fees, &c. in the inferior Scottish Courts, No. 1, of separate Appendix.

The Sheriff Clerk of Orkney is also Clerk of the Peace of Orkney and Zetland, to which office he entered July 1830. He refers to No. 2, of separate Appendix, being a Return lately made by him of the fees of the peace clerkship, for the three years, from 1 May 1830 to 1833, and Returns of the fees in the Kirkwall district, from 1 May 1833 to 1 May 1834, at 19 *l.* 3 *s.*, from which expenses have to be deducted. He has not the means of returning for the Stromness or Zetland districts for this period, and on the whole, allowing for losses, supposes the annual value of the clerkship of the peace of Orkney and Zetland to be about 18 *l.* There are no existing materials for preparing a return prior to May 1830.

The Sheriff Clerk of Orkney is also Keeper of the Register of Sasines for Orkney and Zetland. Two books of record are kept; the one at Kirkwall for Orkney, the other at Lerwick for Zetland. Very lately the reporter, wishing to ascertain the value of the register of sasines, framed No. 3, of separate Appendix, being a statement of the fees, with the deductions, from 1820 downwards. It presents the following results:

	£.	s.	d.
Average of fees of Orkney record for 10 years, 1820—29, both inclusive, drawn by principal keeper	63	17	3½
Average of fees of Zetland record for 10 years, 1820—29, both inclusive, drawn by principal keeper	26	11	10
Fees of Orkney and Zetland record	90	9	1½
Fees of Orkney record for 1830	67	10	–
— 1831	61	15	–
— 1832	40	5	–
— 1833	53	10	–
	223	–	–
Deduct price of two books, at 4 *l.* 10 *s.*	9	–	–
	214	–	–
One-fourth whereof, or average	53	10	–
Fees of Zetland record for 1830	19	12	6
— 1831	33	10	–
— 1832	22	10	–
Has not had account of 1833 yet.			
	75	12	6
Deduct one-third whereof to depute £. 25 4 2			
— one book, 34th volume 4 10 –			
	29	14	2
	45	18	4
One-third whereof, or average	15	6	1¼
Average of Orkney for four years	53	10	–
— Zetland for three years	15	6	1¼
£.	68	16	1¼

The value of the record of sasines will be seen to have fallen exceedingly, which is to be attributed to the change that has taken place through the Reform Act, in the title required to enable a freeholder to be enrolled, and the influence of this law in taking away the necessity of sasines to complete the elective qualification, and just now very much to the notion generally received both in Orkney and Zetland, that the deed of sasine is to be abolished by the Legislature.

Before finishing this Return the reporter would beg to observe, that in the offices of Sheriff Clerk and Clerk of the Peace he has found difficulty in collecting his fees, and difficulty has arisen from the Sheriff Clerk's table of fees not being so explicit as to prevent the agents, with the opposite natural bias on their minds, from having different opinions from his on many points in it. From such obstacles, and the length of credits required by agents (and the county of Orkney has paid no part of the present Sheriff Clerk's account for public business since his entry), the value of the office is deteriorated; and he heartily wishes the offices of Sheriff and Peace Clerk may be put on salary, in place of the small fees, difficult of collection, and often evaded, which form the income at present derived from them.

Kirkwall, 29 August 1834. *W. H. Fotheringhame*, Sheriff Clerk.

ZETLAND.

NAME.	Date of Appointment.	Fees in 1829.	Fees in 1830.	Fees in 1831.	Fees in 1832.	Fees in 1833.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Francis Heddell -	1815, February 2	45 15 8	42 5 6	40 3 4	41 6 9	40 15 10

Note.—One deputy, who receives half of fees collected; and duties chiefly performed by deputy.

Lerwick, 30 September 1834. *F. Heddell.*

Appendix, No. 1.

STATEMENT of the FEES drawn by the Sheriff Clerk of *Orkney*, from 15 May 1831 to 15 May 1832, and from 15 May 1832 to 15 May 1833, with Notes as to the Sheriff Clerk of Orkney's Emoluments.

As preliminary, the Sheriff Clerk of Orkney may state, that in his return of the fees derived from the Sheriff Clerkship for the year, from 15 May 1830 to 15 May 1831, he gave their total at 177 *l.* 13 *s.* 9 *d.*, but remarked, that the public account payable in Exchequer, had not been audited. There were several articles in that account, charged agreeably to the Table of Fees appended to Act of Sederunt 1830; as to which, on the Exchequer auditor issuing notes that these articles would be disallowed, the Sheriff Clerk petitioned the Barons of Exchequer to instruct their auditor to hold this table as the rule for auditing them. The petition was rejected, and almost wholly in consequence of this rejection, there was struck off from the Sheriff Clerk's public account, as follows; viz.

		£. s. d.
Interim Sheriff Clerk's account up to 20 July 1830		3 11 6
Present Sheriff Clerk's account from his entry to office at 20 July 1830		11 18 –
		15 9 6
Sheriff Clerk's fees as before, from 15 May 1830 to 15 May 1831		177 13 9
Add one-third of public account against county from 20 July 1830 to 15 May 1833, minus outlay 10 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.*		3 8 6
		181 2 3
Deduct disallowed at Exchequer		15 9 6
		165 12 9
Whereof 45 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.* are fees drawn from small debt cases, and 120 *l.* from whole other sources.		
Return presently called for.		
Sheriff Clerk's fees from 15 May 1831 to 15 May 1832:		
From small debt cases	£. 36 1 8	
One-third of account against county, as above	3 8 6	
Public account payable in Exchequer, minus outlay	7 15 10	
Fees drawn from other sources	135 10 2	
		182 16 2
Sheriff Clerk's fees from 15 May 1832 to 15 May 1833:		
From small debt cases	£. 43 10 4	
One-third of account against county	3 8 6	
Public account payable at Exchequer, minus outlay, not audited	10 6 2	
Fees drawn from other sources	132 6 2	
		189 11 2
		538 – 1
One-third whereof, or year's average for last three years of gross fees is		179 6 8¼
Deduct expenses of office, clerks and stationery, and he considers the latter as stated below his actual outlay, including for small debt summonses, &c.		55 15 –
	£.	123 11 8¼

Here the Sheriff Clerk may remark, that the fees he has now given, are not those actually received by him, but those entered in his day-book; and from the smallness of the items, he has experienced a certain loss which he calculates about 10 *l.* a-year, to form a deduction from the 123 *l.* 11 *s.* 8¼ *d.*

The clerkship of the Orkney Commissariat is still disjoined from the Sheriff Clerkship, and the present Commissary Clerk is likely to enjoy his situation as long as the present Sheriff Clerk of Orkney. The admiralty clerkship is utterly worthless in point of emolument.

In fixing down the fees to be drawn by the Sheriff Clerk of Orkney, he may request permission to direct the attention of the Commissioners to the effect which the Small Debt Circuit Court Bill, if passed into a law, will have on them. Orkney was one of those counties excepted from the operation of the Bill; but on application by the county Member to the Lord Advocate, its benefits are to be extended to Orkney. The Orkney Commissioners of Supply, at their meeting of 30 April last, " resolved to recommend that Circuit Courts should be held at Stromness, St. Margaret's Hope, (in South Ronaldshay), Stronsay, Westray, and Sanday." As with the exception of the two places first mentioned, there is no post and no regular communication to be relied on, the Sheriff Clerk is apprehensive, that in the winter season at least he may be obliged to send expresses to the other places to give the necessary intimations. It is only too in the schoolmasters that he can find deputies, and were the Presbyteries to prevent them from undertaking a duty so alien to their situation, he should be fairly at a loss, to say nothing of the hardship of not merely having to pay in Exchequer the fourth part of the gross fees from the small debt court, but being held responsible for that part of them drawn by the deputes; puzzled also as he is to find persons fit for the situation, and in whom he could have reasonable confidence. The tables which accompany these, show the number of small debt cases and Sheriff Clerk's emoluments derived from that source for the last three years, (and may otherwise be of some use in pointing out the parts of the country where circuit courts are most called for); but as the fees from the small debt court averaging for the last three years 41 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.* per annum, are threatened to be diminished by perhaps more than two-thirds, he thinks he is only too well justified in requesting the attention of the Commissioners to the effect it may be supposed to have, and how far the income of the Sheriff Clerk of Orkney will correspond with that had in view in their Supplementary Report of 31 December 1829, where they state, that " In fixing a table of fees for the Sheriff Clerks, the reporters have proceeded on the principle, that the fees and emoluments of the office of Sheriff Clerk shall be such, as will induce an able and respectable man of business to undertake the duty, and will afford a proper remuneration for his own trouble, after paying the necessary assistant clerks, and office expenses. The clerk ought also to be a responsible person, because valuable documents must be frequently entrusted to his keeping; and other parts of his duty, such as accepting of cautioners, must be attended with risk; and it is a general rule, that in all such offices, the remuneration ought to bear some proportion to the responsibility and risk."

Here the Sheriff Clerk of Orkney may be permitted to mention, that Orkney and Zetland, one Sheriffdom, presents the anomaly of two principal Sheriff Clerks for Orkney and Zetland, both holding Crown Commissions. He is told, the disjunction which may have arisen from the distance and total want of communication between the two groups of islands comprising the Sheriffship, took place on the appointment of his predecessor to the situation about 15 years ago; and one consequence is, the reduction of the value of his situation below what it appears to him it might be expected to arrive at, keeping in view the responsibility attached to the situation, and the express prohibition on Sheriff Clerks to interfere in any way with court business; a prohibition which the present Sheriff Clerk has strictly adhered to, and he has been the only Sheriff Clerk in Orkney that did not do business indirectly in the court, an irregularity arising naturally enough from the small value of the office.

There is no allowance made by the county for a public office, and what is worse, no public office, the bad results of which is clearly enough pointed out in the two letters forming Appendix No. 3, where it is stated that a Sheriff Clerk Depute got the papers belonging to the office, occasionally as a particular paper might be wanted, from no less than four predecessors. This unsatisfactory state of matters was owing also to the Sheriff Clerkship being held as a sinecure, and the deputes performing the duty, from the small emoluments, using it as a stepping stone on their entry to business. The office has ceased to be a sinecure; but the emoluments are scarcely such as to render it a situation where a person can view himself as permanently fixed, and the general rule " that in all such offices the remuneration ought to bear some proportion to the responsibility and risk," does not seem to admit of application to the Orkney Sheriff Clerkship.

In conclusion, the Sheriff Clerk may observe, that he sincerely thinks he has lost sight of no branch of his emoluments. He presents his returns with confidence in their accuracy, and he has only farther to beg of the Commissioners, in fixing a permanent table of fees for the Sheriff Clerk, to consider the peculiar circumstance of this county, the disjunction of the Shetland Clerkship, and deterioration of the office thence arising, as well as that threatening to proceed from the small debt circuit court law, matters of moment to the writer, who is prohibited from court business, and has only to look for his income to his office fees.

With respect to the nature of the fees in the present return, he may remark, that since giving in his last, one source of emolument has been opened in the auditing accounts by the clerk, and a source dried up in the fees for admission of freeholders on the old roll, for there is no ground of compensation to be found in the enrollment of electors under the Reform Act, but on the contrary; in Orkney, taking in view the present number on the roll, and the probable increase, with the necessary expenses attending registration, &c., he has thence perhaps rather to apprehend a diminution, than to expect an increase of salary. The other fees would, it is thought, fall much in the same proportions under the same heads, as those in the branch table lately returned.

From a wish to give the fullest information with respect to the Orkney Sheriff Clerkship, the reporter has added to the Appendix, No. 4, being a return made by him of the number of causes, &c., in the Sheriff Court for the ten years from 1 January 1820 to 1830, which he has brought down to the latest date.

Kirkwall, 5 June 1833. *W. H. Fotheringhame*, Sheriff Clerk.

It has been thought unnecessary to append to this the several papers originally appended to it, and referred to in the course of this return. *W. H. F.*

Appendix, No. 2.

RETURN *quoad* FEES of Clerk of Peace of *Orkney* and *Zetland*, in detail, of the Salary, Fees or other Emoluments paid to or received by Procurators-Fiscal for their own behoof, in the Sheriff Courts of *Scotland*, in each of the last Three Years ending with May 1833, with the Names of the said Procurators-Fiscal, Place of Residence, Date of Appointment, and by whom appointed: A RETURN also in detail of the whole EMOLUMENTS, in Fees or otherwise, paid to or received by the Officers of Court employed under the Orders of the aforesaid Procurators-Fiscal: A RETURN of all FINES awarded against or recovered from Parties tried and convicted by Sheriffs, with the Application of the Fines, said Parties having first been examined by Procurators-Fiscal, and tried with or without a Jury, in similar detail: A RETURN of the PROCURATORS-FISCAL DEPARTMENT of the Burgh Courts, and also of the Justice of Peace Courts of *Scotland*. The above Returns to be made in Columns and Figures.

Kirkwall District.—Clerk of Peace acting in person:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
From 1 May 1830 to 1 May 1831	3	19	6			
— 1831 — 1832	22	6	–			
— 1832 — 1833	16	8	6			
	42	14	–			
Deduct stationery and other expenses	5	–	–			
				37	14	–

Stromness District.—Depute Clerk of Peace drawing two-thirds of fees, besides office and other expenses, stationery, &c.

	£.	s.	d.			
From 1 May 1830 to 1 August 1831	14	5	6			
1 Aug. 1831 to 1 January 1833	19	19	10			
1 January to 1 May 1833	9	6	4			
	43	11	8			
Whereof two-thirds to Depute	29	1	1			
One-third received by principal				14	10	6½

Zetland District.—Depute Clerk of Peace drawing two-thirds of fees, besides office expenses, stationery, &c. The account given in by the Zetland Depute Clerk of Peace, from 7 August 1830 to 7 December 1832, two years and four months, amounted to 41 *l.* 8 *s.* 5 *d.*, from which, after deducting 5 *l.* 8 *s.* 5 *d.* for office expenses, &c. he retained out of the balance of 36 *l.* two-thirds, or 24 *l.*, and remitted the Clerk of Peace at Kirkwall 12 *l.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Supposing then 28 months to produce 41 *l.* 8 *s.* 5 *d.*, 36 months, or three years, will give	53	4	6			
But deduct stationery and office expenses	5	8	6			
	47	16	–			
Whereof two-thirds retained by Zetland Depute	31	17	4			
One-third received by principal Clerk of Peace				15	18	8
				68	3	2½
Which brings the receipt of fees by the Clerk of Peace altogether per annum to one-third, or				22	14	4¾
Fines exacted in three years, from 1 May 1830 to May 1833, in Orkney, exclusive of Zetland, in excise cases, 12 offenders, all recommended to Excise Board for further mitigation	225	4	–			
Customs ditto, two offenders, both fines wholly remitted by Board of Customs	125	–	–			
Offences against Fishery Laws, two cases	20	–	–			
Throwing ballast improperly in harbours, two cases	2	1	–			
				372	5	–
One-third whereof, or for one year			£.	124	1	8

These fees are applied according to the Revenue and Fishery Laws, the Clerk of Peace having no concern, and drawing no share of them.

The Procurator Fiscal is making a separate Return, which will include that of the officers acting under him. The Table of Fees for the Clerk of Peace, established by the Justices of Peace of the county of Edinburgh, was adopted in Orkney shortly after the appointment of the present Orkney and Zetland Clerk of Peace, which took place in July 1830.

W. H. Fotheringhame.

Appendix, No. 3.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of fees of Orkney record of Sasines for the 10 years beginning 1820 and ending 1829, both inclusive	670	3	–
Deduct seven books, 30 to 36 inclusive, at 4 *l.* 10 *s.*	31	10	–
	638	13	–
One-tenth whereof, or average of the above 10 years	63	17	$3\frac{12}{13}$
Amount of fees of Zetland record for the above period	439	7	6
Deduct one-third thereof paid to depute £. 146 9 2			
Deduct six books, 28 to 33, both inclusive, at 4 *l.* 10 *s.* 27 – –			
	173	9	2
	265	18	4
One-tenth whereof, or average	26	11	10
Average of Orkney fees	63	17	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Zetland	26	11	10
Yearly average of Orkney and Zetland fees	90	9	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Amount of Orkney fees for 1830	67	10	–
— 1831	61	15	–
— 1832	40	5	–
— 1833	53	10	–
	223	–	–
Deduct two books, 37, 38	9	–	–
	214	–	–
One-fourth whereof, or average	53	10	–
Amount of Zetland fees for 1830	19	12	6
— 1831	33	10	–
— 1832	22	10	–
	75	12	6
Deduct one-third thereof to depute £. 25 4 2			
Deduct one book, 34 vol. 4 10 –			
	29	14	2
	45	18	4
One-third whereof, or average £.	15	6	$1\frac{1}{4}$

PEEBLES-SHIRE.

John Welsh was appointed Sheriff Clerk of Peebles-shire, on the 2d day of May 1820, by commission from the Secretary of State.

The Amount of Fees or Emoluments during the Five Years from 15 May 1829 to 15 May 1834, is as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
From 15 May 1829 to 15 May 1830	124	14	10
— 1830 — 1831	78	4	2
— 1831 — 1832	72	–	$4\frac{1}{2}$
— 1832 — 1833	157	14	$10\frac{1}{2}$
— 1833 — 1834	49	19	8
	482	13	11

Giving an average of 96 *l.* 10 *s.* 9 *d.*

The amount of the years ending 15 May 1830 and 1833, are much larger than the average, in consequence of some services and infeftments on entailed estates during these years, and the latter year from the fees of putting the Reform Act into execution, all of which are included in the above amount, without deducting anything for the expense of printing, travelling, &c., which was considerable.

The above fees are exclusive of the expense of clerk's salary, office rent, (as the county does not furnish an office,) stationery, coal, and candle, the proportion of all these applicable to the office of Sheriff Clerk, at a very moderate rate may be stated at 35 *l.* a-year.

The Sheriff Clerk performs the duties chiefly in person; he appoints his clerk a deputy in case of absence, which happens very rarely for more than two or three days at a time.

The

The Sheriff Clerk is also clerk of the peace and supply, clerk to subdivision meetings of lieutenancy, and he was appointed last year clerk to general meetings of lieutenancy also. He was appointed joint collector of cess and assessed taxes on 30 April 1831, and interim commissary clerk on 4 October 1833.

The Fees and Emoluments are as under: viz.

Clerk of the Peace.

	£.	s.	d.
From 15 May 1829 to 15 May 1830 - - - - - -	16	18	6
— 1830 — 1831 - - - - - -	5	17	6
— 1831 — 1832 - - - - - -	4	2	–
— 1832 — 1833 - - - - - -	4	3	–
— 1833 — 1834 - - - - - -	5	13	–
£.	36	14	–

Giving an average of 7 *l.* 6 *s.* 9 *d.*

The salary as Clerk of Supply is 2 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.*, and occasionally there are some fees, but which would not amount to 1 *l.* a year upon an average.

There have been no duties during the last five years performed by the clerk of lieutenancy except in the year 1831, when there was a ballot; and the amount of fees charged by the clerk of subdivision meetings, for receiving schoolmasters' returns, and ballot at the three subdivision meetings, &c., 47 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.*

The proportion of salary for cess and assessed taxes to said John Welsh for the last three years (one-fourth) has been 10 *l.* per annum.

The fees of the commissary clerkship for the year ending 4 October last were 11 *l.* 10 *s.*, and the business done in this department last year seems to have been greatly above an average of the five years preceding.

Peebles, 30 October 1834. *John Welsh*, Sheriff Clerk.

PERTHSHIRE.

Years.	Total Amount of Fees levied as Sheriff Clerk.	Amount of Fees levied under Small Debt Act.	Amount of Fees upon Precognitions.	Amount of Fees levied under Bankrupt Statute.	Amount of other Fees levied.	Amount of Annual Expense of Sheriff Cerk's Office.	Date of Appointment as Sheriff Clerk.	Sum paid for Office.	Attendance given by Sheriff Clerk.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.			
1830	1,112 19 7	165 5 8	45 4 –	1 11 6	- -	265 17 4½	- -	The Sheriff Clerk's father paid 2,000 *l.* for the office of Sheriff Clerk; the present clerk received his appointment without any payment.	Constant attendance. *
1831	1,526 1 1½	182 19 10½	47 14 –	2 5 –	- -	283 14 11	- -		
1832	1,591 3 7	242 1 2	37 1 –	8 4 1½	- -	275 4 6	- -		
1833	1,389 8 4	245 11 10	34 10 6	3 15 2	- -	299 13 7½	- -		
1834	1,243 19 8	261 15 2	47 19 6	1 6 8	- -	281 18 4½	- -		

Office or Employment other than Sheriff Clerk.	Amount of Fees levied as Keeper of Particular Register of Sasines.	Amount of Fees levied as Clerk of the Peace.	Residence of Sheriff Clerk.	——	Clerks employed in Sheriff Clerk's Office.	Fees paid to each.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.
* Clerk of Peace and Keeper of the Particular Register of Sasines for Perthshire.	282 15 –	96 19 9	Marshall Cottage, within half a mile of Sheriff Clerk's office, Perth.	Number of Deputes at Perth - - -	One - -	160 – –
	245 7 6	88 1 5		Ditto of Substitutes	None.	—
	263 2 –	78 11 –½		Ditto of Assistants or Clerks - - -	Nine - -	110 – –
	259 10 –	76 13 2½				
	240 2 –	47 15 1				

Remarks.—The present Sheriff Clerk only drew one-third of the fees for the year 1830. The former Sheriff Clerk being then alive, drew the other two-thirds. This is applicable to the whole of the preceding years, since the date of the present Clerk's appointment in 1815.

A separate Return made from Dunblane.

Perth, 8 May 1835. *James M. Patton.*

DUNBLANE.

Years.	Date of Appointment as Sheriff Clerk Depute, under Mr. Patton, Principal Sheriff Clerk of Perthshire.	Total Amount of Fees.	My Share of said Fees, deducting the Expenditure mentioned in next Column.	Annual Expenditure made by me as Depute Sheriff Clerk for this District.	By whom the Duty is performed.	Other Office.	Amount of Fees received as Commissary Clerk Depute.	Annual Expenditure as Commissary Clerk Depute of said District.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1830	February 1818 -	157 14 2	78 17 1	18 16 10	By myself and two assistant clerks, to whom I pay from 15 *l.* to 20 *l.* yearly.	Commissary Clerk Depute, under Mr. Pat[k] Bisset, Principal Commissary Clerk of Perthshire.	21 5 –	11 – 6
1831	- - -	214 17 8	107 8 10	26 10 6½			21 18 –	13 11 2
1832	- - -	181 14 10	90 17 5 *	18 7 2			35 1 6	12 16 –
1833	- - -	153 2 1	76 11 –½*	22 9 –			39 10 –	14 9 6
1834	- - -	165 – 10	82 10 5 *	23 9 7			19 11 6	6 13 9

I am Depute Sheriff Clerk for the said district, under James Murray Patton, Esq. Principal Sheriff Clerk of Perthshire, at Perth.

* Mr. Andrew C. Stephen, at Kincardine, acts as Depute Sheriff Clerk there, for two parishes under the Small Debt Act, 10 Geo. 4, c. 55, and the average of fees paid to him for said years is 12 *l.* 1 *s.* 2 *d.*, and his average expenditure 3 *l.* 7 *s.* 1 *d.* which are included in the above states.

I am also Depute Commissary Clerk of said district, under Patrick Bisset, Principal Commissary Clerk of Perthshire, at Dunkeld, since 1824.

Dunblane, 30 April 1835. *Chas. Macam.*

RENFREWSHIRE.

ROBERT STEUART, Sheriff Clerk of Renfrewshire, was appointed 16 April 1832; and on account of the long services (above 40 years) of the late clerk, the present clerk is bound to pay him an annuity of 300 *l.* during his life, in terms of his Commission from the Secretary of State.

Total amount of fees from Whitsunday 1832 to Whitsunday 1833, under deduction of all expenses, including the annuity of 300 *l.*, was 431 *l.* 18 *s.* 1 *d.*; and from Whitsunday 1833 to Whitsunday 1834, including as above, was 471 *l.* 10 *s.* 8 *d.*, exclusive of the annual account for criminal and Crown business, not yet audited in Exchequer for this last year, 1833-34.

Two deputies, one for the district of the upper ward of the county at Paisley, and the other for the lower ward at Greenock, whose salaries were, from Whitsunday 1832 to Whitsunday 1833, 100 *l.* each, besides dues or perquisites in taking evidence; and from Whitsunday 1833 to Whitsunday 1834, 100 *l.* each, including dues or perquisites in taking evidence.

The duties of the office are performed at Paisley by the Sheriff Clerk along with his Depute, and at Greenock by the Depute Clerk, occasionally assisted by the Sheriff Clerk.

The Sheriff Clerk holds no other office.

The Sheriff Clerk having only had the office for the last two years has no source whereby he can furnish the information for the three previous years, required by the said Return.

Paisley, 8 November 1834. *Robert Steuart*, Sheriff Clerk.

ROSS-SHIRE.

Name and Date of Appointment of the Sheriff Clerk of the County of Ross.	Amount of Fees derived by him from the said Office in each of the last Five Years respectively.		Number of Deputies nominated by the Sheriff Clerk of Ross-shire, and the Amount paid Annually to such Deputies.	
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Alexander Ross Suter, appointed Sheriff Clerk of Ross-shire upon the 2d day of Sept. 1835.	From August 1830 to August 1831	516 13 8	1 Tain - - - - - -	25 – –
	— 1831 — 1832	551 19 2	1 Depute at Dingwall, pays the Principal for the emoluments of the Sheriff Clerk's office there -	100 – –
	— 1832 — 1833	386 15 8		
	— 1833 — 1834	369 9 4	2 Sheriff Clerk Substitutes at Dingwall, who are paid by the Deputy, each 30 *l.* and 8 *l.* -	38 – –
	— 1834 to March 1835	253 14 9	1 Depute at Stornoway, pays the Principal for the emoluments of the Sheriff Clerk's office there	15 – –

The duties of the office are performed chiefly by the Principal at Tain, and by his deputies at Dingwall and Stornoway. He holds no other office or employment other than that of Sheriff Clerk.

Tain, 6 May 1835. *Alex. Ross Suter.*

CROMARTYSHIRE.

My commission as Sheriff Clerk of Cromartyshire, is dated 16 December 1815, and signed by Lord Sidmouth.

The fees derived in each of the last five years did not exceed the average amount of 20 *l.* sterling, in some years something more, and in others less; but during the five years it did not exceed 100 *l.* sterling.

I have on the 8th April 1831 granted a deputation to my son to act in my absence; but the duties are performed chiefly by myself, except during the last year.

I hold the office of Surveyor of Taxes besides, for which I receive an annual salary of 120 *l.* sterling.

My son's name is John Taylor.

Cromarty, 23 August 1834. *Ja. Taylor*, Sheriff Clerk.

ROXBURGHSHIRE.

NAME of SHERIFF CLERK.	DATE of his Appointment.	Total Amount of Gross Fees derived from the Office of Sheriff Clerk of said County, during each of the last Five Years, up to 16 May 1834.										No. of Deputes.	DATE of Appointment.	Amount per Annum paid Depute.
		1830.			1831.			1832.			1833.			1834.							
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
Wm. Rutherford	22 July 1815	463	11	4	436	16	1	451	12	6	508	6	2	380	12	–	1	2 Aug. 1828	60	–	–

Note.—It will be observed, that these are the gross fees derived from the said office, without any deduction whatever for the necessary outlay and expense of every kind for upholding and carrying on the business of the office. In the fees of 1833 is included the sum of 157 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d.* for claims of registration under the Reform Act, being the first year; and in the fees of 1834 are included 38 *l.* 18 *s.* for such claims, and 101 *l.* 11 *s.* 2 *d.* of arrear not yet received.

The said Sheriff Clerk had no Deputy till 2d August 1828. He however is, notwithstanding, personally at the head of the establishment, and therefore may truly be said to perform chiefly the duties, as the Deputy acts as his assistant and chief clerk, and only subscribes writs, as deputy, when he, the principal, is occasionally absent. The said Sheriff Clerk also holds the office of Commissary Clerk of the said county; and the following is the statement required as to it.

NAME of Commissary Clerk.	DATE of his Appointment.	Total Amount of Fees derived from the Office of Commissary Clerk, in each of the said Five Years.														
		1830.			1831.			1832.			1833.			1834.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Wm. Rutherford	Commission dated 1 Jan. and sealed at Edinburgh 24 Feb. 1824.	41	4	–	38	14	6	28	15	6	39	6	6	31	19	–

The duties of the above two offices occupy the said clerk's whole time. He has no other business.

Jedburgh, 19 August 1834. *Wm. Rutherford*, Sheriff Clerk.

SELKIRKSHIRE.

My commission, appointing me Sheriff Clerk, is dated 16 October 1805.

The Amount of my Fees and Emoluments from the office for the last Five Years is as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
1 year to Whitsunday 1830 - - - - -	81	19	3½
2 — — 1831 - - - - -	135	6	10
3 — — 1832 - - - - -	160	8	4½
4 — — 1833 - - - - -	107	14	10
5 — — 1834 - - - - -	86	4	6
£.	571	13	10

In the above fees there is not included a voluntary fee or gratuity which was paid to me at each of the two county elections, 1831 and 1832, by the Members returned. Being neither levied nor demandable, but a voluntary gift, which the Member could give or withhold as he might think proper, I have not included it.

I have no depute, excepting that I generally grant a deputation to one of my clerks, for the conveniency to the public of his signing libels, extracts, &c., when I may happen to be out of the way. He receives no payment for this business separate from his salary as a clerk in my general business.

The duties of the office are performed by myself, except those which may be performed by such a Depute as is above mentioned.

I hold the offices of Commissary Clerk and Clerk of the Peace of the county, and Collector of the Land Tax and Assessed Taxes of the county, and for these my emoluments are as follows:

		£.	s.	d.
My emoluments as Commissary Clerk, on an average of the above five years - -		6	13	6⅞.
My emoluments as Clerk of the Peace for said five years will not exceed annually -		10	–	–
As Collector of the Land Tax I have a salary from the county rogue money of yearly - - - - - - - - - - - - - £.	30 – –			
My poundage on the Assessed Taxes will not exceed - - -	10 – –			
		40	–	–
£.		56	13	6⅞.

Selkirk, 30 March 1835. *Andw. Lang.*

STIRLINGSHIRE.

YEAR.	1. Total Amount of Fees levied as Sheriff Clerk.	2. Amount of Fees levied under Small Debt Act.	3. Amount of Fees levied upon Precognitions.	4. Amount of Fees levied under Bankrupt Statute.	5. Amount of other Fees levied.	6. Amount of Annual Expense of Sheriff Clerk's Office.	7. Date of Appointment as Sheriff Clerk.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.		
1830	653 1 2	133 12 2	none	none	519 9 –	It is impossible to state what the expenses of the office were, as it was the property of the Sheriff Clerk, and the necessaries of it were provided by him, and no separate account of these seems to have been kept by him.	27 April 1803.
1831	580 15 6½	155 12 9	—	—	424 2 9½		
1832	755 5 7½	145 18 10	—	—	609 6 9½		
1833	529 1 11½	147 12 7	—	—	381 1 4½		
1834	517 18 –½	143 – 6	—	—	370 17 6½		

8. Sum paid for Office.	9. Attendance given by Sheriff Clerk.	10. Office or Employment other than Sheriff Clerk.	11. Residence of Sheriff Clerk.	——	Clerks employed in the Sheriff Clerk's Office.	Fees paid to each.
Reporter cannot say whether any sum, or how much was paid.	For seven months in the year Mr. Banks resided constantly in Stirling, and gave attendance from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.; during the rest of the year he resided principally in the country, when his attendance was not so regular.	none	Stirling.	Number of Deputes -	1	- - 150 *l.*, paid by Sheriff Clerk.
				Ditto of Substitutes -	none.	—
				Ditto of Assistants -	2	- - 40 *l.*, paid by Sheriff Clerk.

Col. 5. comprehends all Fees and Emoluments on judicial proceedings, recording deeds, hornings, inhibitions, &c., and were levied under authority of the Act 1748. Fees chargeable against the Crown for copying indictments, and other business not connected with precognitions, and fees received under the Reform Act.

In the month of July 1834 a new Court was erected at Falkirk, in Stirlingshire, which altered the establishment of clerks and other expenses, and the fees since the death of the late Mr. Banks are levied under the late Act of Sederunt 1830.

James Peddie.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

The present Sheriff Clerk of Sutherland (Robert Sutherland Taylor), was appointed on 19th March 1829.

The total Amount of the Fees leviable by him as Sheriff Clerk, in each of the last five years, is as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Whitsunday, 1830 - - - - - -	189	16	4
— 1831 - - - - - -	197	4	8
— 1832 - - - - - -	194	–	–
— 1833 - - - - - -	209	–	–
— 1834 - - - - - -	190	–	–

He has no Deputy, and he performs the duties of the office in person.

The Sheriff Clerk is also Clerk of the Peace for Sutherland, from which he derives an income of about 12 *l.* sterling per annum; and he has no other Government office or employment.

Dornoch, 19 Nov. 1834. *Rob. S. Taylor*, Sheriff Clerk.

WIGTOWNSHIRE.

Date of Appointment of Sheriff Clerk.	Amount of the Sheriff Clerk's Fees for Five Years, as under.			Amount of Commissary Clerk's Fees for Five Years.			Amount of Fees of Keeper of Register of Seisins for Five Years.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
9 January 1817	1830 - - - -	196	3	8	40	12	–	20	4	6
	1831 - - - -	231	9	4	39	16	–	26	8	6
	1832 - - - -	223	1	8	28	13	6	24	15	6
	1833 - - - -	269	13	11	25	9	–	32	3	6
	1834 - - - -	229	3	10	35	19	2	26	11	–
	£.	1,149	12	5	170	9	8	130	3	–

The above is a Return by me, as Sheriff Clerk, of the total Amount of Fees derived by me from the office of Sheriff Clerk, and also from the offices of Commissary Clerk and Keeper of the Register of Seisins, held by me for the County of Wigtown, for the last five years.

The Sheriff Clerk has only one Depute, who merely acts for him in cases of sickness or unavoidable absence from home, but in this he acts gratuitously. The Sheriff Clerk performs the duties himself personally, and holds no other offices than those specified in the above Return.

Geo. Agnew.

Wigtown, 12 December 1834.

602.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
4 September 1835.

RETURNS

RELATING TO

SHERIFF AND STEWARD CLERKS, SCOTLAND.

(Mr. Robert Steuart.)